The New-York Times.

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NOTES FROM FRANCE.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

TWO SCIENTIFIC CONGRESSES — A GATHERING OF GEOGRAPHERS AND A MEETING OF "AMERICANISTES" — A PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS—AN INCENSED ACTRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 28, 1875.

The approaching Geographical Congress in Paris is going to be more important than any one at first supposed, and I regret that we have not made arrangements for taking a more active part in it. As soon as we heard here that our Government would not send an official delegate to the Congress, for reasons which can be very well understood, a communication was sent to the New-York Geographical Society asking it to appoint a delegate here, but more particularly for the purpose of stimulating its zeal in the matter. That communication remains unanswered; but, at a very late date, Gen. Crawford was sent over to represent us at this Congress. He has just arrived in Paris. I very much fear that we have lost too much time, and that we cannot now do what we might have done had we taken the matter in hand promptly. Under the head of "Voyages," we might have put in an appearance, and given an account of the Powell and other expeditions, and we might have given a summary of what our Government has done for the promotion of geographical science. Best of all, we might have taken a part in the Exhibition, and shown copies of our works upon exploration, with some of those delicate instruments, the best probably in the world, used by our intelligent explorers. This is what we should have done, and it is what the New-York Geographical Society would have done, I have no doubt, if it had been in communication with some one here who would have set the matter forth in its proper light. We are now asking the French to exhibit at Philadelphia next year, and have the assurance that they take a warm interest in our Exposition. Here, therefore, was an opportunity for showing our appreciation in a small way, and for giving encouragement to the few earnest men who are working for us under great difficulties. The Exhibition in connection with the Geographical Congress will be purely technical, but interesting for all that, and, I have every reason to believe, important to science. Why can we not take a part in this Exhibition? I ask the question of Judge Daly, Mr. Jackson, and others, and of the various excellent Geographical Societies throughout our country. There is yet time—just time enough, but none to spare—to do something worthy of our fame as geographers and explorers, and I hope that not a single hour will be lost. Baron De Reille, Secretary of the Congress, has just left me, and he says that he and his colleagues are very anxious to have us take some part in the Exposition. I most cheerfully give him, and the enterprise in which he is concerned, the benefit of any influence that I may possess, and write this to warn the parties interested that they may receive a call from Gen. Crawford by the next mail, asking them to prepare something for the Exhibition. By taking heed of this notification they will be prepared for it, and will have made their arrangements in advance. My object is simply to prevent the loss of time, for the Exhibition opens on the 28th of July—the 1st of August at the latest—and we can have no time for wavering or indecision. The societies must make up their minds at once, and I hope they will decide in our favor. Individually, and in advance of the regular demand that may be made, I ask the Government to do something for us if it can without a violation of its general policy, and to send us some of its superb instruments and its published books and maps. Through the New-York Geographical Society they can be sent to its authorized agent, or to the care of Mr. Washburne, who takes an interest in this undertaking. I sincerely hope that something will be done without any loss of time, in order to enable us to make some sort of a show at this important Congress.

A CONGRESS OF "AMERICANISTES."

This matter brings up another that is very curious. At Nancy, on the 19th of July, there will be opened the *Congrès International des Américanistes.* This title must strike every one as not a little singular. This body will be composed of persons interested in the history of America before its discovery by Christopher Columbus, in the interpretation of its monuments and inscriptions, and in the ethnography of the races indigenous to the New World. That such a Congress should be held in France strikes us with amazement, since we hear so little of those subjects in our own country; but still more wonderful is the announcement that an Exposition of American Archæology will be opened in connection with this Congress. The President is Baron Guerrier De Dumast; the Secretary, M. Lucien Adam, No. 34 Rue des Tiercelins, à Nancy. Any person interested in the studies which give rise to this society can have their names inscribed as members by sending to the Secretary at the above address, first, his full name; second, his titles or profession; third, his exact address, written in full and plainly, so that there may be no error; fourth, the sum of twelve francs in postage stamps. I presume that $2 50 in currency would be accepted, the object of this charge being to pay for the ordinary postage upon the documents that each member will receive, and the cost of the book of reports to be printed and sent to each. The real value of this book will not be far from the sum named, and it will prove interesting, I should suppose, to all persons interested in American antiquities. I transcribe this from a circular handed me by M. Simonin, the author of the articles upon our country now appearing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes,* (his paper on the "Great Lakes" will be published in the next number,) who takes a great interest in everything American. A list of the members will soon be published by the "Americanist Society," and each country will be asked to form a committee with a Corresponding Secretary. The society asks communications from all persons having an interest in the work, and meantime throws out a few questions pertaining to American archæology and ethnology. Among them I find the following: 1. Regarding the relations between Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica before the time of Christopher Columbus. 2. The ethnological and linguistic classification of the Indian population of the New World. Detailed programmes will be issued shortly. I find a note at the end of this circular which says that communications may be also addressed to the "Société Américaine de France, 20 Rue Bonaparte, Paris." Is it not really curious to find French research turning its attention in our direction, and bodies of intelligent men holding that our country is the place of all others to look for pre-historic records and antiquities. They pretend that the New World is, in fact, the Old World, and that we have already hit upon traces of long-lost civilizations existing in periods far more remote than those marked by our discoveries in the East; and they think that a combined and intelligent effort in this direction will do something toward solving the great problem of the origin of the human race. I have no doubt that there are many Americans who would gladly co-operate in this work, and I should be happy to be the means of putting them in communication with the French society having the study of American antiquities for its object.

A PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS.

As you have been already informed by telegraph, we are once more in the midst of a Parliamentary crisis. Such events occur often enough, it will be observed, and with a regularity which enables us to foresee with tolerable certainty the epochs at which they may be expected. A casual study of the questions at issue, and of the different party relations, enables us to mark out calendars with the old almanac formula, "about this time expect a crisis." The present difficulty was easily foreseen at some time or other, and the dissolution of the majority of the 25th February was merely a question of time. Although feeling confident that I have a pretty thorough understanding of the matter myself, I have no great confidence in my ability to impart that information to foreign minds, for it is a mass of intricacies and apparent contradictions. It is not easy to explain why the Bonapartists, for example, should be the ardent defenders of Republican principles, and why the Republicans should now favor a mode of election favorable to Imperialism, and by no means in accord with the declared principles of their party. The present trouble arose upon the re-formation of the Committee of Thirty, all the old members having resigned. M. Laboulaye was the last to do so, and declared in the tribune that he would not resign, in which case the vacancies would have been supplied, and the original committee still in existence, but very considerably renovated. M. Laboulaye foresaw the present state of things, and wished to avoid a fierce party conflict at this time. But, for party reasons, I presume, he was persuaded to yield, doing so with great reluctance, and when his resignation was handed in the old Committee of Thirty ceased to exist, and a new one had to be appointed.

AN INCENSED ACTRESS.

A theatre scandal is just now causing some excitement in Paris and at Bordeaux. A few days ago we were informed that Paola Marié, sister of Irma Marié, had publicly insulted a journalist of Bordeaux, and that the latter had entered a suit against her, claiming 15,000 francs damages. It was stated that the journalist had made some savage attacks upon the artiste, and that she had avenged herself by carrying a fish upon the stage having upon it, in large letters, "L. Blum," the name of the journalist in question. When I say that the fish was a mackerel, all who comprehend the meaning given to the word *maquereau* in French will comprehend the depth of the insult. Later information completes this story. M. Blum is the theatrical critic of one of the local journals, and in one of his articles, unobjectionable in every respect, he took Mme. Paola Marié to task for not changing her costume in the last two acts of the piece. He said that she would never think of committing such a piece of negligence before a Parisian audience, and did not see why she should treat a Bordeaux audience with less respect. The truth of the matter is that Paola, like many other actresses, thinks that anything is good enough for the provincials, and hence did not put herself out in the least when playing for them. The last act demands a totally different costume, but she would not change her dress because it was too much trouble, and not worth while when acting for the Bordelais. The critic's remark was therefore legitimate and just. Mme. Paola resented it in the way stated above, giving the journalist the gravest insult it was possible to put upon him. As he himself says, a man pays for such things with his blood; a woman can only be made amenable to the laws. But he should not have prosecuted Mme. Paola it her own account had not been sent to Paris, and published there with approbation by several journals. He therefore sues the actress, but does not demand any money from her, being willing to leave the outrage in the hands of the law. This morning the Paris journals declare that the journalist is right, even upon Mme. Paola's own showing, and they urge him to demand damages, and in the public interest to raise the sum to 25,000 francs. Finding herself engaged in a very serious affair, Mme. Paoli tries to excuse herself by saying that she did not know who wrote M. Blum's name upon the card hanging on the fish, and did not even know that there was any name at all; but the spectators say that she not only turned it so that the letters, an inch long, could be read from all parts of the house, but pointed to it with the sort of a gesture that Irma was accustomed to make in New-York, in "Barbe-Bleue," when pointing to the deer's horns embroidered upon her dress. There is no doubt that Mme. Paola will be punished for this outrage, which will serve as a lesson to other actresses who may attempt to revenge themselves in the same way; but M. Blum generously gives her a means of escape. He will withdraw his prosecution if she will write a letter of excuses, and read it upon the stage on any evening previously agreed upon and duly announced.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL EXPOSITION.

Since writing my first paragraph I have heard that Dr. W. E. Johnstone has been appointed our Commissioner to the Exposition, in connection with the Geographical Congress, and, although his very large practice occupies all his time, his interest in the undertaking will induce him to give it his personal supervision. I hope, therefore, that an exhibition of some sort may be arranged, in which we may make a respectable appearance, and once more ask if Mr. Fish cannot find some official or unofficial way for giving us his assistance.

PROBABLE SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT BOSTONIAN.

BOSTON, June 12.—Joseph P. Gardner, aged forty-eight years, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Boston, was found dead in the woods near Beverly to-day. He was lying on his back and had a revolver in his hand pointing toward his head, four chambers of which were empty. There is every indication that he committed suicide. The deceased was living at his country-seat, and left the house last evening for a walk, after which he was not seen again until found to-day. He was a graduate of Harvard, Class of '47, and was the possessor of rare culture. No cause can be assigned for the act, as he was in affluent circumstances, and all relations in life apparently pleasant.

AN EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE FOR CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 12.—The equatorial telescope, twelve inches in diameter, made in Munich for the Lookout Observatory in this city, arrived to-day and will be placed in position next Wednesday.

WIFE MURDER AND PROBABLE SUICIDE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 12.—At the Portsmouth Coal Mines, last evening, Robert L. Casey shot his wife through the heart, killing her instantly, and then shot himself through the breast, and will probably die.

BOSTON NOTIONS.

HOW THEY STRIKE A VISITOR.

THE CENTENNIAL CEREMONY—GREAT PREPARATIONS AND A GRAND SHOW EXPECTED—BOSTON MANNERS—A PECULIAR PEOPLE—HOW PEOPLE ARE EDUCATED—DRAWING AND MILITARY DRILL IN THE SCHOOLS—WHAT AN OUTSIDER THINKS ABOUT IT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, June 11, 1875.

An Irish gentleman on his travels once happened to arrive in Boston on a 17th of June. Seeing the usual holiday display of bunting, he wanted to know why so many flags were flying, and was told that it was the 17th of June. "An' fwhat's the matter with the 17th of June?" was his next question. If our Irish friend should come to Boston about this time, he would find out before it arrived what was the matter with that remarkable day. The city has an eruption of the centennial disorder. Whichever way one turns, one sees and hears but little else than sights and sounds reminiscent of the battle of Bunker Hill, and the stirring events therewith connected. The shop windows are filled with relics of ancient colonial times; books, maps, engravings, autographs, and portraits, in some way instructive or suggestive to the student of history, are displayed. Family closets are ransacked for mementoes of the famous fight, and the search has been so successful that at least one descendant of a Bunker Hill fighter (on our side) will appear next Thursday fully armed and caparisoned with the equipments and garb of June 17, 1775. All Boston is making ready for the great celebration. Every variety of business is more or less colored by the sanguinary hue of that memorable engagement, which is called here "the second battle of the Revolution." The banner-painters are distracted with their many orders; the fireworks men are fairly fizzing with fuss and enthusiasm; the sellers of bunting are nearly all as effectually "cleaned out" as they were during the late civil war, and even the withered old crone who sells bananas as poor and aged as herself, on the street corner, feels the unwonted stir, and is semi-delirious with centennial and commercial excitement. The newspapers have a faint echo of New-York news, a slight flavor of the Beecher trial, and an occasional dash at the relative merits of modern French and ancient Italian art, but they keep a "standing head" for centennial news, and chiefly engage themselves in tremendous discussions as to whether Prescott or Putnam commanded at Bunker Hill. It was a Boston poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, who said that you cannot pry out a certain notion from a Boston man's mind, even if you had the tire of the universe straightened out for a crowbar. This fixity of purpose is valuable on occasions like this. If there is anything that Boston delights in, it is its success in whatever it undertakes. It is not easy to stir the matronly old city, but when you do, something is bound to come. If the contagion which now pervades all phases of society, and, as Boston says, "animates every manifestation of humanity," seems a little funny to a stranger, it means that the celebration next Thursday will be very complete. Boston has given its whole mind to it. Preparations have been going on for months, and if the procession and all the other features of the day are not admirable, the æsthetic sceptre will have departed from Boston.

Riding from the Worcester Depot to the Parker House, the other night, I fell into conversation with a gentleman who had arrived on the same train, and was going to another hotel. Just as we parted he said, "You're a New-York man?" Answered in the affirmative, he said, "Thought so; Boston men don't make casual talk in a hack." Whether this was intended as complimentary to Boston, I cannot say. But I guess it is true. And when I complained of my sloppy chocolate at a Boston café, the other day, one severe and dry-toast-eating dame observed to another equally severe and dry-toasting dame, "Evidently one of those impudent New-Yorkers." It is this self-containment (I don't know if there be such a word; the Boston papers can tell me,) and undemonstrative manner that makes the Bostonian conspicuous wherever he goes. The swell Bostonian came over in the Mayflower, fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill, has a pedigree reaching to the last of the Saxon Kings, is devoted to science, art, literature, the good, the true, and the beautiful, (usually spelled with capitals,) and will be buried at Mount Auburn. With so much past in his memory, so much present on his mind, and so magnificent a future for his contemplation, how can he stop to talk nonsense? He takes his pleasures sadly, decorously expresses his enthusiasm, and is always eminently respectable. Even at the theatre he laughs sternly at the time-honored jokes of his favorite, Warren, and he loads and fires his musket from his back door, on Fourth of July, with the precision and solemnity of a man who is conscious of doing his whole duty by his country, his race, and his forefathers. Somehow, everybody in Boston seems dreadfully in earnest. People on the street appear anxious and sad, or cold and proud. The number of hatchet-faced, narrow-chested, and dyspeptic persons one encounters is quite awful. Even the crowd about the Punch and Judy show on the Common is smileless; each atom of humanity in it is as grim as an executioner. As I sat to-day in one of Boston's famous restaurants—Mrs. Harrington's—the talk to the left of me was on the power of prayer, and on the right two venerable men, who have come down to us from a past generation, (as Daniel Webster remarks,) discussed the Milbank Penitentiary with their hulled corn and milk. I ought to add that one of these pilgrims asked for "a double portion of—corn." I was afraid he was going to say "of divine spirit." It is good that we have all this sobriety and earnestness somewhere. Boston is the best place for it, probably. The climate is so favorable. The Boston spirit is our national camphor, as it were. Cool, conservative, and aromatic, it keeps out the moths.

A notable and characteristic exhibition has just closed here. It is the annual show of the drawings of pupils in the public schools of the State, the State Normal School of Art, and the Institute of Technology. In other words, it is an exhibition of the work of those who are being educated in art at the public expense. How far mechanical and geometrical drawing may be regarded as art I will not undertake to say. But that is the name it goes by here, as the darkey observed of his frozen "hot mince pies." Certainly, the show was very interesting, if not wonderful. The public schools were represented in Horticultural Hall, where two great rooms were filled with lateral and transverse partitions covered with thousands of drawings in pencil, crayon, water-color, and ink. Under the State law drawing is taught in the public schools of each city of a certain standard of population. At the exhibition each group of schools is arranged in sections, showing the name of the city from which they come. The works of the students of the Normal School and Technological Institute were arranged in the spacious rooms of the Art Club, on Boylston street. The latter represented the accomplishments of the more advanced pupils; all were chiefly devoted to designs of a practical, rather than a purely æsthetic character. Of course, the public school show was more interesting, as it gives one a good idea of what may be accomplished by an honest effort to develop the art idea in the common schools. The drawings were from objects, memory, or invention. Many were original designs for works in metal, porcelain, stone, textile fabrics, tile, plaster, or printed papers or cottons. Some of the best of these are annually purchased by people engaged in the manufacture of goods requiring such designs. Many of them displayed considerable native talent, as well as careful training. Many others showed that the scholars had a fair knack at drawing, and some were so utterly hopeless that the attentive visitor could not help feeling that the time spent on them might better have been employed with what we used to call "a common school education." Out of this great mass of material, upon which the State is now experimenting, there will be developed a small corps of skilled designers and a few artists. Will their production be worth all it costs? Somehow, it looks as if the time and patience of ninety-nine little fellows, who ought now to be equipped for the battle of life, is frittered away while one budding artist or incipient designer is getting his start.

But Boston is very determined about this thing. The atmosphere is redolent of education. Military drill is taught in the public schools, and an exhibition parade has been going on this week. Some of it was pretty bad, but fond parents rushed to the theatre in crowds; the boys were elated and bouquets hurtled through the air like doves from their windows. Exercise and discipline are said to be the ends gained by this branch of instruction. The boys learn subordination, precision, and time. They develop their muscle and improve their carriage and walk. The old-fashioned idea was that the common school was to supply the rudiments of a common education. In this region, at least, school boards seem too undertake much more. The Boston school takes the raw material from its parent stem and turns it out—a merchantable article. The nursling is brought up by hand, and, weaned from its home, is equipped with politics, religion, morals, manners, and æsthetics as a Child of the Public. It is too much.

THE YELLOWSTONE COUNTRY.

RETURN OF THE EXPLORING PARTY SENT OUT BY GEN. SHERIDAN—RESULT OF THEIR JOURNEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BISMARCK, Dakota Territory, June 12.—The exploring party sent by Gen. Sheridan some weeks ago to determine how far the Yellowstone River is navigable, and to select a site for a military post in the valley of the Upper Yellowstone, returned this morning at 4 o'clock, having been absent since the 23d of May. Gen. Forsythe and Lieut. Col. Grant, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, were specially charged with this duty. Three companies of infantry from Gen. Hazen's regiment composed the escort. These were taken on board a steamer at Fort Buford, near the Yellowstone. The steamer Josephine, one of the lightest-draught boats employed on the Missouri, was engaged for this duty. Two weeks were spent in the valley of the Yellowstone, during which the steamer conveyed the exploring party to a point nearly 500 miles above the mouth of the river, 300 miles of which has never been visited before by any boat larger than the Indian canoes. The valley of the Upper Yellowstone was found to be comparatively well timbered. Cotton-wood and pine predominated. The soil also improved as the valley was ascended. Several points were examined with a view to establishing in the early future a military post in Yellowstone Valley. The country near the mouths of Tongue and Big Horn Rivers was considered as most favorable. Buffalo, elk, deer, bear, antelope, and big horns were seen in great numbers along the route, while the best of trout-fishing was obtained in the Upper Yellowstone. The people of Montana are deeply interested in the establishment of the fact that the Yellowstone is navigable so great a distance from the Missouri, as it shortens their lines of wagon transportation and will greatly reduce heavy freight bills, always unavoidable when wagon roads are are the only lines of supply. The only Indians seen were those belonging to a village of 327 lodges of Crows, located on the west bank of the Yellowstone, a few miles above Pompey's Pillar. They were friendly to the explorers, but claimed to be in search of Sioux, with hostile intent.

THE TEXAS BORDER.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 12.—A special dispatch from Brownsville to the *News* says: "Gen. Steele and Major Dwyer left yesterday for Rio Grande City. Capt. McNeely and part of his company are below, watching for the raiders now on this side. Mexicans report the crossing of fifty beeves below here Wednesday. Sergt. Hall went to Bagdad to see the beeves which Gen. Cortina is shipping to Cuba. Many of them have American brands. A large pile of hides with American brands await shipment, and the men assisting in their shipment say the beeves were all stolen from Texas. About 100,000 pounds of dried beef ready for shipment is undoubtedly American, as the Mexicans do not raise half enough beef to supply their own market. Sergt. Hall was closely watched, and succeeded in taking note of only about twenty brands. On Sunday morning Gen. Cortina left Bagdad with seventy-five men. Above here cattle stealing is terrible. Oxen are driven off almost daily. It is reported that Gen. Cortina's resignation has been accepted. The Supreme Government is determined to remove him from the frontier, but he does not intend to go. Report says that Gen. Steele gave orders to the "Rangers" not to cross the Rio Grande, on account of the exasperated feeling of the Mexicans, and the danger that they would lay waste the country between Nueces and Rio Grande before a force could be sent there to check them. The war feeling is strong on the Mexican side.

A WASHINGTON POLICEMAN SHOT.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Officer Shepherd, of the Metropolitan Police, was shot this afternoon at the Theatre Comique by a man named Maher while attempting to arrest him on the charge of stealing a watch. The ball passed through the hand of the officer and struck his watch, from which it glanced, thus preventing a wound which might have proved fatal. Maher was arrested and locked up for a hearing.

A NEGRO'S CRIME.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 12.—Jesse Woodson, colored, has been arrested on a charge of murdering Mrs. W. Garrett at her home, about seven miles from Salem, Tenn., by strangling her with a cord which he twisted around her neck until she was dead. The Coroner's jury found him guilty of murder. The house was robbed of $63, which is supposed to have been the sole incentive to murder. The murderer was taken to Murfreesboro for safe-keeping.

TROTTING AT LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 12.—The weather was pleasant yesterday, and the attendance large at the Lockport Driving Park. Saunter won the running race in 1:18, 1:19. Albion Boy won the three-minute race in 2:39, 2:38, 2:41½, 2:39¾. St. Patrick won the two-forty race in 2:42, 2:42¼, 2:40. The races will be concluded to-day.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE ANDES.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE TERRIBLE DISASTER—NAMES OF THE TOWNS DESTROYED AND DAMAGED—THE CITY OF CUCUTA IN RUINS.

PANAMA, June 4.—The Royal Mail steam-ship Balize, which arrived at Aspinwall to-day from Savanilla, brings the following particulars published in an extra of the Barranquilla *Shipping List,* May 29, of a terrible earthquake in the Andes:

The steamer Isabel, which arrived yesterday, from the interior, neared our city with her flag at half-mast, indicating that she was the bearer of unwelcome news, and while there were various conjectures as to its import, none had for a moment pictured the colossal magnitude of the awful calamity which had taken place.

The information which has reached us on the subject is contained in a letter dated in Salazar, seven leagues from Cucuta, the 19th of the present month, from which we extract and translate the following:

"At 11:10 A. M. of yesterday (18th) a severe earthquake visited this city and region.

In this city a large part of the churches fell, several houses were destroyed, and some people killed.

The City of Cucuta is entirely destroyed, only a few families being saved. The Botica Alemana (German drug store) was set on fire by a ball of fire which was thrown out of the volcano, which is constantly belching out lava. This volcano has opened itself in front of Santigao in a ridge called 'El alto de la Giracha.'

San Cayetano was destroyed—Santiago in a larger part. In Gramalote there was great destruction. Arboleda, Cucutilla, and San Cristobal are nearly destroyed.

The population of these towns is estimated by a person well acquainted in that region, more or less, as follows: San Cayetano, 4,000; Santiago, 2,000; Granalote, 3,000; Arboleda, 5,000; San Cristobal, 16,000; Cucutilla, 5,000.

The section of country above referred to embraces the regions around about where Colombia and Venezuela join the Colombian portion embracing the State of Santander.

It is in some respects the most productive part of this Republic, and the coffee of this section is famous all the world over.

San José de Cucuta, the city of the most importance of any in that section, was situated on the boundary of the Republic, latitude 7° 30′ north, longitude 72° 10′ west, and was founded by Juan de Marten in 1534. It was a port of entry, (if an inland town can be called a port,) and here was the established Custom-house. The population of the city at the time of the disaster is estimated at about 18,000. It had a large commercial business, and was the great depot for coffee and cacao, for shipment either through the Venezuelan ports, or down the Magadalena to this city. The shock was felt sharply in Bogota and adjoining sections. A gentleman, who was at the time in Facatativa, says that the movement lasted for three-quarters of a minute. It was also slightly felt in Barranquilla. The above particulars are all we have been able to obtain by this mail.

GERMANY.

HONORS TO UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICERS.

BERLIN, June 12.—The *North German Gazette* of to-day contains an article noticing the recent arrival in German waters of a fleet of United States war vessels attached to the European station, under command of Rear Admiral Worden. The *Gazette* says the Admiral is expected to reach this city to-night on a visit, and extends a warm welcome to him, and says he is "a highly deserving officer of an intimate friendly nation." The German man-of-war Lorely met the American fleet at the mouth of the Elbe, and after the exchange of salutes accompanied it to Gluckstadt. The fleet is expected to arrive at Kiel soon, and the Admiralty there are making extensive preparations for the reception of the Americans and festivities in their honor.

MOVEMENTS OF CARL SCHURZ.

BERLIN, June 12.—Carl Schurz has left this city for the southern part of Germany.

THE VICKSBURG DISASTER.

THREE PASSENGERS AND NINE OF THE CREW LANDED AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.—A SEARCH FOR THE MISSING BOAT—STATEMENTS OF THE RESCUED.

MONTREAL, June 12.—The following telegram has just been received from St. Johns, N. F.:

To David Torrance & Co., Montreal:

Nine of the crew and three passengers of the Vicksburg were brought here by an American fisherman. (Signed,) STAFF.

St. Johns, N. F., 12th.

The Government has dispatched a steamer from Halifax in search of the missing boat.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 12.—The following are the names of the persons who arrived here to-day belonging to the wrecked steamer Vicksburg: Parker Greenwood, James Callaghan, John Ryan, James Doran, William Jones, and James Walter, seamen; John Curtin, John Redmond, and Martin Lee, firemen; and John Pergelly, Bryan McShane, and Richard Corbett, passengers.

Her Majesty's steamer Swallow has left St. John's Newfoundland, in search of the missing Vicksburg boats. The survivors make the following report of the occurrence:

The Vicksburg struck an iceberg on her quarter at 11 P. M., May 31. She then bore up for St. Johns. During the night the fan was broken and the vessel became disabled. At 6:30 on the morning of June 1 we left the vessel, and she shortly afterward sank. The Captain and several women were on board when the vessel went down. Mr. McShane, one of the passengers, thinks there is no chance for those left on board. The master and officers behaved well.

MONTREAL, June 12.—The following dispatch is from Bryan McShane, one of the rescued passengers:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 12.

D. Torrance & Co., Montreal:

Ship in ice, 31st May. Eleven o'clock at night, stove in. Captain and men did everything to prevent disaster. Steam-pumps worked all night. All hopes given up at 5 in the morning. Five boats launched, with plenty provisions. Captain and officers were men to the last. Ship went to the bottom at 6:30 o'clock.

(Signed,) B. McSHANE.

Parker Greenwood, a seaman, makes the following statement: On the night of May 31, we got in scattered ice. We were steaming slow, expecting to get through when sea-ice struck the Vicksburg's quarter, knocking a hole and breaking the propeller. The ice afterward knocked a hole near her bunkers. At 6 A. M. June 1 we found the vessel sinking fast. We got the boats out. The first boat with four men was swamped a longside. Our second boat with twelve men got stove, but we stopped the leak with a blanket. A quarter of an hour afterward the vessel sunk. We tried to save the men floating on spars and hay, but could not get near them for the sea and ice. We saw one boat with twenty men and another with the first officer and six men. Afterward saw her bottom-up, with the first officer and three men on her bottom. The Captain told us we were 120 miles from St. Johns; to steer north-west. We saw the Captain on the bridge a moment before the steamer sank. We were fifty-two hours in the boat when picked up, 300 miles from land.

THE STEAMER VIRGO ASHORE—LOSS $75,000.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 12.—The steamer Virgo, from Halifax for St. Johns, Newfoundland went ashore last night on the south side of St. Pierre Island and will probably be a total loss. The passengers and crew were saved and the mails were safely landed. Very little of the cargo was saved. The vessel was worth about $75,000; insurance only $15,000. The Virgo formerly sailed between New York and Savannah.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE RECENT THEFT FROM THE TREASURER'S OFFICE—THE CASE OF W. S. KING—THE INDIAN COMMISSION—NAVAL ORDERS—THE WHISKY SEIZURES.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—William S. King, under indictment for perjury in connection with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship subsidy, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. To-day Gen. Butler moved in the Criminal Court that a day be set for the trial. This was opposed by District Attorney Fisher. The Judge has the motion under advisement.

The recent theft of $47,000 from the Treasurer's Office has caused considerable inquiry concerning shortages reported by that office in currency forwarded for redemption. The officers of the Redemption Agency assert that under their method of doing business it is almost impossible that false shortages should be reported. The counting of national bank notes received by express is performed by ladies, all of whom are known to be of the highest character, and most of whom have had long experience in handling money. The work is performed in one room, to which no one but the counters and clerks in charge of the money have access. The packages are given out one by one, and the counters are required to receipt for each package received by them. Each package is counted, and the proceeds turned in before another is taken. The contents of each strap are verified before the next strap is opened. No counter is permitted under any circumstances to have more than one package, or the straps of more than one package, upon her desk at the same time. Each desk is provided with a cover which may be locked, and each counter has a box in which she may lock her surplus money. Each remittance must be completed by the counter to whom it is given, no two counters ever being permitted to work upon the same package. In case a short is discovered, it is immediately reported to the teller, who verifies the contents of the strap, and, in case the shortage is of any considerable amount the whole remittance is carefully recounted by another counter. These precautions would seem to be an absolute preventive of errors. The only remaining question is as to the honesty of the counter. Upon this point the officers of the agency state that the overs reported are continually and largely in excess of the shorts, and that all of the counters in the agency have frequently reported overs varying in amount from $1 to $5,000. This would seem to be conclusive as to the honesty of the counters, for if they were disposed to pilfer they would be more likely to take the overs, concerning which no question could be raised than to report a package short which was not actually so, and thus provoke investigation and perhaps controversy. An account is kept in the agency of the shorts and overs reported, and of the counters by whom they are reported, which is open to the inspection of any bank officer who desires to see it. There are over 2,000 national banks in the United States, and probably more than that number of bank clerks and tellers who count money, which is sent to the redemption agency. On general principles it would seem to be more likely that errors should be made occasionally by some of them than by the twenty counters of the redemption agency, whose character is well known, and who are under constant supervision. The large shortages reported by the agency have been acknowledged in nearly every case. Every shortage of over $100 has been acknowledged to be the error of the bank that sent the money, and there are but two banks that have disputed shortages of $100. Bank officers who have inspected the records of the agency and its method of doing business, frankly confess that every care is taken, and that it is almost impossible that a false shortage should be reported. There are over 300 persons engaged in handling the money in the Treasurer's office. It is not remarkable, as the experience of most banks proves, that in a long course of years one of them should occasionally prove unfaithful to his trust, but the officers of the department claim that it is grossly unjust that the misconduct of a single person should subject all the employes to suspicion. The loss of the $47,000 occurred in what is known as the cash-room of the Treasury, which has no connection with either of the branches in which currency sent for redemption is counted. The shortage of $235 in the remittance of a Mechanicsburg, Penn., bank, the correspondence concerning which was recently published, was not reported by the Redemption Agency. The following notice has been issued by the National Bank Redemption Agency:

In order to facilitate the examination of cash upon the retirement of the present Treasurer, this agency will be closed for redemption from the 25th of June to the 1st of July next, both days inclusive. Correspondents are specially requested not to send remittances of bank notes for redemption so that they will arrive during that period, but to hold up their remittances until after the 1st of July. Remittances of national bank notes, United States notes, and certificates of deposit for credit of the five per cent. fund will, however, be received as usual. (Signed,) F. E. SPINNER,

Treasurer United States and Redemption Agent.

The Treasury Department has received information that the schooner Mary Chilton, of New-York, was seized and taken away from San Andreas, in the Republic of Colombia, by the mate and crew of said vessel while the master was on shore. It is stated that the vessel was taken on the 15th of May, and that a few days later she was at Wanks River, Honduras, where the mate was trying to sell the cargo.

A telegram to the Treasury Department announces that the first trial of a case of illicit distillation under the recent seizures was held at Evansville, Ind., yesterday, being the case of Bingham Bros., who were tried on only one charge—that of running their distillery in the absence of a storekeeper. The verdict was in favor of the Government, and a fine of $1,000 was imposed.

Hon. Frank W. Palmer, ex-member of Congress from Iowa, has been appointed as one of the Commissioners to treat with the Sioux. Should Bishop Havens accept the position which has been tendered him on the commission, this will complete the number.

Paymaster A. J. Clark is ordered to duty as Purchasing Paymaster at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, in place of Pay Inspector Charles H. Eldredge, detached from that duty and ordered to settle his accounts. Master Marcus D. Hyde has reported his return home, having been detached from the Tuscarora, and has been placed on waiting orders.

The United States steamer Tennessee, now at New-York awaiting orders to sail for the Asiatic Station via the Suez Canal, will not go to sea before the 23d of June, the Navy Department having determined to detain her until that time for the purpose of ordering several midshipmen from the Naval Academy to duty on board that vessel after they shall have passed the annual examination at the academy.

THE MINERS' TROUBLES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 12.—There is no change in the situation, and no likelihood of the men of this region going to work soon. They are in a continual whirl of excitement, and some days half a dozen meetings are held to discuss the question of work, and after every one they profess to be firmer than ever in their course. Mr. Parrish met a number of the miners last night, and a long conference ensued; but it was productive of no good.

A POLITICAL LIBEL SUIT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 12.—In the libel suit of W. D. Moore vs. the Pittsburg *Post,* on trial here for several days past, the jury this morning returned a verdict of $10,000 damages for plaintiff. The cause of suit was an article published in the *Post* in February, 1874, wherein Mr. Moore, then Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, was accused of abandoning his trust as Chairman and being a traitor to his party.

THE RACING CARNIVAL.

A PERFECT DAY AT JEROME PARK.

NEARLY TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS ON THE GROUNDS—SOME OF THE CONSPICUOUS VEHICLES—A FEW OF THE LADIES' COSTUMES—THE "AMERICAN DERBY" WON BY CALVIN—SPRINGBOK TAKES THE RACE OF ONE MILE AND AN EIGHTH—THE JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES WON BY WILD IDLE—THE MEMBERS' CUP CARRIED OFF BY MR. BELMONT ON SPINDRIFT — SURVIVOR WINS THE FIFTH RACE.

Yesterday was a perfect racing day. The clouds were just sufficient to temper the rays of the sun, without obscuring any of its brightness, while cool breezes sweeping over the broad expanse of bright, green turf changed the atmosphere of June into that of April. This and the exceptional programme offered attracted one of the largest multitudes that ever thronged the spacious grounds of the American Jockey Club. From 20,000 to 25,000 persons, it is estimated, witnessed the races. The grand stand was filled to its utmost capacity, and the crowd from it overflowed the green in front. The club-house bluff fairly swarmed with richly-attired ladies and their escorts, while the outside hill, across the road on the south, was black with the impecunious. Here alone there were between 7,000 and 9,000 persons. The proprietor of the hostelry there had provided a brass band for their delectation, and its strains never ceased from the beginning to the end of the races.

The capacity of the special trains that left the Grand Central Depot was tested to the utmost in carrying the crowd who made use of that method of conveyance. All classes were represented—the banker hurrying from his banking house; the fast young man of slender means, gorgeous in a suit of large plaid and a huge horse-shoe breast-pin; the natty clerk with a holiday; the staid citizen of middle age, to whom a horse-race is the acme of bliss; the pursy politician, gross and impertinent; the honest mechanic indulging in an unwonted dissipation; the gambler, the thief, and the loafer in good luck. A common interest blended them for the time being into great good humor, and the journey to the park was made without incident. Along the stony, grass-covered lane leading through wood and meadow to the grounds, the three-card-monte men, the ginger-snap venders, and the rustic dispensers of warm lager beer had spread their nets at every rod to entrap the unreflecting, but apparently without much success. The first in particular were unmercifully chaffed in passing, by the knowing ones from the City.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the vehicles began to arrive in a long procession, which did not end until long after the first race, and soon the green behind the grand stand, the bluff to the north of it, and the edges of the long road in the rear of the club-house were covered with them. They were of all kinds and conditions, from the aged hack to the brand new four-in-hand drag. Of these latter there were four on the ground—August Belmont's, drawn by four superb browns, which was put away during the meeting in that gentleman's private shed; Mr. Havemeyer's, drawn by four dark browns; Mr. Stoughton's, drawn by three bays and a gray, and Mr. Bronson's, drawn by four bays, all of which drew up in front of the bluff. Each carried an immense hamper stowed full of all the requisites for a delicious lunch, including strawberries, ice-cream, and champagne. Seated around three snowy table-cloths spread on the grassy slope above, the owners and their lady friends disposed of these delicacies during the interval between the second and third races. The arrival of Mr. Bronson's drag was heralded by vigorous blasts upon a long copper trumpet, shaped like an immense fish-horn, whose notes echoed discordantly among the surrounding hills. Among the more stylish and well appointed of the less pretentious vehicles that drove up to the Club-house, the following were most conspicuous: Mr. Johnson, of West Fourth street, landau and pair of bays; Mr. William Watson, T-cart and pair of bays; Mr. W. F. Shirley, coupelet and pair of browns; Mr. Smith Homans, T-cart and pair of bays; Mr. Toble, landau and pair of browns; Mr. S. V. White, landau and pair of bays; Mr. G. P. Wetmore, T-cart and pair of browns; Mr. Frank Work, victoria and bay and gray; Mr. Ludlow, coupé and pair of bays; Mr. R. M. Lee, of Spuyten Duyvil, T-cart and black and sorrel; Mr. Billings P. Learned, Jr., double-seated wagon and bay and sorrel; Mr. Washington Connolly, phaeton and pair of bays; Mr. Devoe, coupelet and pair of bays; Mr. Maaker, rockaway and pair of bays; Mr. Abijah Curtis, phaeton and pair of browns; Mr. Edward Cooper, landau and pair of browns; Mr. T. Patton, landaulet and a gray; Mr. Norman W. Dodge, T-cart and gray and black; Mrs. James A. Brown, victoria and gray and sorrel; Mr. E. A. Post, landaulet and pair of browns; Mr. A. C. Monson, brougham and pair of blacks; Mr. C. C. Dodge, wagon and bay; Mr. Frederick Roosevelt, landau and pair of bays; Mr. S. M. Barclay, wagon and pair of sorrels; Mr. Vernon H. Brown, phaeton and brown and bay; Mr. Edward Luckemeyer, phaeton and bay and gray; Mr. R. R. Stuyvesant, wagon and bay; Mr. J. W. Miller, rockaway and pair of browns; the Spanish Minister, landau and black and gray; Mr. Humphrey, landaulet and black and brown; Mr. W. S. Hoyt, phaeton and pair of browns; Mr. James O'Donnel, buggy and pair of grays; Mr. E. S. Chapin, landau and pair of browns; Mr. J. C. Maximos, T-cart and pair of bays; Gen. Lawrence, phaeton and pair of blacks; Mr. John M. Pinckney, phaeton and pair of bays; Mr. Joseph H. Gardner, wagon and gray and bay; Mr. Henry Elder, landau and pair of browns; Mr. Brewster, of Fort Washington, dog-cart and brown; Mr. McCanless, of the same place, mail phaeton and pair of sorrels, and English gig and sorrel; Mr. Garr, phaeton and pair of bays; Mr. S. D. Babcock, phaeton and pair of bays; Mr. Tobias, coupelet and bay; Mr. Cadwell, park phaeton and brown and white; Mr. Mayes, T-cart and pair of browns; Mr. N. L. McCready, phaeton and pair of bays; Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, T-cart and pair of bays; Mr. David H. James, of Brooklyn, phaeton and sorrel and bay; Mr. Trench and Capt. Gove, of the British Legation, landau and pair of bays; Mr. Walter Appleton, laundaulet and bay; Mr. Anderson, glass landau and pair of bays; Judge Curtis, landau and sorrel and bay; Mr. Turner, T-cart and pair of bays; Mr. Tolby, dog cart and pair of sorrels; Mr. G. C. Gunther, landau and gray and bay; Mr. Frank Leslie, clarence and pair of bays; Mr. H. M. Silverman, landau and pair of browns; Mr. Beam, phaeton and pair of sorrels; Mr. Swan, coupé and brown and bay; Mr. G. G. Haven, T-cart and pair of bays; Mr. L. B. Rader, phaeton and pair of bays; Mr. W. H. Gebhard, phaeton and pair of bays; Mr. J. O. Donnor, T-cart and pair of browns; Mr. C. Thompson, victoria and pair of browns; and Mr. J. J. Kiernan, landau and pair of bays. There were also present District Attorney Phelps, John McClave, William R. Travers, and distinguished men from every calling.

All these gentlemen were accompanied by ladies. They crowded the balconies of the club-house and fringed the winding path down the bluff or packed the ladies' compartment of the grand stand until these places glowed with beautiful faces, glittered with the sheen of rich silks, and were redolent with the scent of delicate perfumery. The toilets of the ladies were almost without exception as quietly tasteful as though their owners were attending a private reception. It would require too much space to attempt a description of the numerous exceedingly costly and elegant dresses worn to the races yesterday. There were a few, however, which were so striking in their richness and beauty that an exception may well be made in their favor. One was a very pale blue silk *en train,* with demi-sleeves, and numerous fluted flounces running up the front, headed by a piping of the stuff; over-dress of pale blue grenadine woven in alternate flowered and plain squares; the whole profusely

ornamented with pale blue silk netted fringe. Another was a long-trained black velvet robe, with sleeveless jacket and overskirt of black lace, flowered with blue silk embroidery and ornamented with jet. Another was of black silk, the edges of the overskirt and underskirt and the front and top of the corsage being embroidered with flowers and leaves of natural size and color. Another was a very light blue silk, made plain and close-fitting, a row of gray ostrich feathers running down the entire front from the throat to the feet. There was a very pale blue silk, with overdress of brocaded blue silk; sash and trimmings of fawn-colored silk and fawn-colored netted fringe hangings. Another was a superb silver-gray silk, profusely trimmed with scarlet satin, the front of the skirt being composed of a series of small plaited flounces. One was composed entirely of yak lace, worn over black silk. Another was of very dark blue silk and bright lavender silk in almost equal proportions, the whole being trimmed with deep Chantilly lace embroidered with blue silk flowers. Another was of Mazarin blue silk with white yak lace insertion. Another was of dark blue silk, with overdress of alternate fawn and blue striped silk. All these dresses were fashioned in their general appearance after the prevailing style, and their fair owners wore straw bonnets trimmed to correspond. Black was worn a great deal, and very little jewelry was displayed.

The track was in magnificent condition. Promptly at 3 o'clock the bell rang for the first race. Fadladeen did not put in an appearance, which left six starters, including the redoubtable Springbok, to whom everybody conceded the race as a foregone conclusion. They got off well together, Bob Woolley leading, and kept in a bunch to the turn leading into the homestretch, when Mate fell away to the rear, and Springbok ran clear away from the rest, coming in far ahead of them all at a hand-gallop. As nobody expected any other result, no enthusiasm was wasted on it. Much more difficulty was experienced in starting the fourteen three-year olds which were to contend for the Belmont Stakes—the American Derby. Much had been anticipated from this race, and the spectators were wrought up to a pitch of intense enthusiasm by the noble field of horses that "showed" previous to the race. At length, half an hour after time, a bad start was effected, and a murmur of disappointment ran through the multitude. Approaching the stand, they closed up into a bunch that a blanket might have covered, but in front of the bluff they had strung out pretty well. Still it was nobody's race, and the excitement grew apace. As they came out of the turn behind the bluff, and McGrath's Calvin showed away ahead, a cry went up from a thousand throats that shook the echoes. Calvin had the race after this his own way. His jockey on returning to be weighed was greeted with a general clapping of hands. Milner, who was third, also received an enthusiastic reception. Getting away at the tail end of the others he ran pluckily through the entire bunch, being once nearly crowded over the rails, and was beaten for second place by Aristides only by a head. The third race, which was the Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes, two miles, began very tamely, and closed with an unexpectedly good finish. There were four starters, Tubman having been entered at the last moment. Wild Idle, the favorite, ran away from the others at the start and retained his advantage to the homestretch, when Preakness, under the influence of whip and spur, bounded closer and closer to him at every stride, and was only beaten by a length or so at the string. The spectators manifested their approval of the old horse's gallant effort by loud and prolonged shouts and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Next came the Member's Race, which the ladies considered the race of the day. Gloves and bonbons innumerable were bet on its result, and the disappointment of those fair ones who lost was expressed in unmeasured terms. Mr. Purdy rode Warrior; Mr. Clason, Risk; Mr. Belmont, Spindrift, and Mr. Center, Coronet. The race was won easily by Spindrift. On the homestretch Mr. Center, seeing no chance of making up lost ground, drew Coronet in, and waited for Mr. Purdy, with the evident intention of having a private race in, but unfortunately for him, Warrior's momentum carried him past like a flash, and all poor Mr. Center had for his pains was the derisive laughter of the spectators. Resolute drew out of the last race, leaving ten starters. After a number of attempts they got off well together, Leader appropriately taking the lead and keeping it all the way to the homestretch, when Survivor, to the astonishment of everybody, drew ahead, and won in a hand gallop, amid round after round of applause. This was the only race of the day in which the favorite did not win.

The amount of money that changed hands was enormous. Leaving out the old style pools and the new style of book-betting, of which it was impossible to obtain figures, no less than $85,955 was spent in the French pools. The amounts restored to the holders of tickets on the winning horses were as follows: First race, $6 60; second race, $9 10; third race, $7 90; fourth race, $11 30; fifth race, $143. The following are the details of the tickets sold in the French pools: First race, Springbok, 1,406; field, 594. Second race, Lorillard, 455; McDaniel, 310; McGrath, 2,787; Harney, 64; Belmont, 279; Chamberlin, 1,154; O'Donnel, 177; Field, 156. Third race, Preakness, 929; Grinstead, 475; Wild Idle, 2,123. Fourth race, Warrior, 135; Risk, 383; Spindrift, 1,172; Coronet, 1,092. Fifth race, Mattie W., 97; Leader, 268; Survivor, 114; Resolute, (out,) 84; Cariboo, 339; Brigand, 1,534; Field, 1,078. The homeward journey was accomplished without accident. Below will be found a detailed report of the day's sport.

THE RACING.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Beginning the day's entertainment was a dash of a mile and an eighth, for all ages, which had the following seven nominations: Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s b. c. Bob Woolley, three years; T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged; D. McDaniel's ch. h. Springbok, five years; John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, five years; Joseph Donohue's ch. c. Dublin, four years; J. A. Grinstead's ch. f. Misdeal, three years, and M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, six years. The betting was all on one side, but the lesson of the Madge race of Thursday was not thrown away and there were plenty of takers of the short side. The pools were as follows:

Springbok	$100	$100	$600
Field	30	35	200

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and an eighth, they were started from the furlong-pole, and a good start was effected. Springbok immediately bounded away in the lead, but was immediately checked by Hennessy, when Bob Woolley ran to the front and passed the stand a length and a half in advance of Springbok, who was the same distance before Mate; B. F. Carver fourth, Misdeal fifth, and Dublin sixth. As they went round the turn Bob Woolley forced the pace and got away two lengths from Springbok, the latter being a length in advance of Mate, while Carver was fourth. When they passed the quarter-pole Bob Woolley was a full two lengths in front of Springbok, who was, however, well in hand. Mate continued in the third place, a length behind, with Carver fourth, Misdeal fifth, and Dublin bringing up the rear. As they ran under the hill, Mate ran up to Springbok, and Woolley kept his lead of two lengths before them. As they went out of sight, Springbok was observed to shake off Mate and go after Woolley. The others were out of the race, being unable to live the pace. When they reappeared on the lower turn Bob Woolley was leading Springbok a length and a half, the latter being a length and a half before Mate, who was being ridden at his best, the spurs going into him at every other jump. When they were approaching the three-quarter pole Springbok made his run, and as they turned into the homestretch he had Bob Woolley by the head, and then came to the front, winning a very fair race in a very hollow manner by six lengths—Bob Woolley was second, three lengths before mate, Carver fourth, Misdeal fifth, and Dublin sixth. The time was 1:58.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages, one mile and an eighth.

D. McDaniel's ch. h. Springbok, 5 years, by imp. Australian, out of Hester, 114 pounds. Hennessy. 1
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s b. c. Bob Woolley, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Item, 90 pounds. Sparling. 2
M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 6 years, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross, 118 pounds. Heyward. 3
John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, 114 pounds. Wise. 4
James A. Grinstead's ch. f. Misdeal, 3 years, by Gilroy, out of Mishap, 87 pounds. Sayers. 5
Joseph Donohue's ch. c. Dublin, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, 104 pounds. 6
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina. dr

Time—1:58.

THE BELMONT STAKES.

Now came the great event of the day—the ninth renewal of the Belmont Stakes, which had been an absorbing topic among turfmen and, indeed, the public generally, for several weeks past. The number and excellence of the colts entered for the event had drawn more than the usual attention to the race, which, until a short time ago, was considered an open one, notwithstanding the fame of the McGrath stable. Hyder Ali assumed the leading position in the betting books at the start, and the winner of the stake yesterday was not considered as having a ghost of a chance. One by one several of the favorites went amiss, and, finally, Hyder Ali gave way in his training, and Chesapeake became the most prominent candidate for the "blue ribbon." Finally Aristides jumped into favor with his fine record in the West, but reports came that Calvin had beaten both his stable companions in a severe trial, and that McGrath had backed him to win in large amounts. The book-makers took the alarm, and immediately shortened their prices about Calvin, but the McDaniel party were equally confident of Jo Cerns, and the latter was so heavily booked that he became the favorite at three to one. Finally Tom Ochiltree made his début at Buffalo, and won the Preakness Stake with so much ease that the money poured in upon him from all quarters. Thus the market shifted from one to the other until the betters became bewildered. As the days wore away, the uncertainty became oppressive to the backers of the several colts, until McGrath declared to win with Calvin, to the astonishment of every one. More offers to back the colt came in, and the book-makers took the alarm at once. The price was brought down to two to one, and the night before the contest Morrissey would only bet even money against him, and only then in small quantities. Kelly, at the Turf Exchange, was offering a little better rates, his quotations being three to two, thus making him a much greater favorite than Galopin was in the English Derby at the start. The contest yesterday was not the close and exciting event generally anticipated, for, although there was much enthusiasm at the splendid running of Calvin, and in his victory, still he won so easily that there was a feeling of disappointment among the spectators. McGrath could have won with Aristides with equal certainty, for the latter ran second, and Milner, an outsider, proved himself a remarkably fast colt. He was the last of the lot going round the turn, and Feakes, his jockey, was nearly thrown over the rails in endeavoring to pass his leaders. Notwithstanding this, he gained the third place, and Aristides beat him but half a length. The field was the largest that has ever started for this stake, the following fourteen sporting silk at the summons of the judges: P. Lorillard's br. c. Sangara, and br. c. James A.; R. W. Cameron's br. c. Bayminster; D. McDaniel's ch. c. Jo Cerns and ch. c. Willie Burke; H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, br. c. Calvin, and ch. c. Aristides; John M. Harney's br. c. Ozark; August Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, and imported b. c. Matador; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Warwick; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Tom Ochiltree, and John O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner. All the best jockeys had engagements to ride in the race. The best English and American jockeys had important mounts. Heywood rode Warwick, Evans was on Rhadamanthus, Hughes on Tom Ochiltree, Feakes on Milner, Barbee on James A., Swim guided Calvin to victory, and Hennessy was on Willie Burke. Of course, McGrath's stable was the favorite, but the betting was very good, the backers of Chamberlin and Belmont's stables placing their money freely. The rates were as follows:

McGrath	$600	$1,500	$1,500
Chamberlin	580	725	725
Belmont	105	250	240
Lorillard, Cameron, O'Donnell, McDaniel, Harney, Puryear — Field	410	680	500
Total	$1,495	$3,135	$2,965

THE RACE.

The horses appeared promptly upon the track, McGrath's three being about the first to appear, and were watched with interest during their preliminary gallop up and down the stretch. They were soon assembled at the starting point far down into the woods, and there was some delay in getting them off. There were six false starts, but finally the starter got them into position and dropped the flag. The spectators who had been watching them shouted "they are off," as if with one voice, and jumped to their feet in their eagerness to see the race. Tom Ochiltree was in the lead, Calvin second, Chesapeake third, Warwick fourth, and Willie Burke fifth, the others running in a ruck, with Sangara bringing up the rear. They came rushing down the new course to the three-quarter pole, where they entered the regular track, and here Willie Burke left the fifth position, passed all his horses, and took the lead. Calvin falling back, Willie Burke was a neck before Chesapeake, who was leading Ochiltree a neck, and lapping him was Warwick and Bayminster. As they came up the stretch toward the stand they presented a magnificent spectacle, the horses being close together and the different colors of the jockeys' dresses blending with brilliant effect as they came dashing on their journey. As they approached the grand stand Calvin pushed to the front, and Aristides, who had come up from the ruck, was second, followed by Tom Ochiltree third, and Rhadamanthus fourth, while Chesapeake retired. Approaching the Judges' stand Willie Burke came up, and, passing this point, was half a length in front of Calvin, with Aristides at his quarter, Tom Ochiltree fourth, Warwick fifth, the others in a ruck, and Milner and Sangara bringing up the rear. As they went round the turn Willie Burke pushed half a length in advance of Calvin, and Tom Ochiltree was third. Close up was Milner in the rear. Feakes now called upon the latter colt at this point, and he attempted to make his way among his leaders, but in doing so came very near being run into the rails. Willie Burke and Calvin passed the quarter-pole together, with Tom Ochiltree close to them, but, as they ran under the hill, Swim gave Calvin his head, and away he rushed amid the cheers of his backers. He was now leading Willie Burke two lengths, and Tom Ochiltree was a length behind, the others, with exception of Sangara, following in close order. As they went out of sight, Calvin was observed to get away from Willie Burke very rapidly and to lead him four lengths. When they were again seen there was a great shout of surprise, for Calvin had opened a gap of six lengths, while Willie Burke was beaten, having given it up. Aristides was in the second place, Tom Ochiltree third, and the Belmont pair Rhadamanthus and Matador side by side. Milner was coming fast round the other horses and was sixth. Calvin turned into the stretch with his great lead, while Ozark was observed to make considerable headway, coming behind Milner. As they came up toward the goal, Milner ran very fast and challenged Aristides for the second place, and it was a fine race between the two. Calvin, in the meantime, was running easily, and won the race, amid great enthusiasm, in 2:42¼. Aristides beat Milner half a length. Two lengths behind the latter came Ozark, fourth, then Rhadamanthus, James A, Warwick, Chesapeake, Tom Ochiltree, and Sangara far in the rear. The race was but a moderate one in point of time, for Saxon ran this course last year in 2:39½—two and three-quarter seconds faster. Mr. McGrath stood on the quarter-stretch after the race, and was surrounded by a host of friends, congratulating him upon carrying off the Belmont Stakes for the first time, and in such an easy manner.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Belmont Stakes, for three-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. Closed 15th August, 1873. One mile and a half. Fifty-three nominations. Value, $5,150.

H. P. McGrath's br. c. Calvin, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler by imp. Albion. Swim. 1
H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides, by imp. Leamington out of Sarony, by Lexington. Lewis. 2
John O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner, by Leamington, dam by Lexington, grand dam by Sovereign. Feakes. 3
P. Lorillard's br. c. Sangara, by Beadsman out of imp. Girasol, Sparling. 0
P. Lorillard's b. c. James A., by Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington. Barbee. 0
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Jo. Cerns, by Australian, out of Bettie Ward, by Lexington. Clark. 0
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, by Baywood, out of Katinka, by Australian. Hennesey. 0
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield. Lakeland. 0
John M. Harney's br. c. Ozark, by Pat. Malloy, out of imp. Sunny South, by Irish Birdcatcher. Noah Heywood. 0
A. Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, by Leamington, out of Nemesis, by imp. Eclipse. Evans. 0
A. Belmont's imp. b. c. Matador, by Gladiateur, out of Nonpareil, by Kingston. Donahue. 0
Thomas Puryear's b. c. Warwick, by Leamington, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington. Heyward. 0
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Tom Ochiltree, by Lexington, out of Katona, by Voucher. Hughes. 0
R. W. Cameron's b. c. Bayminster, by imp. Warminster, out of imp. Stolen Kisses, by Knight of Kars. Halloway. 0

Time—2:42¼.

WINNERS OF THE BELMONT STAKES.

Year	Winner	Sire	Weight	Started	Time
1867	Ruthless	Imp. Eclipse	107	4	3:05
1868	Gen. Duke	Lexington	110	6	3:02
1869	Fenian	Imp. Mickey Free	110	8	3:04¼
1870	Kingfisher	Lexington	110	7	2:59½
1871	Harry Bassett	Lexington	110	11	2:56
1872	Joe Daniels	Imp. Australian	110	9	2:58¾
1873	Springbok	Imp. Australian	110	10	3:01¾
1874	Saxon, (imp.)	Beadsman	110	9	2:39½
1875	Calvin	Tipperary	110	14	2:42¼

Note—Previous to last year the Belmont course was a mile and five furlongs.

THE JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.

The third race on the card was the Jockey Club Handicap, two miles, which had originally twenty-six entries, seven of whom declared out. When the race was called only four responded. These were M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, aged, with 130 pounds, which included 5 pounds penalty for winning the Baltimore Cup; M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years, 111 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. h. Tubman, aged, 111 pounds; and Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Grinstead, 4 years, 109 pounds. Wild Idle, after winning the Fordham Handicap so easily, was the favorite, especially as he was known to be in prime condition to make a good race. Old Preakness, however, had many supporters, and he made a grand effort on the homestretch, notwithstanding his burden to overtake his fleet competitor, but without avail. Tubman appeared in this race for the first time in two years, but he was badly beaten. The pool sales were as follows:

Wild Idle	$1,100	$1,000
Preakness	330	290
Grinstead	665	250
Tubman	230	200
Total	$2,325	$1,740

THE RACE.

When the flag fell Wild Idle rushed away in the lead, and was four lengths before Preakness at the turn. Wild Idle was sent very rapidly, and reached the quarter-pole six lengths before Preakness, who was a length ahead of Grinstead, he being three lengths away from Tubman. In this order they ran under the hill, Wild Idle increasing his lead to eight lengths as they passed out of sight. Reappearing, they were running in the same order, until they came into the homestretch, when Preakness got within four lengths of Wild Idle. At the tail of Preakness came Grinstead, who was four lengths before Tubman. Thus they passed the Judges' stand, completing half the race. As they went round the turn again, Preakness closed rapidly, Wild Idle being well in hand. At the quarter-pole the latter got two lengths away from the old horse, who was two lengths in advance of Grinstead, leading Tubman a length. Under the hill again Wild Idle was allowed his head, and got away another length from Preakness. When they went out of sight Wild Idle was seen to increase his lead, and when he reappeared he showed a gap of four lengths of daylight between himself and Preakness. At the latter's tail came Grinstead, Tubman beaten off. As they turned into the homestretch Heywood rode Preakness for all he was worth, and plied the whip freely, but Wild Idle kept to the front, and won easily by three lengths in 3:38½; a fast race. Preakness was second, two lengths before Grinstead, and Tubman was beaten off.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes, of $100 each half forfeit, and only $20 if declared by the 20th May, with $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; weights to be published 1st May; winners, after publication of weights, of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds extra. Closed 1st March; two miles; twenty-six nominations, of which seven declared and paid $20, and fifteen paid forfeit; value to winner, $1,990.

M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years, by Australian out of Idlewild, 111 pounds, Noah Heywood. 1
M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, aged, by Lexington out of Bay Leaf, 130 pounds, (including 5 pounds penalty,) Heywood. 2
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Grinstead, 4 years, by Gilroy out of Sister to Ruric, 109 pounds, Donahue. 3
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. h. Tubman, aged, by War Dance out of Lass of Sydney, 111 pounds, Hennessy. 4

Time 3:38½.

WINNERS OF THE JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.

Year	Winner	Age	Sires	Weight	Started	Time
1868	J. A. Connolly	4	Vandal	108	4	3:48¾
1869	Plantagnet	5	Planet	117	6	3:42
1870	Helmbold	4	Australian	111	3	3:44
1871	Judge Durell	4	Lexington	106	5	3:47
1872	Alroy	4	Australian	113	3	3:48
1873	Preakness	6	Lexington	110	6	3:38½
1874	Preakness	7	Lexington	120	8	3:42
1875	Wild Idle	5	Australian	111	4	3:38½

THE MEMBERS' CUP.

The next event was the Members' Cup, one mile and an eighth, members of the club to ride. There were five entries and the following four starters: S. D. Bruce's b. g. Warrior, four years, 152 pounds, ridden by Mr. Purdy; P. Lorillard's b. c. Risk, three years, 140 pounds, ridden by Mr. Clason; Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, 168 pounds, ridden by Mr. Belmont, and A. D. Brown's b. h. Coronet, 5 years, 156 pounds, ridden by Mr. Center. These races are generally uninteresting events and do not arouse much enthusiasm, except among the immediate friends of the riders. Spindrift was the favorite until the last two or three pools, when Coronet ran into favor. The quotations were as follows:

Spindrift	$850	$900
Coronet	800	1,000
Warrior, Risk	365	405
Total	$2,015	$2,305

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and an eighth, they were sent down to the furlong-pole, and when the flag fell Warrior darted off in the lead, Risk being second, the other two on even terms. Risk then rushed ahead and passed the stand a length in front of Spindrift, who was leading Warrior the same distance, Coronet being two lengths in the rear. As they went round the turn Risk got another length away from Spindrift, and led the latter two lengths past the quarter-pole, Spindrift was five lengths before Warrior and Coronet. Coming to the hill Spindrift closed on Risk and as they went out of sight they were head and head, six lengths before Coronet, while Warrior was in the rear. When they reappeared Spindrift was showing the way two lengths before Risk, the other two being out of the race. Spindrift increased his lead at the three-quarter pole and won the race by six lengths in 2:03¼, a fast race for the weight. Warrior came in third and Coronet fourth, both beaten off a long distance.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—The Members' Cup, of the value of $400, added to a handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay; the second horse to save his stake. Members of the club to ride. Lowest weight, 140 pounds. To name and close at the course by 7 P. M., on Thursday, June 10. Weights to appear on the next day by 4 P. M. Three to start or no race. One mile and an eighth.

Joseph Donohue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wager, 168 pounds, Mr. Belmont. 1
P. Lorillard's b. c. Risk, three years, by Revolver, out of Syren, by Oliver, 140 pounds, Mr. Clason. 2
S. D. Bruce's b. g. Warrior, four years, by War Dance, dam by imp. Yorkshire, 152 pounds, Mr. Purdy. 3
A. D. Brown's b. h. Coronet, five years, by Jonesboro, out of Garland, 156 pounds, Mr. Center. 4

Time—2:03¼.

THE SELLING RACE.

The final contest of the day was a selling race of one mile and three-quarters, which had eleven entries. When called upon, all but Resolute responded. The knowing ones made Brigand the favorite, and consequently the race ended disastrously for them, particularly as the dark blue has run in hard luck throughout the meeting. The betting on the result was very heavy, and at the following rates:

Brigand	$275	$650
Stockwood	145	315
Kadi	130	310
Donnybrook	160	275
Cariboo	145	210
Leader	105	280
Big Sandy	85	240
Survivor	75	185
The Hoaxer	65	95
Mattie W.	75	130
Total	$1,250	$2,690

THE RACE.

The lot were started in the chute, and after three false attempts they were sent on their journey with Mattie W. in the lead, Leader second, Survivor third, Big Sandy fourth, the others close together. Running under the hill, Leader went to the front and made the pace. He went out of sight leading, and on the lower turn was a length before Cariboo, with Survivor third, and the rest in a bunch. They ran in this manner into the homestretch, and at the stand, finishing the first three-quarters of a mile, Leader was a length ahead of Cariboo and Survivor, who were together two lengths before Kadi, Donnybrook, and Brigand. As they went round the turn, Leader got away, and passed the quarter-pole two lengths before Cariboo and Survivor, who were still together a length and a half in advance of Brigand, who was the same distance ahead of Mattie W. They ran round the hill, and out of sight in this order, and on reappearing Leader was a length and a half ahead of Survivor and Brigand, the latter having taken the place of Cariboo. As they came up the homestretch Brigand was beaten, for he retired behind Cariboo. In the meantime Survivor passed Leader and finally won the race by two lengths in 3:11¼. Leader was second, two lengths before Cariboo; Brigand fourth, Mattie W. fifth, the rest pulling up.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, $600; the winner to be sold at auction for $2,500. If entered to be sold for $2,000, allowed four pounds; if for $1,500, eight pounds; if for $1,000, twelve pounds; if for $500, fifteen pounds. One mile and three-quarters.

A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 106 pounds. Johnson. 1
Thomas Puryear's br. c. Leader, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Jessie Dixon, 78 pounds, Sayers. 2
Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones, 102 pounds. Evans. 3
Robert Cathcart's b. g. Kadi, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Katona, 107 pounds. Halloway. 0
D. McDaniel's b. f. Mattie W., 4 years, by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen, 90 pounds. Clarke. 0
John Coffee's gr. h. Donnybrook, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter, 102 pounds. N. Heywood. 0
S. J. Salyer's ch. c. Big Sandy, 3 years, by Australian, out of Genevra, 90 pounds. Richardson. 0
D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Stockwood, aged, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 108 pounds. Barbee. 0
M. H. Sandford's br. c. Brigand, 4 years, by Planet, out of imported Brittania Fourth, 108 pounds. Feakes. 0
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, 93 pounds. 0
Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. h. Resolute, 5 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C. dr.

Time—3:11¼.

Survivor was first put up at auction according to the terms of the race, and was bought in by his owner for $1,550, he having been entered to be sold for $1,500.

TROTTING AT SEA-VIEW PARK.

A trotting match of three-quarters of a mile stretch, in harness, for a purse of $100, best three in five, was contested yesterday afternoon at Sea-View Park, Staten Island. The entries were: John Ward's b. g. West Brighton, John S. Harris' b. g. West Stafford, A. C. Whitson's b. g. Jim, D. B. Goff's ch. c. Henry Mac, Thomas Luby's b. g. Sam, g. m. Helen, and g. s. Buzzard. Peter Manee's b. g. Crickmore was withdrawn before the start. The trotting throughout was only fair, the frequency of West Brighton's "breaks" being the subject of much comment. At the end of the first heat both the b. g. West Stafford and b. g. Sam were withdrawn, the former having cut his leg and the latter having fallen during a lead on the homestretch. The betting was small, Henry Mac being the favorite after the first heat.

SUMMARY.

J. Ward's b. g. West Brighton	2	3	3	4
J. S. Harris' b. g. Stafford	4	dr.		
A. C. Whitson's br. g. Jim	3	1	2	1
D. B. Goff's ch. s. Henry Mac	1	2	1	2
——— g. m. Helen	7	5	5	5
Thomas Luby's b. g. Sam	5	dr.		
——— g. s. Buzzard	6	4	4	3

Time—2:01, 2, 2:1¼, 1:58½.

First money, $60, Henry Mac; second money, $25, Jim; third money, $15, West Brighton.

POPULAR SUMMER RESORTS.

NEWPORT COTTAGES.

A LIST OF OWNERS AND LESSEES—BRILLIANT ARRAY OF NAMES—A SEASON OF PROMISE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, June 8, 1875.

My last letter dealt with Newport as it is at this time of the year, rather than with what this fashionable watering place will be a month or six weeks hence. Although the season has been backward everywhere, it does not appear to have made much, if any, difference in the matter of letting the cottages here. I have been occupying myself for the last two days in getting up a list of owners of cottages who intend occupying their residences themselves this Summer, and also collecting material for a list of tenants for the season. It is not a particularly easy task to obtain this information. The Summer residents here are desirous of making Newport a "retreat" in every sense of the word, and are very chary about furnishing particulars. The same remark may be applied to the real estate agents, who naturally "keep dark" when they think their clients desire them to do so, and who are inclined to be reticent also from motives of personal interest, as most of them publish an annual list later on. I am told that there are not more than twenty-five or thirty cottages unlet, and it is evident that these will be disposed of before the end of June.

The following is a list of visitors who have rented cottages for the season, the names of the owners of these cottages being added in parentheses:

J. Wilbur, of Providence, Green End, (Clarke;) L. C. Sales, Bellevue avenue, (Knight;) Mrs. Rosalie Benson, Catherine street, (Hazard;) M. Dardee, John street and Bellevue avenue, (Butler;) Mrs. A. B. Sands, Bellevue avenue, (Edgar;) Rev. E. N. Mead, of New-York, Bellevue court, (Tweedy;) J. Coates, of Providence, on the bay, (Maitland;) Dr. D. C. May, of Philadelphia, Brinley street, (Tew;) A. H. Davis, of Boston, Catherine street, (De Blois;) J. F. Pearson, of Providence, Bellevue avenue, (Rhoades;) Mrs. George Ticknor, of Boston, Dixon street, (Hoggs;) Mrs. M. Ludlam, of Baltimore, Bellevue avenue, (Thiebaut;) Dr. H. Lindsly, of Washington, John street, (Nicolai;) S. Hart, of Philadelphia, Catherine street, (Hazard;) Mrs. A. Pell, of New-York, Everett street, (Dennis;) A. Thorndike Rice, Broad street, (Simmonds;) Mrs. G. A. Bourne, of Boston, Broad street, (Simmonds;) J. G. Bennett, of New-York, Bellevue avenue, (Cushing;) D. Alden, United States Navy, Kay street, (Beach;) Mrs. C. P. McIlvaine, of New-York, Catherine street, (Hazards;) David Babcock, of New-York, Bellevue avenue, (Holmes;) Mrs. E. Bemelmans, of New-York, Pelham street, (Littlefield;) J. S. Brownson, of New-York, Washington street, (Shipley;) H. W. Bruen, of New-York, Catherine street, (Bradford;) Miss Louisa Bangs, of Boston, Bull street, (Moffit;) John Borland, of Boston, Bellevue avenue, (Weaver;) Mrs. B. R. Curtis, of Boston, Rhode Island avenue, (Wright;) J. P. Coates, of New-York, Washington street, (Maitland;) Edward Cooper, New-York, Narragansett avenue, (Ogden;) Mrs. George Crain, of New-York, Paradise Road, (Peckham;) Mrs. Crawford Allen, of Providence, Bellevue avenue, (Burns;) T. A. Vyse, Jr., of New-York, Paradise Road, (Squires;) Mrs. A. Van Buren, of New-York, Cliff Cottage, (Hall;) Miss Ida E. Deacon, of New-York, Bellevue avenue, (Sigourney;) John J. Donaldson, of New-York, Catherine street, (Newman;) J. W. Ellis, of New-York, Bellevue avenue, (Murdoch;) W. C. Rives, of Boston, Ayrault street, (Fay;) Franklin H. Story, of Boston, Annandale road, (Hall;) Hugo Fritsch, of New-York, Bellevue avenue, (Stevens;) Dr. J. G. Gautier, of New-York, Bath road, (Carry;) W. A. Hadden, of New-York, Hallidon Hill, (McCurdy;) Rufus Hatch, of New-York, Catharine street, (Hodges;) Dr. Campbell, United States Army, Harrison avenue, (Ford;) G. W. Dresser, Bellevue avenue, (Leroy;) Capt. D. P. Heap, United States Army, John street, (McGregor;) Capt. Simpson, United States Navy, Perry street, (Lewis;) Capt. McCaulley, United States Navy, Dixon street, (Lewis;) Lieut. I. W. Moore, John street, (Paine;) John I. Townsend, of New-York, Bellevue avenue, (King;) W. K. Thorne, of New-York, Beach street, (Wilson;) G. T. Snelling, of New-York, Marine avenue, (Robbins;) W. W. Sherman, of New-York, Bellevue avenue, (Jones;) W. C. Rhinelander, of New-York, Berkeley avenue, (Weaver;) Robert G. Remsen, of New-York, Catherine street, (Robinson;) William Post, of New-York, Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs, (Anthony;) Joel B. Post, of New-York, Bellevue avenue, (Fadden;) E. A. Post, of New-York, Greenough place, (Swinburne;) Mrs. Clarence Pell, of New-York, Beach street, (Davis;) James Otis, of New-York, Bellevue avenue, (Fadden;) L. L. Lorillard, of New-York, Cliffs, near Ochre Point, (Kernochan;) Dr. C. C. Lee, of New-York, Paradise road, (Peckham;) Walter H. Kane, New-York, Kay street, (Stockton;) Meredith Howland, of New-York, Bellevue avenue, (Torrance;) Theodore A. Havemeyer, of New-York, Bellevue avenue, (Stevens;) Miss H. W. Heyward, of New-York, Bellevue avenue, (Fadden;) Miss Julia B. Newberry, of Chicago, Webster street, (Willing;) Mrs. A. Potter, of Baltimore, Church street, (De Blois.)

The following is an alphabetical list of cottage-owners hailing from New-York, who will occupy their own residences during the Summer:

Mrs. Loring Andrews, Bellevue avenue; Mrs. C. L. Anthony, Bellevue avenue; John Auchincloss, Washington street; Daniel G. Bacon, Lawton's Valley; George Bancroft, Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs; Thomas Barclay, Kay street and Mann avenue; C. F. Bates, Coddington Point; Henry L. Bedlow, Malbone avenue; Mrs. Beekman, King street and Catherine street; August Belmont, Bellevue avenue; John Bigelow, Bay-side, Washington street; Judge Blatchford, Greenough place; Richard Blatchford, Beach street; T. W. Blodgett, Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs; John L. Bremer, Hall Cliff Cottages; Arthur Bronson, Castle Hill; Sidney Brooks, Bellevue avenue; Mary L. Bruen, Bellevue avenue; Major S. Bryce, Bellevue and Narragansett avenues; Benjamin Bryer, Park street; Miss E. Callender, Narragansett avenue; Misses Caldwell, Kay and Ayrault streets; John I. Cary, Jr., Spring and Dixon streets; J. P. Caswell, Bell street, John W. Chanler, Bath road; W. B. Clerke, Cliff Cottages; W. F. Coles, Bellevue avenue; Marmaduke Cope, Washington street; Edward Cushman, Rhode Island avenue and Catherine street; Miss Charlotte Cushman, Rhode Island avenue and Catherine street; Col. G. T. M. Davis, Swiss Chalet, Bellevue avenue; J. W. Downing Malbone avenue; James M. Drake, Redcross avenue; Henry Draper, Hall's Cliff House; William Edgar, Beach street; George R. Fearing, Narragansett avenue; Henry S. Fearing, Annandale road, Mrs. Flag, Dixon street; Russell Forsyth, Ayrault street; Dr. S. R. Francis, Kay street; V. N. Francis, Everett street; Abel French, Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs; Miss Susan Golston, on the Cliffs; Mrs. Gibbes, Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. I. T. Gibert, Bellevue avenue; W. Brenton Greene, Malbone avenue; Dr. J. P. Grey, (Utica,) Washington street; I. Grunhut, Harrison avenue; G. Griswold Gray, Bellevue avenue; Peleg Hall, Bellevue and Coggeswell avenues; John I. Heckscher, Catherine street; E. J. Herrick, Clay and Dixon streets; Dr. C. F. Haywood, Hunneman's Hill; Miss S. O. Hoffman, Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs; I. S. Homans, Gould Island, in the bay; R. S. Hone, Yznaga Cliff; Hamilton Hoppin, Beach View avenue; Mrs. C. B. Hossack, Harrison avenue; Mrs. E. S. Howard, Middleton Cottage, Cliff avenue; Richard M. Hunt, Kay and Touro streets; D. W. James, No. 4 Cliff Cottages; Emily Jones, Bellevue avenue; Frederick Jones, Harrison avenue; George F. Jones, Harrison avenue; Mrs. Mason Jones, Wellington avenue; J. C. Kendall, Washington street; J. Dunnell, Bellevue avenue, J. P. Kernochan, Marine avenue; Eugene Koteltas, Webster street; Edward King, Bowery and Spring street; John Knower, Bellevue avenue; John La Farge, Sunnyside place; M. Lazarus, Bellevue avenue; James H. Lennox, Kay street; Daniel Le Roy, Bellevue avenue; Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mann avenue; W. H. S. Lewis, Ledge road; H. Livingstone, on the Cliffs; M. Livingstone, Bellevue court; Mortimer Livingstone, Bellevue court; A. S. Macomb, Kay street; T. W. Markley, No. 1 Cliff Cottages; H. G. Marquand, Rhode Island avenue and Buena Vista street; Edward Mayer, Washington street; George M. Miller, Ledge road and Bellevue avenue; E. D. Morgan, Narragansett avenue; L. P. Morton, Fair Lawn, Bellevue avenue; E. M. Neill, Kay street; John Nelson, Paradise road; Dr. J. D. Ogden, Redcross avenue and Beach street; John Paine, Sea Verge, Bellevue avenue; Daniel Parish, Bellevue avenue; Mrs. Waldron Pell, Greenough place; Royal Phelps, Clay street; E. T. Potter, Catherine street and Greenough place; Gen. R. B. Potter, the Rocks near Spouting Rock; Mrs. H. C. Potter, Rhode Island avenue; Robert Ray, Clay street; William Redmond, Kay street; F. W. Rhinelander, Redwood street; C. H. Russell, Narragansett avenue; Harry Russell, Narragansett avenue; Lewis M. Rutherfurd, Harrison avenue; Milton H. Sandford, Washington street; A. L. Sands, Greenough street and Catherine street; E. H. Schermerhorn, Narragansett avenue and Clay street; F. W. Sheldon, Narragansett avenue; Frank Squire, Catherine street; F. W. Stevens, Bellevue avenue; Mrs. G. A. Stout, Bellevue avenue; Henry H. Tailer, Bellevue avenue; A. G. Thorpe, Hallidon Hill; George Tiffany, Narragansett avenue; W. R. Travers, Narragansett avenue; Alexander Van Rensselaer, Beach View avenue; D. W. A. Watson, Spring and John streets; George P. Wetmore, Chateau sur Mer, Bellevue avenue; Mrs. A. L. Whiting Bellevue avenue and Webster street; Prof. I. Wilson, Cottage and Redwood streets; C. L. Wolfe, Touro Park; Mrs. R. Woodworth, Cliff Cottages; Mrs. E. A. Wyeth, Ayrault street.

The following is a list of cottage proprietors from Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, &c., who intend spending the Summer months in Newport:

Prof. Agassiz, of Boston, Castle Hill; Frank Andrews, Boston, Maple avenue; Dr. E. J. Arnold, Carroll avenue; S. G. Arnold, Providence, East Shore; Mrs. Richard Baker, Boston, Ledge road and Ocean avenue; J. S. Barstow, Boston, East Shore; C. N. Beach, Hartford, Kay street; Joshua Bigelow, Boston, Washington street; Mrs. Gardner Brewer, Boston, Finisterre, Bellevue avenue; E. L. Brinley Philadelphia, Sunnyside place; Gen. George Cadwallader, Philadelphia, Bellevue avenue; Rear Admiral Case, United States Navy, Catherine street; Dr. W. J. Channing, Providence, Bay Side, near Tuckerman avenue; Mrs. C. F. Chickering, Boston, Bellevue avenue; Thomas E. Chickering, Boston, Bellevue avenue; Capt. C. Churchill, United States Army, Ayrault street; Rev. H. A. Coit, Concord, Washington street; Josiah Cooke, Cambridge, Mass., Gibbes avenue; Prof. J. P. Cooke, Jr., Cambridge, Mass., Gibbes avenue; Miss E. A. Crocker, Taunton, Mass., Kay street; Casper Crowninshield, Boston, Bellevue avenue; Mrs. D. S. Curtis, Boston, Redwood street; Judge Hugh T. Dickey, Chicago, Bay Terrace, Harrison avenue; F. S. G. D'Hauteville, Boston, Bellevue avenue; A. C. Eddy, Providence, Green End; W. E. C. Eustis, Boston, Gibbes avenue; Wilson Eyre, Philadelphia, Pelham street; G. L. Fales, Providence, near Second Beach; John R. Fales, Providence, near Second Beach; Dr. H. S. Flint, Providence, Broadway; John Foster, Boston, Le Roy avenue; Prof. W. B. Gammell, Providence, Cliff Side, on Cliffs; Mrs. D. B. Greene, Boston, Narragansett avenue; J. N. A. Griswold, Boston, East Shore, Portsmouth, (absent in California;) Dr. Isaac Hartshorn, Providence, Hallidon Hill; Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, near Lawton's Valley; Hollis Hunnewell, Boston, Yznaga avenue and the Cliffs; Prof. J. P. Huntingdon, Hartford, Indian avenue; Harry Ingersoll, Philadelphia, Reef Point, on the Cliffs; Robert H. Ives, Narragansett avenue and the Cliffs; Mrs. A. M. King, Brooklyn, Ayrault street; Mrs. Lock, Hall's Cliff Cottages; Charlas Lyman, Boston, Webster street; F. Lyman, Boston, Le Roy avenue; Capt. M. C. Marion, United States Navy, Kay street; Robert M. Mason, Boston, Buena Vista and Beach streets; Earl P. Mason, Providence, Bellevue avenue; Nathan Matthews, Boston, Bellevue avenue; Mrs. Ida E. Morrell, Philadelphia, Bellevue court; Henry G. Morris, Philadelphia, Washington street; W. Morris, Philadelphia, Washington street; George Nugent, Germantown, Penn.; Coggshall avenue; Gen. Innis Palmer, United States Army, Spring street; George F. Parkman; Bellevue avenue; Peleg Peckham, St. Louis, Bedlow avenue; Mrs. S. Peters, Cincinnati, Ohio, Hall's Cliff Cottages; C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia, Bath Road; E. S. Philbrick, Boston, Coddington Point; T. W. Phinney, Chicago, Carroll avenue; Charles T. Potter, Providence, Rhode Island avenue; P. F. Pratt, Boston, Bellevue avenue; Col. Prince, United States Army, Beach View avenue; Dr. Pugh, Hartford, Indian avenue; Clarence Rathbone, Albany, Washington street; W. T. Richards, Germantown, Penn., Gibbes avenue; Prof. W. B. Rogers, Cambridge, Gibbes avenue; H. B. Scholes, Brooklyn, Bellevue avenue; Quincy Shaw, Boston, Castle Hill; W. C. H. Sherman, Ruggles avenue; Benjamin R. Smith, Philadelphia, Washington street; Dr. Stearns, Baltimore, Hopkins Cottage, Catherine street; Samuel C. Tatum, Cincinnati, Washington street; W. W. Tucker, Boston, Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs; George W. Wales, Boston, Yznaga court and the Cliffs; Charles Wheeler, Philadelphia, Hall's Cliff Cottages; R. L. Whiting, Philadelphia, Red Cross avenue and Cottage street; Thomas Winans, Baltimore, Bateman's Point; Marshall Wood, Providence, Bellevue avenue.

Messrs. A. L. Brown, M. Bartlett, Horatio Harris, and Potter Palmer, of Chicago, have engaged suites of rooms at the Ocean House.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

SEVERAL PERSONS SEVERELY BURNED—A LITTLE GIRL FATALLY INJURED.

From our own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, June 12.

A deplorable accident occurred this morning at the country seat of Mr. John F. Winslow, about two miles north of here, on the Hyde Park road. His coachman, Michael Marsh, was in the act of boiling a mixture for harness blacking, and thinking it a little too thick, added some turpentine to it, when it suddenly ignited. Mr. Marsh, in endeavoring to lift the kettle from the stove, was spattered with the burning liquid, and his clothing set on fire. With the kettle in his hand he started to run out of the house. His little daughter Maggie, about thirteen years of age, seeing the perilous position her father was in, hastened to his assistance, and grasping the kettle, jerked it out of his hands and started to run out doors with it, when her clothing also caught fire, and she was quickly enveloped in flames. At this juncture her mother came upon the scene, and with her hands and clothing smothered the flames, but not a stitch of clothing remained on the little unfortunate. The mother was burned badly about the arm. Mr. Winslow hearing the cries of the affrighted people, hurried to the scene. Marsh was running wildly about with clothing ablaze, when Mr. Winslow called on him to throw himself upon the ground and roll the fire out, which he did with success, but not till he was burned in a terrible manner, from his abdomen down to his feet. Mr. Winslow, after leaving Marsh, hastened to the coachman's house, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, which had got under headway in the kitchen, and thus the building was saved. Both of the suffering victims were taken into the house, and Drs. Carter and Sutherland, of Poughkeepsie, summoned. The little girl was burned almost to a crisp, and her sufferings were terrible. Ether was administered till she became unconscious. She cannot survive. Marsh may recover, but he is in a very critical condition. Mr. Robinson, one of Mr. Winslow's neighbors, was severely burned about the hands while aiding the unfortunates. Michael Marsh has a wife and eight children, four of whom are younger than Maggie. He has been in the employ of Mr. Winslow since 1861, and came from Germany.

CENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF MACHIAS.

MACHIAS, Me., June 12.—The centennial of the battle fought at Machias, Me., which resulted in the surrender to the Americans of the British sloop-of-war Margaretta, was commemorated here to-day. The weather was delightful, and an immense crowd of visitors was in town. National salutes were fired, bells were rung, and never before was Machias so profusely and gayly decorated with bunting. A procession formed at 9 A. M., and was a mile in length. Fifteen veterans of the War of 1812—one of them ninety years of age—were in the line, and participated in the dinner which was served. An oration by Mr. Talbot was delivered in the open air, no building in the city being adequate to accommodate the assemblage. A grand banquet, an open air band concert, salutes, ringing of bells and fire-works this evening, concluded the celebration. A great number of relics of the battle and of revolutionary interest were on exhibition.

A SANGUINARY FIGHT WITH BORDER RAIDERS.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 12.—Intelligence has been received here that this morning Capt. McNeely, of the State troops, with a few of his men, pursued, and after a forced march of twenty-five miles, overtook a band of twelve cattle thieves, about twelve miles below this place. They showed fight, and in the engagement which ensued the whole band of raiders were killed. Capt. McNeely lost one man killed. He recaptured 250 head of stolen cattle.

THE FORGED BOND CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 12.—The parties implicated in Hilt's affair of dealing in forged Government bonds had a hearing to-day, and were held in $20,000 each for trial at the present term of the court, except George Helmbold, who was honorably discharged.

THE COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

ANOTHER IMMENSE DARTMOUTH CREW.

AN AVERAGE WEIGHT OF 174½ POUNDS—THEIR ROWING ON WEBSTER LAKE—THEIR GOOD POINTS AND SOME OF THEIR POOR ONES.

From our Own Correspondent.

WEBSTER LAKE, NEAR FRANKLIN, N. H., Thursday, June 10, 1875.

The village of Hanover, where Dartmouth College, the pride of New-Hampshire, is situated, is not very easy to get at, being in a labyrinth of branch lines. One can judge, then, of my disappointment when on arriving there I found the crew were away training at a place called Webster Lake. It is so named in honor of the great statesman, who was in the habit of fishing here every Summer for pickerel and black bass, with which its waters are said to abound. A gentleman named James B. Aiken, who owns considerable property in the neighborhood, and is also very well known among the art circles of New-York, volunteered to pay the entire expense of the crew's training if they chose to take up their quarters at the little Summer resort on the lake shore which belongs to him. And so, instead of training on the Connecticut River, which at the present time is rather difficult on account of the floating logs that come booming down, they are here at Webster Lake. They are in most comfortable quarters, and will remain here until compelled to return for the class examinations. By that time it is to be hoped that the stream of their famous river will be unvexed in its flow to the sea.

Dartmouth College has hitherto been more distinguished in the regattas by the size of her crews than by their victories. The "Dartmouth heavies" and the "Dartmouth giants" have passed into a proverb. They have been constantly the theme of admiration of correspondents and rowing men, who, however, have never dared to predict for them an assured victory. Dartmouth has generally been the dark horse, if one may borrow an illustration from the race-course. Men have said, "If an outsider wins, I think it will be Dartmouth." But no one has ever plumply said Dartmouth has as good a chance of winning as any crew on the water. Probably the reason of this mistrust was that they retained the old pace of forty-three to forty-four strokes to the minute, and also put their lightest men in the centre, in obedience to the notion of John Biglin, who was their coach before professional training was disallowed. This year I am inclined to think that Dartmouth's chances of winning are very greatly increased, and this for several reasons: In the first place, they have, as usual, a most stalwart crew, who average 174½ pounds per man; in the second place, they have been training very assiduously and are in excellent condition; and lastly, they are beginning to pull a stroke of about thirty-seven to the minute, which is very telling and infinitely less fatiguing than the old style.

The crew is very fortunate in its Captain, a quiet, energetic man, who has them in perfect discipline, and yet never bosses them. There are Captains so ill-advised as to order their crews around as if they were inferior beings, not knowing that by so doing they are heavily discounting their chances of success by destroying the *morale* of their men. Here, with the big Dartmouth men there exists the best possible feeling, because their Captain is a man of sense and good-nature. It is very possible that if he were not he would not get so much out of them, for they average nearly fifteen to eighteen miles a day. They row always twice, and sometimes three times a day, on a straight-away course of one mile and three-quarters. They row from end to end, return, paddle about coaching, and then go over the course, and return again, in the morning. They come in again about noon to dinner, when they terrify the man who keeps the little Lake House by their extraordinary appetites. They go out again in the afternoon, coming back to a 6 o'clock supper. Between times, and early in the morning, they walk up a high hill in the neighborhood, to improve their wind; and they certainly have got themselves into admirable form, and look dangerous. This is the crew. (It must be remembered that the Dartmouth fashion is to place the stroke on the starboard side of the boat, which puts the bow on the port side:)

	Age.	Height.	Wt.
Bow, W. G. Eaton	21	5.11½	165
Starboard Bow, S. Wallace	21	5.11½	165
Port Waist and Captain, B. F. Robinson	23	6.00	160
Starboard Waist W. C. Frost	24	6.02	187
Port Stroke, F. W. Mitchell	23	6.00½	185
Stroke, C. W. Eager	20	6.01	185
Substitute, Stevens	23	6.00	185

Eaton is of the Class of '75, and comes from Lowell, Mass. His inflated chest measures 41 inches; he has a biceps of 14, and a forearm of 12 inches.

Wallace is of the Class of '77, and from Rochester, N. Y. His chest measures 41, his biceps 14, and his forearm 12 inches.

Robinson, the Captain, is of the Class of '77. His inflated chest is 40, his biceps 13, and his forearm 11½. He comes from Manchester, N. H.

W. C. Frost is of the Class of '76. He comes from Dublin, N. H.; measures round the chest 41 inches, has a biceps of 13, and a forearm of 12.

Mitchell is of the Chandler Scientific School, and comes from Manchester, N. H. His chest measures 41, his forearm 12, and his biceps 14½ inches.

Eager is of the Class of '77, and from Manchester, N. H. His chest is 42 inches, his biceps 14½, and his forearm 12 inches.

Stevens belongs to the Scientific School, and is from Claremont, N. H. His chest measures 41, his biceps 14½, and his forearm 12 inches.

This crew reads like one apt to be formidable and look still more like it in the boat. They think highly of their wind, and hope to make it tell at Saratoga. Undoubtedly they know their best point better than another could tell it them. But what I cannot understand is that they should possess so small a power of inflating their chests. Not one of the crew can inflate more than an inch and a half, and I doubt whether Frost, the biggest man, can do more than an inch. He has been accustomed to farm-work all his life time, is as hard as a tenpenny nail, and has done fabulous feats in mowing and harvesting. He is wonderfully developed as to the muscles behind the shoulder, has good loins and a famous back. But why cannot he inflate more? Is inflation a true test of the powers of the lungs? I do not say so, but it is generally thought to be. They say themselves that the Dartmouth crew last year came in the freshest. If that was so, and I do not doubt the word of these gentlemen who are exceedingly honest and trustworthy, I find myself on the horns of a dilemma. Were they fresh because they had such wonderful wind, or were they so because they rowed with their arms and never threw their bodies into the stroke? If I were being cross-examined by Judge Fullerton I should own that I doubted the good wind of this crew. Their half-formed resolution to pull a slower stroke than is usual with them will then stand them in good stead. But if they go back to the old style I think one of two things will happen, either they will be badly blown, or they will come in fresh as they did last year, but not by any means as winners.

I came down to the lake to see them row, and arrived in the morning just as they had made one traverse and return of their ground and were preparing to repeat the task. I timed the stroke with my watch and found that they were pulling forty-two to the minute, but they did not seem to send the boat through the water with a rapidity proportioned to their efforts. Their recover was, of course, exceedingly quick, and they appeared to catch the water well, but not to hold it. The wind, however, was against them, which must have made some difference, though not very much. When they returned pulling at the same rate one man was undeniably distressed, but it must be taken into consideration that they had pulled rather more than seven miles with hardly a pause. I saw them again in the afternoon pulling before supper. On this occasion they rowed about thirty-seven strokes to the minute, and certainly made more speed, holding the water far better than before. It was obvious that with the slower stroke they put their bodies more into the oar and got more way on the boat. They went up and down twice as in the morning, and when they returned I was on the float to receive them, and saw that not a man was pumped. All were perspiring freely, but no one was exhausted, and I firmly believe that if I had asked them they would have rowed over the course again.

There is too much fashion and too little reasoning in the ways of the world, from which nothing—not even boating—is exempt. There is no reason why the slow recover should be better than the quick one, except that it gives the slowest breather in the crew ample time to fill his lungs for another effort. The Dartmouths have been trying for two years to get a perfect crew, or rather, a crew of perfect lungs. If they could get this, they might pull forty strokes to the minute with impunity. In fact, a stroke of forty, or even more, would be the best for a shell, because with the slow one there is a tendency to sink the spoon of the oar a little too deep. But whenever a man whose lungs are not absolute perfection tries the quick stroke, he finds himself incapable of giving his whole strength because his lungs do not get sufficient air. Therefore, instead of laying down any general law and saying, "Boating men must do so and so," it should be the task of every Captain to find out exactly how fast the slowest man can pull, and then take that as the maximum stroke. For if a faster recover is used, the slowest man will be compelled to pull with his arms only, and so his strength will be lost to the boat. I believe that the Captain of Dartmouth is working in this direction, and when the crew gets to Saratoga its stroke will be definitely settled and not before. They will go there at least a fortnight before the race, and will then receive the new boat which Elliott is building for them. It will be twenty-one inches beam, a good breadth but, perhaps, twenty-two would be better for so heavy a crew.

GAR.

THE BOOT-BLACK'S AMBITION.

THE STORY OF A NEW-YORK STREET BOY WHO WANTS TO MAKE SOMETHING OF HIMSELF.

From the Boston Globe, June 10.

A story comes from Portsmouth by the sea of a boy such as we read of. The life of this youth began in "low estate." He was a New-York gamin, and was wont to hail the passer-by in the City Hall Park with "Shine, mister; five cents!" Of course, he had no father and no mother, and was given to sleeping in dry-goods boxes and obtaining his sustenance at a cheap coffee and cake saloon. His taste was never improved to any extent. In Summer time he often wandered off to the watering-places, and got all the benefit of a fashionable vacation by industriously applying the blacking brush on the boots of visitors. Last Winter, he set up his box on the corner by Barnum's Hippodrome, and when the great moral show set forth for its Summer tour he came along with it, hoping to pay his shining way with the proceeds of his avocation. When he brought up in Boston he was pounced upon for shining without a license. As the story has it, he had not money enough to pay for a license, though we believe the boot-black's license does not have to be paid for. However, there are conditions about going to school which the wanderer could not comply with, and the great, charitable city of Boston would not allow the poor boy to gain his daily bread by shining boots about the Hippodrome.

The future great man was sorely troubled but not dismayed. Glancing furtively at a copy of the *Globe*, at a news stand, his eye caught a little paragraph stating that the United States receiving-ship Sabine, at Portsmouth, N. H., had been made a school-ship of instruction for boys. He recognized his destiny in a moment, and his mind was made up. He would enlist on the Sabine, enter the Navy, and become a great commander. Shaking the inhospitable dust of Boston from his dilapidated shoes and slinging his box over his shoulder, he trudged off for Portsmouth, fifty miles or more distant. Shining his way through the intervening towns he reached the seaport of New-Hampshire and inquired for the whereabouts of the Sabine. Going on board with fluttering heart, he told something of his story to the Commander, and expressed his desire to enlist. Alas for his hopes! he could not be taken without a parent or guardian to be responsible for him. The Commander was sorry, for he liked the boy's looks and manner, but he had no discretion in the matter.

Sadly the youth turned back to the City of Portsmouth, cogitating on the hard limitations put upon struggling poverty by the great, respectable world. But "Give up" was not in his "bright lexicon," and he wandered up and down the streets in search of a guardian in a city of strangers. With that keen judgment of human nature which his rough life had given him, he scanned the faces of the passers-by. Passing the City Hall his eye caught the countenance of Mr. Israel Marden, the City Marshal. This was his man. Asking to speak to him for a moment, he went with the Marshal into his office, and with anxious, eager heart told him his story. "And now, please, Sir," he added, "will you be my guardian and enlist me so that I can learn something that will be of benefit to me hereafter?" The Marshal consented and went straight to the office of the Probate Judge, and became the legal father of the fatherless boy. Then he went with him to the Sabine, where he was received by Commander Cooke, and the boy was speedily enrolled in the school of instruction. That boy's name is Charles Howard, and he is now seventeen years old. His eagerness to learn and his pluck have already made him a favorite with the officers. Marshal Marden is proud of his boy and predicts for him a great future.

QUICKLY WOVEN AND MADE.

The Jamestown *Journal* of a recent date says that the proprietors of an alpaca factory at that place on Tuesday succeeded in manufacturing cloth from the wool of the Angora goat and having it upon the person of a lady in the form of a mohair dress within twelve hours. The detailsit describes thus: "Nearly a year ago, Mr. H. A. Whittemore purchased two Angora goats and conveyed them to his farm at Fluvana. Early this morning, before dawn, they were taken to the alpaca factory, and the work of shearing commenced, by a preconcerted arrangement, the last clip of the shears being given as the first rays of the sun were visible in the East. The wool was then seized by the workmen in waiting, was washed, bleached, dried, and passed through the various preparations for combing; was combed, spun, woven into cloth and placed in the hands of the dress-makers at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and it will probably appear upon the person of Miss Jennie Whittemore about the time this article goes to press, anyway long before the setting of the sun, the given time. It seems hardly credible that such a work could be performed in so short a time, but if we are to believe the evidence of our own senses and the veracity of the gentlemen who have had the work in charge, it is certainly so, and the wool that this morning was protecting an Angora goat, is to-night a beautiful mohair dress, performing the same office for a favored young lady."

THE PIGEON-SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12.—The third day of the pigeon-shooting tournament came in with a cold nort-west wind, which made the birds fly wild and strong. The ties left over from yesterday were first shot off, resulting in the third money, $150, being divided by Britton, of Champaign, Ill., and J. Wilmer, of Niagara Falls; fourth money, $100, was won by R. M. Cool, of Aledo, Ill., and fifth money, $50, by Edward Hudson, of New-York.

The purse to-day was $950; first money, $350; second, $300; third, $150; fourth, $100, and fifth, $50. There were 96 entries. At 21 yards, 7 killed 10 birds; 23, 9 birds; 17, 8 birds; 17, 7 birds, and 19 killed 6 birds.

The first prize was won by L. H. Haskell, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; second by G. Stenton, of Detroit. The third prize was divided by Lovett, of Pittsburg; Doxey, of Elkhart, and Wentz, of Dayton. The fourth prize was won by O. P. Ebey, of Dayton, and the fifth by W. J. Farrar, of Cleveland.

RAILROAD COLLISIONS.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 12.—Two freight trains on the Northern Central Railroad collided this morning at Marysville, Penn. Jesse Cumbler, a conductor, was killed.

Two coal trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad collided near the Relay House. No one was killed.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SPIRITS OF THE WIND.

Where is your home, ye wanderers free?
In what far land, across what sea?
Live ye in some vast cavern rude,
Some unexplored solitude.

Or dwell ye where no sound is heard,
No voice of man, or beast, or bird?
Had ye your strange, mysterious birth
Beyond the narrow bound of earth?

Where ye might mingle with the flight
Of spirits from the world of light—
Bright messengers that sometimes come
From that dear land, the land of home.

All haunts are yours, all forms, all shades,
O'er moorland brown, or woodland glades;
Now toying gently with a flower,
Then rushing on with fiercest power.

Ye ring a melancholy chime,
In the sad pensive Autumn-time,
O'er fading flowers that once were bright
In the resplendent Summer's light.

And o'er the leaves with rustling sound,
Drifting so gently to the ground,
Singing o'er withered heaps and sere,
A dirge for the departing year.

In softened light of Summer eve
A gentle touch ye often leave
Upon the weary brow of pain,
That quiet ne'er may know again.

Round mansion hoar and gray with eld,
Your carnival is often held,
With hollow shriek or fearful moan,
Anon, with sad, mysterious groan.

Ye rush across the restless sea,
In all your wild tumultuous glee;
And stately ship and pennon fair
Lie buried by your fury, there.

Howe'er ye come, where'er ye go,
Through joyous scenes or haunts of woe,
Ye ever do His bidding still—
Our great Creator's sovereign will.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

SAFE.

Safe? the battle field of life
Seldom knows a pause in strife.
Every path is set with snares,
Every joy is crossed by cares.
Brightest morn has darkest night,
Fairest bloom has quickest blight.
Hope has but a transient gleam,
Love is but a passing dream.
Trust is Folly's helpless waif.
Who dare call their dearest safe?

But thou, though peril loom afar,
What hast thou to do with war?
Let the wild stream flood its brink,
There's no bark of thine to sink.
Let Falsehood weave its subtle net,
Thou art done with vain regret.
Let Fortune frown, and friends grow strange,
Thou hast passed the doom of change.
We plan and struggle, mourn and chafe—
Safe, my Darling, dead, and safe!

—*Macmillan's Magazine.* S. K. P.

PICCOLO.

A STORY IN TWO CHAPTERS.—CHAPTER I.

I remained in Paris, in spite of the rumors of a siege of the capital, while the Prussians were beating the French more and more thoroughly, day after day; perhaps not being able to believe that any such thing would really come to pass; perhaps from an irrepressible curiosity to see as much of the terrible game as possible, which combined itself with the plea of business, and induced me to incur a foolish risk. My business was real and serious enough—its nature has no bearing upon my story—but it came to an end, for the time at least, like the business of everybody else in the doomed city; yet still I lingered. When, at length, I made up my mind that I must go, and when all doubts respecting the intentions of the Prussians had been solved by the close investment of Paris, I found it an exceedingly difficult matter to effect my departure. The exact features of my difficulties, the mode by which I overcame them, and the adventures which befell me, before I found myself on the safe side of the "silver streak," have already been recounted to the public in detail—all, save one, which I have strictly kept to myself until the present time. This discretion had for its motive a salutary recollection that the Prussians invariably received and read the English newspapers, and that the disclosure of the incidents which I am about to relate would inevitably have led to the shooting of somebody.

Time has marched on since then, and nobody can now be harmed by my narrative of an incident which remains vividly impressed upon my memory, and whose first interesting feature was the close contact of a Prussian revolver with my ear.

I left Paris, then, at last, in company with three other men, whom circumstances had forced into the imprudence of a delay as prolonged as my own. Our association, and the coincidences which led to it, are not worth recapitulation. The nationality of each one of us was different from that of the other three, and I was the only Englishman of the party, and also the oldest man. My chance companions were all under forty; one was a Russian, another a Switzer, and the third, who was the most remarkable of the three, was an Italian. The circumstances which had thrown us together, the exceptional surroundings, and the difficulties, probably dangers, which must beset our path, combined with the community of our destination—for we were all bound for England—had brought about an easy intimacy among us, and each was tolerably familiar with the occupations and the objects of the others. Familiar, that is to say, through the information imparted by the individuals themselves; not one possessed any collateral knowledge of the other. We were certainly typical of our respective nationalities. Picture to yourself a John Bull, while still in the active and "not o'ergrown bulk" period of life, and you will have as clear a notion of Edward Rumford, Esq., (myself,) as you require for the purposes of my story. The Russian, whose name was Gustaf Thal, was a blue-eyed, fair-haired, big, phlegmatic man, whose only pronounced characteristics were a love of cigars and a hatred of the Germans. The latter sentiment was not cordially shared by Conrad Denner, the Switzer, a brisk, perky person, whose impartial good sense, distinctly manifest in all his conversation, ought to have availed practically to keep him out of the scrape of an imprudent delay in Paris. He "could not see" the enormity of the continuation of the war by the Germans after Sedan, and persisted in mildly remarking that "a settled government only could offer guarantees;" so that our *entente cordiale* might have been endangered, but for one common bond of union—he and Thal were both tremendous smokers, and Denner was quite destitute of tobacco in any form, while Thal had innumerable pockets stuffed with the precious commodity, and generously shared it with Denner. I was much too anxious about the manner and the result of our joint expedition to feel disposed for abstract discussion, and my sentiments were participated in by the fourth member of our little society, the Italian, whose appropriate name was Piccolo.

He was a short, slight, wiry little man, with very small and slender hands and feet, betraying the nervous temperament; a head remarkably large in proportion to his figure, with a sallow complexion, restless black eyes, thin features, and a quantity of straight, dry, lustreless black hair. Piccolo attracted my attention particularly for two reasons. One of them was that I knew nothing at all about the Italians; I had never had any business or social relations with the nation. The other that he was much more preoccupied and apprehensive than the rest of us, though the exigencies of the position were precisely the same for each and all, and there was nothing about the man to make me suspect him of cowardice.

It will be evident enough that we had time and opportunity for the cultivation of our chance acquaintance with each other, when I explain that we had only accomplished the distance that divides Versailles from Paris—most famous and suggestive of all suburban roads—and had just entered the Prussian lines, when the encounter between a Prussian revolver and myself, to which I have already alluded, took place. We were suddenly surrounded by a crowd of Prussian soldiery; our horses' heads were seized, our coachman was unceremoniously hauled down from his seat, and his place taken by a Prussian cuirassier. Not a word of reply was vouchsafed by an ill-looking, steel-helmeted ruffian, in command of the attacking party to the questions and remonstrances addressed to him in German (which I do not speak, and of which the Italian, Piccolo, was likewise ignorant) concerning this extraordinary outrage by Thal and Denner. It was exceedingly alarming; for, though we were all *en règle*, and each was provided with proofs of his identity and his nationality, the Prussians were evidently on the lookout for some "suspected" persons, for whom they had mistaken us, and errors of that sort had, just then, but small chance of rectification during the lifetime of their victims. It was unpleasantly borne in upon my mind, as two brothers-in-arms of the cuirassier upon the coach-box took their places, one on each side of the carriage, and severally leveled their revolvers at myself and Piccolo, that the probable elucidation of this blunder would be our all being shot first and rehabilitated afterward. A word of command was given, the horses' heads were turned in a lateral direction, and the carriage, changed thus suddenly into an ambulatory prison, was driven rapidly away, followed by an escort of eight cuirassiers, including our surveillants at the sides. A brief backward glance showed me the unlucky coachman, whose "permit" was perfectly valid, being hustled away, blindfolded, in an opposite direction.

I had no knowledge of the official purlieus of Versailles; but I guessed rightly that the building under whose porte-cochère we presently drove was the Prefecture of Police. In a few minutes we found ourselves in the presence of a number of stern, and, for the most part, spectacled German personages, some military, others civil, and undergoing an interrogatory of the closest kind, pursued in a tone of needless harshness and insulting suspicion. Our papers were demanded and critically examined; we were questioned about all our movements and actions for so many days back that I at once declared myself incapable of giving an account which could be reasonably exacted only from a jailer concerning a prisoner. I had not taken myself into custody, and I could not *procès-verbalise* myself after the required fashion. I hardly know how the others got through their troubles; my British blood was up, and I fumed with anger. It was useless, of course; the last subject with which our captors concerned themselves was our opinion of their proceedings. One thing only was clear to me; they had mistaken us for some other persons, whom they wanted for some reason to arrest, and they were not yet satisfied that they were in error. When at length the vain and vexatious examination came to an end, we were marched out of the presence of our evidently puzzled questioners, having endeavored, without result, to obtain information as to the motive of our arrest, or the probable period of our detention, and were conducted to a sort of outbuilding, consisting of a vast flagged hall, with ante-chamber and a narrow and dirty vestibule. A more uninviting apartment than that in which it was evident we were to pass, at least one night, it had never been my fate to enter; and I could not repress a shudder of anticipatory disgust at the sight of the dirty mattresses and still dirtier blankets which piled up, under the lofty turret window at the further end of the hall—its filthy flags were not covered by even a scrap of matting—were, manifestly, to form our beds. A few logs of damp wood smoldered cheerlessly upon the hugh open stone hearth, and a rough deal table, a few battered wooden benches, a couple of clumsy chairs, and a barrack-room rack, nailed against the wall, completed the list of furniture of this dismal den, with one incongruous addition. This was a large looking-glass, oval-shaped, in a tarnished gilt frame, which was suspended, sloping slightly forward, on the wall to the right of the open fireplace and in the immediate vicinity of an iron gas-jet, with a crank or elbow, which jutted out from the jamb of the heavy mantel-piece.

After my first discontented survey of our dreary quarters I looked at this queer object, and wondered who were the persons, susceptible of a regard for appearances, in the habit of making their toilet by the aid of this mirror, with the handy tap of light turned on. It was the more suggestive, as there were no toilet appliances of any description in the apartment; and I may as well mention here that the only substitutes for such necessaries supplied to us during our detention were a stable-pail full of cold water and a couple of huckaback towels. In the ante-chamber—a mere stone lobby, with a high barred window far up in the wall—a couple of greasy-looking men, in coarse uniforms, sat writing something, on official "forms," at a rickety table. We had time for only a passing glance at their tow-like heads and stumpy, dirty hands, adorned with the thick forefinger rings, which I regard with a special aversion, for we were hurried into the hall, and presently locked in in a very summary manner. The next moment the tread of a sentry outside the door certified convincingly, by its horrid, remorseless regularity, to the fact of our safe imprisonment.

The circumstances of the case were highly exasperating, and the wretchedness of our position was indisputable; but, after the first fury of our wrath had calmed down, three out of the four of us were agreed that we should need no more heroic quality than patience to enable us to pull through. As they had not shot us in the first instance, our captors could not have any reason or excuse for shooting us now, so that there was no ground for actual fear. All our statements were true; the journey, which had this inauspicious beginning was a bona fide one. To make our prison comfortable was impossible; the best we could accomplish was to set its discomfort at defiance and assume the virtue of cheerfulness, if we had it not. A coarse and scanty meal—served to us with as much civility as might have been considered appropriate to the feeding of pigs—did not do much to help us in that way; but Thal and Denner fell back on the resources of the tobacco, of which our captors had, strange to say, not deprived the Russian. I don't smoke; and so I sought distraction from the weariness of our common calamity in cheering up Piccolo. The Italian had been singularly upset and nervous during the interrogatory we had undergone, though his portion of it had been briefer and less severe than that of any one of us; and, when we were locked up and left to our own devices, his silent depression formed a marked contrast to the outspoken and indignant complaints in which Denner, Thal, and myself indulged.

I need not dwell upon the physical miseries of our first night of imprisonment. I believe they did not materially interfere with the sleep of Thal, Denner, and myself, but Piccolo presented a distressing spectacle when I observed him in the morning, sitting ruefully on the side of his mattress, which was laid down alongside the wall opposite to the fireplace, and exactly facing the mirror to which I have alluded. His sallow complexion had assumed a greenish tint; his black eyes, so keen and bright when we started yesterday, were dim and sunken; and the brown, thin nervous hands, with which he grasped the mattress on either side of him, were visibly trembling. He did not look at me; his fixed, troubled gaze seemed to see nothing. Thal and Denner, who had placed their respective mattresses at opposite corners of the upper end of the hall, were still sleeping when I turned out. I became immediately aware that the sentinel on duty was watching my proceedings through a grating in the door, through which we could be inspected, or fired upon, with equal convenience. The fact caused me, however, no uneasiness, and having put on a portion of my clothing I crossed the room to Piccolo's side, and asked him in English, if he was ill.

He looked up at me, and, to my indescribable embarrassment, I saw his lips quiver and tears run down his cheeks.

"For heaven's sake, rouse yourself," I said to him, "and tell me what's the matter with you. Are you ill?"

"Can he hear as well as see?" said Piccolo, with a slight movement of the head, which indicated the watching sentinel.

"I don't know; let us try. Sentry!" I called aloud, in English.

The grating in the door was pulled back from the outside, and the gap was filled by a flat, ruddy face, with light stupid eyes. The mouth in the face opened and emitted a monosyllabic grunt.

"This gentleman is ill," I said, "and requires attendance. Send some one here."

The face silently disappeared, the grating was slapped to, and we heard a guttural murmuring of voices in the stone lobby. Piccolo looked still more ill and wretched, as he whispered, in the lowest tones, "Unless we find he does not understand English, I dare not speak."

I was astonished and alarmed. What had the Italian to say to-day that had not had equal importance yesterday? In what could his position differ from that of any of us? Or, was he really a poor creature, of pitiable weakness, whose courage had failed him under circumstances which, though highly vexatious, I could not now regard as perilous?

I had hardly time to ask myself these questions when the door opened noisily to admit a short stout man, in uniform of course, but of unmartial appearance, and whose face had rather a prepossessing expression. This person advanced toward me and addressed me:

"The sentry does not understand your language," he said. "What is it you said to him? The ordinary service will arrive presently. If you need any other, I am a doctor."

I thanked him, and explained that I had found my fellow-traveller and fellow-prisoner ill, as I thought, and he immediately turned his attention to Piccolo, whose appearance was truly deplorable, and who was by this time shaking like a man in an ague fit.

"He has a touch of fever," said the German doctor, abruptly. "Let his bed be placed near the fireplace, and keep him in it. I will order a fire to be lighted, and send him some quinine."

"I hope," I said, "we shall not be detained long. Some unaccountable misunderstanding"—

"I know nothing at all about that," said the doctor, raising his hand in peremptory interdiction of the subject. "That is not my business; this is. There is nothing seriously wrong with your friend."

He glanced at us all, with a look which took note of every feature of the scene, saluted us stiffly, and went out, being met in the doorway by the same persons—private soldiers—who had brought us our rations on the preceding evening. Not a word had been as yet exchanged between Piccolo and myself, and I now made him lie down again and covered him with an additional blanket. The men lighted the fire, flung a heap of logs into a corner, rolled up the three mattresses—Thal and Denner having turned out on their entrance—and brought in materials for a morning meal on a very frugal scale. The dry, black bread, and the half-cold muddy coffee, were most uninviting, but we philosophically swallowed them; we three, I mean, for Piccolo merely lay with his head hidden under a blanket and moaned. In a few minutes the door once more opened and gave admittance to the same individual who had inducted us into our dreary quarters the day before. He informed us in a few words, and with as much severity and discourtesy as it was possible to put into them, that we were to be again "interrogated" in the afternoon, but that in the meantime our portmanteaus should be restored to us, and that we should be permitted to take exercise in the court-yard, at the rear of the building. We received this information in silence, and each bowed formally to the speaker, who left the room as abruptly as he had entered it.

"Interrogated again!" said Denner. "What's the meaning of that? We have told them all there is to tell; and, unless they're turning us into hostages for some inconceivable reason, it's impossible to guess what they're at."

"It's a good thing we are to be given even the freedom of the stone yard, especially as, I suppose, we may have a smoke there," said Thal, who accommodated himself to circumstances with admirable readiness. Then they looked after poor Piccolo a little, but he was, or pretended to be, drowsy, and they seemed to arrive at the tacit conclusion that the weak and suffering Italian was my special charge. I could not make him out. That his condition was one much more of mental than bodily suffering I felt convinced, but I could not understand the intense anxiety he manifested to be alone with me.

"Get them to go out, and do you stay with me," he whispered; and accordingly, when one of the men from outside came to conduct us to the inner court, which was to be our exercise ground, I declined to go out, averring that our companion was too ill to be left. When we were alone I seated myself beside the mattress on which Piccolo lay, and, having assured him that the sentinel—whose regular tramp on the stone flooring outside the door was periodically remitted to enable him to survey us through the grating—could not understand English, even if he could hear what we said, I begged him to explain himself in that language, which was equally foreign with French to him, while his native tongue was incomprehensible to me. He looked up at me with haggard eyes, and, making a strong effort to repress the nervous trembling which shook him from head to foot, he said eagerly, in a low voice, and, to my great surprise, in French:

"No, no, I must speak freely, and I cannot in a foreign language. I have a confession to make, as well as a revelation, and I must make them in my own tongue. I am not an Italian; my name is not Piccolo; I am not a photographic artist returning to my employers in England after winding up the affairs of an agency here, rendered useless by the war." Such were the supposed facts concerning Piccolo which we three had been informed of and believed. "Nothing that you were told about me, when I made your acquaintance with the ulterior object of leaving Paris in your company, is true."

"Indeed," I said, sternly enough; "and I suppose to this deception which you have practiced, whatever may be its motive, we owe our vexatious detention, which might have been dangerous. There's nothing to be found out about any of us except you."

"Might have been dangerous!" he repeated, taking note of my concluding words. "Is dangerous, you should say; horribly, hopelessly dangerous. I have brought you all into a snare. It is possible that you may get out of it; it is impossible I should. Let me tell you all at once, that you may consider whether there is a way of escape for you."

CHAPTER II.

"I had been trying to get out of Paris on a secret mission for some time," continued Piccolo, in the same low, trembling tone, "before I made the acquaintance of Thal, Denner, and yourself; but I had reason to know that I had been watched by one of the spies who have been infesting our city and our homes and doing their devil's work for years. We caught him and we shot him; but I could not find out whether he had had time to betray me to the Prussians before his fate overtook him. The only thing to be done was to change my plan, and, leaving them to suppose—if, indeed, they were in possession of the facts—that I was about to leave Paris as before arranged, in the disguise of an English servant in attendance on an invalid lady, detained by inability to travel sooner—this part was to be played by my wife—to look out for a party to join, which should offer the strongest contrast to these conditions. I was powerfully aided, as you will readily believe when I tell you what my real purpose is, and I was introduced quite naturally to you and your companions. The chief precaution to be taken was to ascertain that you and they did not speak Italian, as I am hardly at all acquainted with that language; and it was decided that I should pass for a man of that nationality, because those educated savages, the Prussians, know less of Italy and the Italians than of any other European nation. You know the rest; and"—

"Yes, yes—no need to recapitulate that. Tell me at once who you really are, and what there is to be discovered by these people in whose hands we are."

He raised himself on his elbow and looked into my face with an expression of profound misery which I shall never forget as he replied:

"I am Pierre Olivier Potin." [I need hardly say I do not, even now, and here, give the real name of my unfortunate traveling companion; if I did so, I should create a good deal of astonishment, even among those who believe themselves, and with good reason, most thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the disastrous epoch in the history of France to which my simple story belongs.] "Ah, no wonder you start. I am bound to England on a mission to procure a large number of arms for the Government of the National Defense. I have a false passport; poor Piccolo, the real holder, who was all I profess to be, died ten days ago at Passy. I have his papers; they were read yesterday at our interrogation, and his *signalement* is sufficiently like my own to pass without detection. But I have been obliged to take other papers with me; the instructions for the purchase and the specification of the guns, and an order on a well-known English banking firm for a very large sum of money, together with a letter of credentials to a political colleague of M. Gambetta, who is at present in London. Two of these documents, the letter of credentials and the order on the bankers, comprise my name and address—Pierre Olivier Potin, 147, Rue de Vinette, Paris, in full. These, in the most circumscribed form possible, I was obliged to carry with me."

"Of course. But are they safe? Nothing transpired yesterday."

"They *were* safe. I had the small packet hidden away within the lining of my hat, a very loose fit, and, as I held it in my hand whenever it was not on my head, it was quite safe until last night."

"Until last night," I repeated. "What has happened to it since? That is your hat, is it not, which hangs on the rack, beside my wide-awake? I hung it there myself, if I am not mistaken, last night; and there it is now." I half rose as I spoke, with the intention of taking the hat down; but he put his hand out eagerly and stopped me.

"No, no," he said; "pray don't go near it; pray don't even look near it! The sentry is watching us closely, and the only chance for you is to be able to feign total ignorance. Besides, it is useless; my papers are in the hands of the Prussians."

"Impossible."

"Hush! hush! That word is easily recognized in any language. Listen to me. Last night you had all fallen asleep, but I lay awake, full of foreboding—it must have been after one o'clock, when the door opened without any noise, and a man, whom I had not seen in the Prefecture yesterday, came into the room. He held a small lantern in his hand, and he stepped cautiously across the floor in the direction of the corner in which Thal lay. He stooped down, turned the light of the lantern upon his face, and looked at him very attentively. I raised my head noiselessly and peered at the intruder. He wore the uniform of an officer in the Prussian infantry, and though a big man, he had a singularly gentle tread; his footstep made no sound at all. Presently he approached the fireplace and turned on the gas in the jet close by the mirror, lighted it, and extinguished his lantern, after which he again crossed the room and was thus on a line with me, but, owing to the inclination of the mirror—you see how it slopes forward—I could observe his movements by their reflection in it without making the least stir which could attract his attention. He inspected you minutely, turned over your clothes, emptied your pockets, and examined their contents, especially some photographs, which he carried to the gas-jet that he might admire them more at his ease."

Mentally confounding the impudence of the unscrupulous Prussian, I put my hand hurriedly into my breast pocket. The photographs were all safe. I comforted myself with a hasty glance at one which was especially precious—and whose original is now my wife—and begged M. Pierre Olivier Potin to continue.

"He lingered a very short time beside Denner and did not stoop over him or touch his clothes, but came on toward my bed. I can feign sleep pretty well, and I did it, not making the mistake of lying perfectly still, which is enough to betray one to a quick observer, but stirring slightly, with the restlessness which is always imparted to real sleep by the presence of an unexpected or unwelcome person; but the ordeal was severe. He scanned my features closely, moved to each extremity of my bed, and studied me attentively from both; he even gently fingered my hair, at the back of my head, suspecting, I suppose, that it was a wig. My pockets were turned out next; they contained a purse, a handkerchief, a pair of gloves, and a pocket flask. These things were replaced, and then the officer approached the rack; took down the coats and hats hanging there, inspected and replaced them—all but the last hat, mine. Conceive what I felt when he held it up to the light, gazed into it, fingered the lining carefully all round, and then, standing so that his movements were reflected in the mirror, skillfully ripped the lining open with his pocket-knife and drew out the precious packet of papers, whose discovery implies my ruin and death, and, I fear—I fear—these Prussians are so merciless—serious danger to all of you."

This revelation filled me with dismay. I did not feel much of the indignation which the unfortunate emissary of a desperate cause anticipated. He had made use of us, to be sure, and the "fix" was an exceedingly awkward one. But to a man who has seen so much of the world as I have, the proverbial saying, "*A la guerre comme à la guerre*," acquires a wide and liberal signification. Besides, there really was no time to think of anything but the position; and as for the man, he was too ill to be an object of anger and reproach.

The inaction of our captors puzzled me very much. The morning was advancing, and nothing whatever had occurred to indicate that any violent measures were intended toward us. The interrogation of the afternoon might mean something serious, but I was surprised, with such perilous stuff in their possession, that the Prussians should wait until the afternoon, and I endeavored to persuade Potin and myself that the delay was a favorable symptom. I found him, however, quite unpersuadable; the mercurial French temperament displayed the defect of its quality, and he ran down under apprehension and suspense to a pitiable state of prostration. I could not persuade him to hope that he might not be shot; on that point his conviction was fixed; the inspiring of a hope that his rash attempt would not produce fatal results to us all was as much as I could accomplish. All this time it was evident to me that his bodily illness was gaining ground; that the touch of fever was strengthening itself, and I entreated him to be calm, in the interest of possibilities. Supposing the result of the interrogation to be the restoration of our freedom, he would be unable to move. The mere suggestion acted on him effectively. He insisted on rising at once, and I assisted him to dress. Then he began to pace restlessly to and fro, ever watching narrowly for the periodical appearance of the sentry's face behind the grating in the door; and there was silence between us for an interval, which was occupied in very painful reflections on my part. At length Pierre Olivier Potin asked me to join him, and to allow him to lean on my arm.

"I must move about," he said, "and I must not lose this, which may be my last opportunity of speaking to you alone. I accept what you say—that to yourself, Thal and Denner this will be only a temporary difficulty. You will get safely to England, and you will stay there till all this misery shall be overpast; until the German army shall have been destroyed around Paris by disease, by the Winter and by the sorties of our brave troops, and driven off the sacred soil of France by the levée en masse of our outraged and indignant population. Then you will return and see Paris in the glory of her political and social resurrection, and you will carry out, like the brave Englishman that you are, the last wishes of an unfortunate comrade."

He was ill; he was in despair; he was much more than serious; but he was dramatic. The situation demanded it, for the situation was dramatic; and Pierre Olivier Potin was not the man to fail the situation. I repressed him by a warning squeeze of his arm, and declared my fidelity to his wishes. He proceeded to give me a number of details respecting his family circumstances, which have no bearing on my narrative, and to charge me with his last words for the wife and the brother, whom he felt convinced he should never again behold. I listened attentively and promised that every direction which he gave should be faithfully carried out, and had hardly given him this promise when Thal and Denner re-entered our prison chamber, accompanied by an officer in the uniform of a Prussian infantry corps, whom I had not previously seen. Potin and I had turned at the far end of the room, and were exactly facing the door as they entered. He started as he looked at the infantry officer, dropped his right hand from my arm, then raised it and pointed at the Prussian, swayed slightly from side to side, and, without a word, fell on the floor in a dead faint.

"This gentleman is evidently very ill," said the officer; "the doctor must see him," and he bustled out of the room, while we lifted Piccolo—who looked as if he had got his quietus without the aid of a Prussian platoon—on to the mattress, and endeavored to restore him to consciousness. Presently the officer returned with the doctor—the same who had seen Piccolo in the morning—and the proper remedies were administered to our unfortunate traveling companion. I am bound to acknowledge that the sick man was well treated by our captors, though for us others little consideration was evinced. The doctor attached no serious importance to the patient's state, which he treated merely as an "attack of nerves," characteristic of the impatient and excitable French temperament. The business of the officer was to make a formal inspection of our prison chamber and of ourselves, which duty he fulfilled civilly enough, and then he withdrew; all our efforts to obtain from him an explanation of the causes of our detention, or the probable length of its duration, having proved useless.

We dined as coarsely as we had supped and breakfasted, and we awaited, silently watching the lethargic sleep of Piccolo, produced by a calming medicine, the interrogatory which we had been ordered to expect. The nature of my reflections differed widely from that of the reflections of my companions, who were sulky and annoyed to the last extent, but not alarmed. At the appointed hour we were conducted to the same salle of the Prefecture of Police in which we had undergone the examination of the preceding day, and there we underwent a second edition of it, which had a precisely identical result. We had told the truth before; we now told it all over again, and, to my unspeakable astonishment, none but the most formal questions were put to us respecting Piccolo. It appeared to me that he was regarded as the least important individual of the party; the one to whose identity no suspicion was attached. I thought I could perceive that our questioners had relaxed their conviction of our insincerity; certain symptoms, which one cannot define, but which one feels in every nerve made me pretty confident that we three were safe. But about Piccolo? Had their discoveries in reference to him led them to the perception that we were entirely innocent of and unconcerned in the deception he had practiced, and would they let us free and detain him, to be dealt with when his physical state should admit of his being called up before them?

We were marched back again and locked up. Piccolo was still sleeping and we had to pass the long, dreary Winter evening and night without any other solace than the fire—an indulgence which I regarded with surprise, but which, no doubt, we owed to the fact that we were not tenants of a common prison. My companions lighted their respective cigars and betook themselves to the uppermost end of the room, whither I followed them, and, having given them a preliminary caution to avoid any show of surprise or peculiar interest, I disclosed to them the extraordinary story which I had heard from our traveling companion, and the complication of our already troublesome affair which resulted from it. They behaved exceedingly well. The ever-recurrent sentry could not have discovered that we were discussing anything more interesting than the quality of the tobacco, which doubtless assisted their passivity, and it was some moments after I had concluded my story before either Denner or Thal said anything. When they did speak it was not too charitably of poor Piccolo, but it was in confirmation of my own notion that no ill would result to us. Concerning his chances, they were of his own way of thinking. So soon as he should be sufficiently recovered to be "interrogated" he would most certainly be shot. The evening closed in very miserably; Piccolo was in a wretched, exhausted, light-headed condition, which taxed my trifling store of knowledge and experience of the art of nursing the sick severely, and we retired to such a modicum of rest as each of us respectively was likely to find, feeling as if we were passing the night with a criminal in a condemned cell. I had had sufficient forethought during the second visit of the doctor to request that he would apply for permission for us to keep the gas alight all night, on account of his patient's condition, and he had done so. I turned the light down to a mere glimmer before I lay down on my mattress, which I had dragged near to that on which Piccolo lay.

The night was bitterly cold, and though the fire was permitted to smolder, the supply of fuel was so limited that the strictest economy in the use of it was necessary. A short time after I lay down to rest, and when I was fully realizing the dreariness of the position and its accessories, a murmured complaint from Piccolo aroused me. He was "so cold," he said. Only one unappropriated article of clothing was within my reach; it was a top coat, which I had hung on the barrack-room rack with our hats. I got up, and stepped cautiously in the direction of the rack. Instantly a light streamed through the grating of the door, and I became aware that the vigilance of the sentry knew no relaxation. I took down the coat, (the ray from the lantern at the grating playing about my legs as I did so,) and as I gave it an awkward tug to get it off its peg, down came the four hats which hung just under its skirts and rolled merrily off on their edges. I picked up Denner's, Thal's, and my own, but Piccolo's had rolled further away, into the tail of the long ray cast by the sentry's lantern, and lay on its side, with its white silk lining, brand-new and totally uninjured, distinctly visible. Actuated by an impulse as quick as thought, I lowered the coat in my hand so as to sweep the hat along in the direction of my mattress, and then, having placed the additional covering over the sick man's shoulders, I returned to my bed and lay perfectly still until the light from the other side of the grating was removed. I allowed fully a quarter of an hour to elapse before I put out my hand and felt gently for the hat. It was close by, and between it and the light from the door, if it should be again turned on, stood a clumsy chair, on which I had placed my waistcoat and trousers; the former hanging over the seat and nearly touching the ground. The feeble glimmer of the gas-jet was but of small service to me, but I contrived to make it of some use, and, without sitting up, to satisfy myself that the lining of M. Pierre Olivier Potin's hat had never been cut with a knife or subjected to any rough usage whatever! What did this mean? I felt the lining and the crown of the hat with the minutest care, thinking it just possible that the whole story might be a delusion, the first hallucination-passage of the fever which was evidently fastening on our fellow-prisoner; felt it once, without result; again, and satisfied myself that there was a suspicious thickness in one spot. I slid my hand along the floor until it touched my waistcoat, and gently drew a penknife out of the pocket. Then I again waited, allowing several minutes to pass before I drew the hat under the sheltering bedclothes, and began to cut the lining open, with the utmost caution, at the spot where I had detected the thickness. The result of my experiment was that I found a fold of the silk skillfully turned under, and hidden in it a flat packet of paper about two inches square. To describe the suspense, the bewilderment in which I passed the hours of that night, during which Piccolo did not call me, or require any tending which would have given me a safe excuse for demanding more light, is beyond my power. When the morning dawned the fire was extinct, he and the others were sleeping quietly, and I was able, unobserved—by timing my peeps at the packet which I had held tightly in my hand all night, to the withdrawal of the sentry's face from the grating—to ascertain that it consisted of the identical papers which M. Pierre Olivier Potin had described, and which were more than enough to have procured for him a speedy death, and no shrift at all, from the powers which were then at Versailles.

I rose, put on my trousers and waistcoat, slipped the packet into my breast, dexterously tripped up the chair, and in picking it up contrived to strike the hat so that it was set spinning into a corner. I then approached the grating in the door. Instantly the sentry's face appeared on the other side.

"The Signor Piccolo is worse," I said; "he is shivering, and there is no fire. The Herr Doctor ordered that he should have warmth. Can I have any fire?"

"Yes, you can, it's the Herr Doctor's orders," said a gruff voice. "You can light it yourself."

"I have nothing to light it with."

"Your friends have not used all the wax lights they have for their good cigars," was the satisfactory reply, in an envious growl; "and you're surely not traveling without a love-letter or two."

Delicious insolence! far beyond the most refined civility. A few moments more saw me down upon my knees before the open fireplace, coaxing the ash-covered logs to ignite by a lavish expenditure of "Vestas," assisted by the combustion of the packet which might have been equivalent to a sentence of death. I was conscious the whole time of the sulky satisfaction with which the sentry watched my clumsy efforts to light the fire, which were, however, effectual at length.

In two days from that time we were set free. A brief intimation that we might depart—the authorities having apparently satisfied themselves that we were really the persons whom we had represented ourselves to be, and not those whose arrival their spies had prepared them to expect—unaccompanied by any explanation or apology, was made to us. In the meantime we had been again interrogated, and were more than ever closely watched. Poor Piccolo (for so Denner, Thal, and myself always called him) continued very ill, and when the order for our release came we did not exactly know what to do with him. It was evident we could not leave him at Versailles, so we determined to take him with us at any risk, short of killing him, which the doctor said we should not incur; he would pull through. He did pull through, and so did we, but he had been nearly a month in England, and had put the balance of his fever, as Denner called it, comfortably over him there, before his troubled wits cleared themselves. Then he was brought to understand that it was I who had found and destroyed the papers, which might have been fatal; and that the circumstantial story he had told me, which had guided me to their discovery, was only the merciful and mysterious warning of a dream.—*All the Year Round.*

GERMAN MANNERS IN TRAVELING.—Of that reticence of manner which we are apt to consider as one of the essentials of good breeding our cousins-german know nothing. As a rule all classes talk at the top of their very powerful voices; no man waits for his neighbor to finish the observations he has begun; he shouts in reply as though the main object were to be heard at any cost. Take a café, a steamer, a railway carriage, any place of public resort where two or three Teutons are gathered together, and the result will be vociferous. That finer instinct which teaches the talker to lower his voice in a picture gallery or a public garden, and produces a pleasant hush in clubs, reading-rooms, and theatres, is entirely wanting here. There is nothing to be ashamed of in what they are saying; any one may hear it; what need to make a mystery about why you are parting with your nurse-maid, or what you are going to have for dinner?

Nor, as a rule, will the publicity of Rhine steamers, railway carriages, Danube boats, or post wagons in any way moderate the demonstrations of affection with which many of your fellow-travelers will beguile the way. It is quite customary for betrothed couples to exchange the most intimate endearments, sitting enlaced in each other's arms, beneath the very noses of their respective *Frau Mamas* and *Herr Papas*, who, in stout complacency, are probably also sitting hand-in-hand and beaming on things in general in a state of mild beatitude that nothing short of an earthquake or an explosion could disturb. There is nothing surreptitious about the matter; no "fearful joy," snatched in a moment of ardour or agony; no blushing or bashfulness, no coyness or tremor, neither haste nor hesitation. No, there they sit; square and broad, solidly satisfied, and partaking of the kisses and the *Butterbröder* with calm impartiality. If the journey be long, you may not improbably be tempted to wish the boat would blow up, so wearisome and dissatisfied to you will become the enforced proximity of their prosaic familiarities. It will be objected that these are not the manners of good society; nevertheless, they are the manners that will meet you in every public conveyance throughout the length and breadth of the Fatherland; manners authorized by custom and sanctioned by precedent. They have even created a walk of art that must be familiar to you in the cheap colored prints adorning inn parlors and humble domestic dwellings, beneath which is written, for the edification of the unlettered, in three languages, "Familienglück," "Les Joies de Famille," "Domestick Bliss." One is apt at times, when one's pilgrimage is long, to wish it were a little more "domestic," and reserved exclusively for the parlors which would seem to be the fitting shrines for such demonstrations.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

NEW TATTERSALL'S.—Between the canonization of Blair Athol and that of Gladiateur in the following year, Messrs. Richard and Edmund Tattersall the younger removed their business to Knightsbridge. Great care and much money were expended in making the new establishment perfectly commodious. Through a broad archway; past our old friend the pump, carefully removed and set up again; pig-tailed George, tutelar fox, and all, we reach a large covered building, admirably lighted and furnished with ample stabling, a spacious gallery for carriages, and a handsome rostrum with a sounding board. At the old "Corner," bidders and bettors entered at one passage; but in the new institution the sheep are at once separated from the goats. On the right of the visitor are the offices in which is conducted the business of Messrs., or rather of Mr. Edmund, Tattersall—Mr. Richard, third of that name, being now no more. On the left is a building like in outward appearance to that on the right, but approached by a narrow way jealously guarded, for this is the new subscription-room. A very handsome room it is, tastefully decorated and provided with convenient seats and desks; so that a man, having drawn some thousands from his bankers in the morning, has only to sit down and pay away his money as merrily as he may. The opening of this elegant room was celebrated by the members with a dinner to the Messrs. Tattersall, to express the gratitude of the sporting world for its fine new lodgings. I remember me well of that famous banquet; of the hundreds of massive race cups, lent by their owners to grace the dinner-table; of the mighty pyramids of flowers, set between the great gold and silver groups and vases to lighten the general effect; of the asparagus and early strawberries; of the Chairman and his hearty manner; of Mr. George Payne's witty oration in proposing the health of "the Ring;" and of the reply thereto by bluff "Stevey," soon to come to a sad end, poor fellow! I remember me also of a "*mauvais plaisant*," my neighbor, who hinted that the gathering offered a fine chance for a modern Guy Fawkes, and proposed as an inscription to be placed over the door of the new room Gray's line:

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,"

and I also distinctly recollect avenging myself on that untimeous joker by taking of him the odds against Gladiateur for the Derby. It was a cheery meeting, this, of "layers" and "backers," the lion and the lamb for once lying down together. Under the ruins of that banquet we buried old Tattersall's and poured forth plentiful libations to its memory.

As the new room came into use, the lawn of the old one was terribly regretted and continually sighed for; and, moreover, with the perversity of mankind, who generally throw over things just as they are made perfect, members at once showed a disposition to get through the bulk of their business elsewhere. For a long time had been growing the practice of employing commissioners, both to bet and to settle accounts, at the various turf clubs; and so swiftly did this increase after the move of Tattersall's westward that the dealings there soon came to be considered merely supplementary to the more serious business of the morning. Tattersall's has thus become rather a fashionable than an important betting centre. The great moves are made in the morning further East, and are only slightly checked or accelerated by the doings at Knightsbridge. Nevertheless, a crowd assembles round the gate of the Rooms on Mondays, and "outside men" find it convenient to settle hard by Knightsbridge green. In the room itself many changes have taken place. Jackson and poor "Stevey" are gathered to their fathers, and the modern Leviathans are a much more easy-going folk. Time, too, has made sad havoc among the "upper ten." Death has claimed the unlucky prince of plungers, and the pace has told severely on many more heroes of his time. The colors, "red and white hoops," of the triple-coroneted owner of Lady Elizabeth are now the property of one of the shrewdest and most popular of the new Levithians; an excellent omen, for did not Mr. Snewing's Caractacus win the Derby in the "sky blue and white cap," which Lord George himself, the previous possessor, could never get first past the post for that race? The famous "cherry and black cap" are, at the moment of writing, vacant, by the death of their accomplished owner; but Sir Joseph's commissioner, who knows what it is to have horses in training, will possibly consider them as his legitimate inheritance.

The strict enforcement of the various acts against ready-money betting has cleared out many "commission agents," and France has drawn heavily on the ranks of the "professionals." Many of the frequenters of old Tattersall's are established comfortably in Paris, and make their appearance at Knightsbridge only at infrequent intervals.

It is dull work looking in vain for well-known faces, so let us take a turn on the "legitimate" side and see Mr. Tattersall knocking down successive lots brought out one by one, and exposed to the critical eyes of vendors. Swiftly come and swiftly go—mostly "without reserve"—goodly hunters and hacks, up to all sorts of weights; winners of flat races, hurdle races, and steeplechases; thorough breds with illustrious pedigrees, and "useful" animals without any; descendants of Derby winners and of sires who, in their day, "were sure to win," but, by some fatality, "walked in with the crowd;" clever cobs, barouche horses, and those wonderful animals equal to either fortune, who are quiet in single and double harness, are good hacks, and have carried a lady. The horses themselves display a jaunty air, and evidently feel themselves the heroes of the hour; vastly unlike the poor dogs at Leadenhall market, who look imploringly at passers-by, and bark to each other Jack Johnson's aspiration—

"I wish to God that somebody would buy us."

Not only on his own premises does Mr. Tattersall wield the hammer, but presides over many great sales of blood stock, where lucky and rich turfites compete eagerly for promising yearlings—too often only "promising." His name, in fact, is bound up with the most glorious associations of English horseflesh, and adorned by the traditions of a family whose dealings have ever been scrupulously honorable. So great is the renown of the house of Tattersall for extreme nicety in all its transactions, that it would seem to have been specially created to disprove the thesis of those who insist that contact with horseflesh tends to the relaxation of the moral sense.—*All the Year Round.*

MODERN ATHENS.—There is an uncomfortable newness and stiffness in the modern town of Athens. Most of it was built cheaply and quickly by Bavarian architects in the reign of its first King Otho, and as yet has all the unsightliness, with few of the comforts, of Western capitals. The university, the royal palace, and those of one or two legations, notably the English and Russian, are the only buildings which pretend to sumptuousness. The cathedral is ill-proportioned and staring. There is a charming avenue of pepper-trees leading from the Palace square to the foot of the Acropolis; and the royal garden, laid out by the late Queen, is really a delicious bit of greenery. The area is not large, but the walks and mazes are so skillfully disposed as to give the idea of great space, distributed among cool shady alleys and broad parterres of bright flowers, while the scent of the oranges and the trills of the nightingale lend a charm almost oppressively voluptuous.

Of Greek society there is really very little to be said; and if there were, he would be a bold man who would propose to retouch the piquant sketches of M. Edmont About. Aristocratic Greeks have of custom rather than choice fixed their residence at Constantinople, rich Greeks at Liverpool or London. There is a good deal of Eastern seclusion in the habits of the ladies, and that kind of pride which forbids them to accept hospitalities which they cannot return on the same scale prevents them from mixing freely with the *Corps Diplomatique.* There are but very few Athenians who keep carriages, or even saddle-horses. Men lounge in the Palace square to hear the band play at guard-mounting in the morning, and in the Place again just before dinner; but the real centre of Greek life is the café. To the Greek his favorite coffee house is his club, his office, his park, his exchange, his home, in fact, during his twelve waking hours. The better cafés are also pastry-cooks' shops, where on high days and holidays the degenerate Greekling may regale himself and his friends on sweet stuff of all kinds, and toothsome drinks cooled with snow. It is quite marvelous to see the sedate enjoyment with which hulking lads of nineteen, university students or military cadets, can sit down and devour mountains of pastry and preserved fruits. Happily most young Greeks are as impecunious as they are greedy, or the doctors might reap a goodly harvest; so generally they are satisfied with a cup of coffee, (and Greek coffee is quite beyond praise,) a glass of raki, (which I hardly know whether to call a spirit or a liquor; at any rate it is excellent,) and a newspaper. This will represent an expenditure of three sous, and will keep our young friends contented for hours together. I rather fancy that these three sous are understood as a kind of retaining fee for a table and chair for an unlimited period in the same day, as also to a practically unlimited succession of newspapers; for from my windows, which commanded the Place, I could see the curled darlings of Athens sit before the same café an afternoon long, rising every hour or so to take a turn up and down the square, or to light a fresh cigarette.—*Good Words.*

MISS EDGEWORTH'S FATHER.—A great friend of this Miss Seward's, Richard Lovell Edgeworth, the father of the celebrated Miss Edgeworth, was of a surprisingly amorous temperament, though he declares himself in his memoirs to have been very much the reverse. Before he was sixteen he went through a mock-marriage with a young girl, the daughter of a curate. The occasion of it was this: one night, after a wedding, the company sat down to what the author calls "a raking pot of tea," by way of refreshment after the fatigue of dancing. "We were all very young and gay," says he, "and it was proposed by one of my companions, who had put a white cloak round his shoulders to represent a surplice, that he should marry me to the lady with whom I had danced." Edgeworth and the young lady consented; the key of the door served for a ring, and some passages from the marriage service were gabbled over. When Edgeworth's father heard of this, he was so desperately alarmed that he actually instituted a suit of jactitation of marriage in the Ecclesiastical Court to annul the nuptials. This seems incredible; for if old Mr. Edgeworth had been crazy enough no court would have entertained such a suit. "All the publicity," writes Edgeworth, "that was given to this childish affair was fortunately of no disadvantage to the young lady; on the contrary, it brought her into notice among persons with whom she might not otherwise have been acquainted, and she was afterward suitably married in her own neighborhood. It was before I was sixteen that I was thus married and divorced."

His second marriage took place before he was nineteen. Being under age, he had been married in Scotland; on his return his father remarried him by license. Though this marriage was of his own seeking, yet very shortly afterwards he appears to have contemplated it with helpless disgust. He had three more wives before he began his memoirs, and some might deem that a reasonable apology for the indecent tone which he employs in writing of the lady whose child was the famous Maria. He carried on a desperate flirtation with a certain Miss Sneyd while his wife was alive, and married her in three months after Mrs. Edgeworth's death. But Nemesis was abroad; and before this lady departed this life her gay husband had grown so enamored of her sister as to take no pains to dissemble his passion. The sister he married within a year of his wife's death. She, in her turn, died in 1798, and in less than six months Richard was united to Miss Beaufort, whom he had known "ever since she was a little child in a white frock and a pink sash."

Sydney Smith said of this Mr. Edgeworth that he had the sentiment of an accomplished gentleman, the information of a scholar, and the vivacity of a first-rate harlequin. That he must have had an amazing share of vivacity is certain. The man that could play at leap-frog over the graves of so many wives must have had a wonderful flow of spirits. Whether he had all the sentiments of a perfect gentleman is another matter.—*Temple Bar.*

COLOSSAL STATUES IN INDIA.—Some miles from Calliana lies an ancient seat of Jaina dominion, Karkul, at present a considerable town, with thronged bazaar streets; and a few followers of the vanquished religion still reside near the monuments of their departed greatness. Upon the outskirts of the town rises a rocky hill of generally rounded form, like a basin reversed, approaching 300 feet in height, its base rough and bushy, the upper slopes smooth and steep. Looking up at the hill from a distance, the enchanted castles of fairy tales come back to mind, for on the top is seen a castle-like wall pierced with a wide-arched entrance, and a dark gigantic form towering over it waist-high. This is one of three colossal statues that are found in this part of the country—statues truly Egyptian in size, and unrivaled throughout India as detached works. On the hill-top a creneliated quadrangular wall incloses a stone platform five feet high, on which rises the stupendous image, forty-five feet in height. Nude, cut from a single mass of granite, darkened by the monsoons of centuries, the vast statue stands upright, with arms hanging straight, but not awkwardly, down the sides, in a posture of somewhat stiff but simple dignity. The form and lineaments are evidently the same with those which, from Ceylon to China and utmost Tartary, have handed down with unvarying tradition the habit as he lived of that most wondrous of mortals that ever wore flesh, Buddha Gautama; for assuredly no other mere man ever spread so widely, and maintained so long, a supreme influence over so many successive millions of souls. Remarkable it is, too, that though born in India, the features show nothing distinctively Hindu. The hair grows in close, crisp curls; the broad fleshy cheek might make the face seem heavy, were it not for the marked and dignified expression conferred by the calm forward-gazing eyes, and aquiline nose, somewhat pointed at tip. The forehead is of average size, the lips very full and thick, the upper one long almost to ugliness, throwing the chin, though full and prominent, into the shade. The arms, which touch the body only at the hips, are remarkably long, the large, well-formed hands and fingers reaching to the knees; the exigencies of the posture and material have caused the shoulders, where the arms join, to be rather disproportionately broad and massive. The feet, each four feet nine inches long, rest on a stance wrought from the same rock, that seems small for the immense size and weight (eighty tons) of the statue; a lotus stem springing at each foot is carried up in low relief twice round each leg and arm. A brief inscription at the side below tells that the image was erected by King Virapandya in 1432 to Bahubalin, son of Vrishaba, the First Tirthankara, of giant race, himself a giant, and therefore so represented, but still in the shape of the founder of that faith whence the Jaina heresy diverged. A low cloister runs round the inner side of the inclosing wall, and a massive stone rail of three horizontal bars surrounds the platform. Once in sixty years the scattered Jains gather from all quarters, and bathe the colossus with cocoa-nut milk.

From the hill-top outside the wall a lovely prospect stretches round. It is October, after the rains, and long flights of clouds sweep over the brilliant sky, shedding broken lights over the landscape; the area under foot is covered with close-growing, delicate light-green grass, fine as ostrich feathers, rippling at every breath; and at the bottom of the hill lies a most picturesque lakelet, its outline broken into five miniature bays, separated by narrow headlands, and a tiny islet lies in the midst, tufted with tall trees, on which sit flocks of white egrets. Fantastic rocks and long flat-topped hills extend beyond, the latter varied with frequent clefts and gaps, their slopes and terraces mantled with bright-green tints, and some dozen miles away the prospect is closed by the vast mountain-wall of the ghauts, shaggy with forests and ravine, and lifting verdant domes and crests high into the sunny air. Toward this, on glancing backward, the great statue, rising head and shoulders above the wall, appears, directing its fixed eternal gaze. In the Mysore country above the ghauts there is another, and the greatest, of these colossi, fifty-six feet in height, which the Duke of Wellington is said to have ridden fifty miles to see; and a third, the smallest by three or four feet, is situate some forty miles eastward of Karkul, not on a hill, but on a rocky platform by a river, surrounded by jungle that conceals the platform. Hence, on approaching from a distance, the gigantic figure has the appearance of standing full height above the trees, awakening strange recollections of Laestrygons, or

the genii of Arabian tales. The countenance of this colossus has the peculiarity of being dimpled with a deep, grave smile.

The sculptor of this and the other colossal images is reputed to have been Jackanachari, who cut them with a single hand, one being lame; doubtless a craftsman of marvelous skill, about whom, like Wayland Smith, mythical stories have gathered, most of the surprising works of old being now popularly attributed to him.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

AN EARLY ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—On the 10th May, 1596, the two vessels left Amsterdam. Sailing northward, on the 1st of June they had no night, and witnessed a wonderful figure in the heavens. "The sun being almost south-south-east, on each side of it appeared another sun, and two rainbows passing through the three suns, and afterward two more rainbows." This phenomenon, which, by the way, is not excessively rare, appears to have been taken philosophically by the Dutch, who could not quite agree as to the proper course. Barentz wished to sail castward, thinking the ships far west of their proper course: but Cornelis' pilot, fearing to get into the Gulf of Waigatz, proved obstinate. Ultimately, concessions were made, and a north-north-east course was kept, instead of north-east or due east. The ships were now clear out of their course, but this diversion led to an important discovery. From the 5th to the 9th of June they were much incumbered by icebergs, but on the latter day found Bear Island, also called Cherry Island on old maps. After effecting a landing, Willem Barentz again vehemently insisted that they were too far to the west, which was true, and a serious altercation ensued. Here they killed a white bear, after a tremendous fight and named the place Beeren-Eiland in consequence. This inhospitable speck of earth was, in 1603, rediscovered by Stephen Bennet, who named it Cherry Island, in honor of his patron, Alderman Cherry. No doubt, however, now exists that the honors of discovery belong to the Dutch. Keeping now a more easterly course, they, on the 19th of June, discovered the coast of Spitzbergen, and then bending westward penetrated to the eightieth degree of north latitude. Thinking this land to be a portion of Greenland, the voyagers were amazed to find grass and leaves growing so far north. "This must be so," saith Gerard de Veer, "as reindeer and other animals requiring vegetable food live there; while in Nova Zembla, at seventy degrees north latitude, no vegetable-eating creature is found." The same phenomenon was noticed by the Austro-Hungarian expedition, under Payer and Weyprecht. In the extreme north country, baptized by them Franz Josef Land, they were astonished at the plentitude of animal life, and especially at the myriads of birds. Evidence collected both on the east and west side appears to point to the fact that, about the latitude of the magnetic pole is the belt of greatest cold, and that north of this the effect of the ceaseless sunshine of an Arctic Summer is more distinctly felt. Gerard de Veer was evidently much pleased at finding the solution of the vexed question of barnacle geese. At Spitzbergen he found millions of them hatching their young, the absence of whom from lower latitudes had given rise to a curious fable.

"Some authors," saith De Veer, "have not feared to write that they grow in Scotland, on the branches of trees overhanging the waters, and that those fruits which fall on dry land come to nought, but those which fall into the water become goslings. Now the contrary is demonstrated; but it is not marvelous that until now no man should have known where they lay their eggs, seeing that nobody, so far as I know, has ever yet been so far north as the eighteenth degree. It was not known that there was land in these latitudes, and still less that the barnacle geese (rotgansen) hatched their young there."

After circumnavigating nearly the whole of the Spitzbergen Peninsula, Bear Island was again reached. Here the two ships parted company, Jean Ryp going again northward; Barentz, with his companions, south-east, toward Nova Zembla. On the 17th July they made Lombsbay, and then bent northward along the coast, fighting hard against icebergs and bears. The animals appear to have been nowise afraid of them; and, judging from the long and obstinate combats which occurred, were quite justified in their confidence. The men were ill-provided with fire-arms, and were clearly poor hands at bear-hunting. On some occasions it took them two hours to finish off a bear with halberds and axes. Rather recklessly they threw their bear-meat away, and thus lost a valuable article of food. On the 15th of August they arrived at Orange Island, after having doubled Icy Cape, and were there beset with ice, and in great danger of losing the ship. By dint of hard work, however, they reached the island; but the shouting of the mariners awoke a huge bear, who prepared to attack them. They shot him through the body with an arquebuse, after which he took to the water. They now followed him with axes and struck at him in the water, till, after incredible labor, he was demolished. After killing this bear, who took an unconscionable time in dying, they had some terrible buffeting with huge hummocks and icebergs, and some singularly awkward ice-fields. However, they held on bravely round the northern shore of Nova Zembla, doubled Cape Desire, Cape Head, and Cape Flushing. Arrived at Icy Bay on the eastern shore of the island, they were already feeling their hope of accomplishing their task revive within them, when a terrible storm arose, and driving over the ice from the northward, shut in their ship. One of the boats and the rudder were broken, and although the gallant Hollanders made a desperate fight for their ship, it was all in vain. The ice piled up tier upon tier, and lifted the ship out of the water, and in the first days of September they were visited by a terrible snow-storm. When its violence had abated, the hardy mariners began to remove provisions and tools from the vessel, and made up their minds to winter where they were. In these days of deadly firearms, it is curious to read that these brave and patient men determined to build them a house or hut, to be better protected from the cold and "from ferocious beasts." In spite of their prudence, it is more than probable that they would, like Sir Hugh Willoughby's crew, have perished from the cold, had they not been fortunate enough to find an abundant supply of driftwood, not only for house-building but for fuel. One Sunday morning a great kettle full of meat was cooking at a short distance from the ship, when three white bears approached, and the Hollanders stood upon the defensive. One of the hungry visitors popped his head into the kettle and seized a piece of meat, but was immediately shot through the head, and fell, somewhat to the astonishment of the arquebusier, stone dead. "Now we saw a rare spectacle; the other bear stopped, looked fixedly at his companion, as if astonished that he should remain so still, and then went up and smelt him, but finding him really dead, walked off. Meanwhile we, being armed with halberds and arquebuses, kept a sharp look-out lest he should return. Sure enough he came back, and we stood on the defensive. The bear now stood up on his hind paws to attack us, but while he stood thus one of us discharged his arquebuse and hit him through the paunch, whereat he dropped on all-fours, and fled with a loud cry. We opened the bear who was dead and stuck him up on his two hind paws, and let him freeze in that posture, with the intention of taking him with us to Holland if the ship should be delivered from the ice. Having arranged our bear, we set to work to make a sledge to draw the wood for our house." At the heavy task of collecting and drawing wood, often through a blinding snow-storm, the gallant Dutchman persevered through the month of September, their hearts being sad within them at the prospect of cold and darkness. The weather was already so cold and tempestuous that they were often compelled to shut themselves up in the ship for protection against the rigorous climate, and feared to go out unless in force on account of the bears, who kept up a sharp look-out for stragglers. By the 12th of October the house was finished, except the chimney, and the men moved gradually from the ship, taking with them good store of bread, wine, and Dantzic spruce. The first barrel of this latter excellent restorative was ruined by being frozen. A few days after, the ship being very near clear of them, the bears proceeded to visit it, to the great terror of the three persons left behind. The two men scampered off, and the boy disappeared up the rigging. However, the animals yielded to the usual argument of a musket-ball, and made off. Making the best of what daylight remained to them, the little band toiled diligently at removing all sorts of furniture, food, and necessaries to the house, well knowing that, when the long night of an Arctic winter should come upon them, it would no longer be possible to work with any effect, and that the problem of existence resolved itself into getting safely over that terrible period.

Toward the end of October they were safely housed, and on the 27th killed a white fox "and roasted him, and found the taste of him to be like unto that of a rabbit." Early in November the sun no longer appeared above the horizon, and as the sun declined daily the white foxes increased in number, to the delight of the frozen-up voyagers, who hunted and trapped them with great industry. At last the sun disappeared altogether. To celebrate the occasion the crew, having now established themselves in their house, had a bath all round, an operation which, says Gerard De Veer, "restored our health considerably." Their clock having stopped, it was now impossible to distinguish day from night; but no despair entered into their hearts, during this dark period of storms, "for we had always trust in God that He would give us some means of returning to our country." Shut up in their cabin, destitute of furs, finding it almost impossible to get warm, and without any means of amusement, the poor fellows had nothing to do but listen to the roaring of the tempest. Yet now and then there was a little excitement. "On the 20th November we washed out shirts, but it was so cold that, having been washed and wrung out, they froze out of the hot water so stiff that, when they were placed before a great fire, the side towards the fire thawed a little while the other side remained stiff and frozen, so that they could not be separated without tearing them; and we were obliged to put them back into almost boiling water." In the few fine intervals between the snowstorms, fox-traps were built and many animals captured, their bodies eaten, and their skins converted into comfortable caps; but during the heavy tempests, the condition of the seventeen unfortunate Dutchmen was almost unbearable. The smoke was driven back down the chimney into the house, and the poor fellows had simply a choice of being smothered or frozen to death; the cold, indeed, was so severe, that they were compelled to roll themselves up in their bunks with heated stones, to keep their feet warm. At Christmas-tide the cold was intense, and the foxes ran about on the top of the house, which was now nearly buried in snow. In spite of every effort to warm the cabin it froze hard indoors, but the hardy Hollanders consoled themselves with the thought that the sun was now coming back to them. Utter misery had by no means deprived them of their natural cheerfulness, for on Twelfth Night they begged that they might be allowed to make merry together in the midst of their wretchedness. They drew their tiny rations of wine in advance and elected a King. "Having, moreover, two pounds of flour, we made pancakes with oil, and every man took a white biscuit, dipped it in the wine, and ate it. And it seemed to us that we were in our own country, among our families and friends, and we rejoiced as if it was a mighty banquet, so good was the taste thereof. And we drew lots to make a King, and our master gunner was made King of Nova Zembla, a country inclosed between two seas, and at least two hundred leagues long." Great was the rejoicing when the sun returned, bringing not only light, but hope of liberty. But the patience of the prisoners was severely tried. Intense cold prevailed till May, when the sight of some open water produced tremendous excitement, and many wished to start at once. Wiser counsels prevailed; the boats were dug out, thoroughly repaired, and carefully stored, and on the 14th of June the weary but patient men pushed off on their return voyage, leaving the ship hopelessly imbedded in the ice. Partly by water, and partly by dragging the boats over packs of ice, they continued their journey, but toil and exposure now began to tell their tale. On the 20th June, 1597, as he was looking at the little map of the voyage—laid down by Gerard de Veer—the chief pilot, Willem Barentz, on being told that another of the crew was very ill, said: "It seems to me that my life will not last much longer;" and turning round, called to Gerard to give him drink. After he had drunk he became so faint that his eyes turned in his head, and he died, so suddenly that there was no time to call the Captain. Thus, like a soldier on the field of battle, died Willem Barentz, amid those Arctic wastes which he had been the first to penetrate, and which will preserve his name forever.

After innumerable difficulties and dangers the survivors reached Kola, in Lapland, toward the end of August, and were brought home in a ship commanded by the very Cornelis Ryp who had sailed with them the year before. On the 26th of October they entered the Meuse, and on the 1st of November arrived at Amsterdam.—*All the Year Round.*

ON THE EASEL.

You may catch—as bees take honey—
With your brush, the stately maid
Poised against yon gray balcony,
Looking down the leafy glade.

Catch her as she fain would glisten
In that coming lover's gaze,
For whose step she seems to listen,
Bathed in sunset's mellow rays.

Catch her like the glass enframing
Shapely figure, smile or pout,
When before it she is taming
Curls by slumber put to rout.

But, how paint the unseen, subtle
Pulses beating joy or gloom,
As her fancy wafts the shuttle
To and fro the Future's loom.

'Tis an *eidolon* most gracious,
Yet delusive as a mask,
Hiding questions bold or specious,
Those fair lips may pine to ask;

Till her hero, Prince or Lancer,
Draws the heart-blood to her cheek,
When his eyes beam, "Lo! the answer
To the mystery you seek."

Ah! you limners make them angels,
In a sinless Paradise,
And we rhymers chant evangels
Tempting men to throw the dice,

Not to win the stakes of mammon,
But to score a playful hit,
And, in turn, to lose a gammon
And their hearts to woman's wit.

—*The Arcadian.* SAM WARD.

GEORGE SMYTHE, THE AUTHOR OF "ANGELA PISANI."—As a statesman George Smythe can only rank among the might-have-beens; as a speaker he was successful; as a writer he was brilliant; as a journalist he gave up to the *Morning Chronicle* what Mr. Disraeli thought or professed to think—though his interest in *Coningsby* subsided considerably after the disruption of Young England on Peel and Maynooth—was meant for the House of Commons; as a prominent figure in London society George Smythe is not yet forgotten.

It was indeed in society that the gifts of art and nature alike qualified him eminently to shine—a polished address, great conversational power, and, what is more, conversational tact, that *savoir faire* which good breeding and knowledge of the world alone can give, and, to quote Lady Strangford's happy description, "a bright, deferential sweetness of manner about him which conveyed at once and equally the idea of his wish to please his companions and of their power to please him." "His aptitude for satire," writes to me one who knew him intimately, "gave and exquisite flavor and piquancy to his talk"—a natural gift which, as his accomplished memorialist and editress tells us, had been too assiduously cultivated by his father, so that "at any time, when the spirit seized him, he would turn his nearest and dearest friend upon the spit of his ridicule, while yet all the time adoring that friend in his heart;" "and it used to be said that 'Canterbury Smythe' after dinner was as the deviled biscuit or the olives to the claret. He brought out of the company all that these relishes could bring out of the wine. We all used to think," continues my correspondent, "that he mistook his *métier*, which was clearly rather diplomacy than Parliament." There can be no doubt that this remark is true. Lionel Averanche, in *Angela Pisani*, is probably a much more faithful portrait of George Smythe than "Coningsby" is. Like Averanche, Smythe united to his intellectual tastes and political and literary ambitions a craving after fashionable fame. Keen politician and acute thinker as he was, he was a man of pleasure as well; nor could he have been more gratified than by being classed, as one of his friends has classed him, with those heroes at once of the senate and the *salon*, of whom Alcibiades will remain the dazzling and perennial type. Diplomacy would have afforded George Smythe just the career of which he was ambitious; and it is difficult to repress the idea that, when, after the reading of Lord Monmouth's will, Mr. Disraeli makes Sidonia suggest to Coningsby the diplomatic profession, he had not in mind the special case of his friend. His father—whom Byron has immortalized in the couplet,

"Hibernian Strangford, with thine eyes of blue,
And boasted locks of red or auburn hue,"

—the translator of Camöens, was our ambassador at Sweden; and it was his father whom, both in tastes and appearance, George Smythe was thought chiefly to resemble. "One would scarcely have expected," continues the correspondent of whose letter I have above availed myself, "sentences so stirring and epigrams so strong from a form as slight and delicate as Smythe's. Never was a man, to judge from his exterior, less adapted for the rude atmosphere of a popular assembly. Thoroughly to enjoy his eloquence it was necessary to sit close to him and watch the varied play of feature—the ever-changing expression responsive to each successive sentiment of his speech. Yet animated, excited, even, as he often obviously was, he never lost a perfect self-control, and invariably conveyed a sense of suppressed power. His voice was of great flexibility and compass, and only after a long effort did it languish. Toward the close of his life it became chronically weak, as might be expected from the malady which killed him; but in the early days its clearness was as unrivaled as was the youthfulness of his look, a feature which he retained even to the last."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

FUTURE MISSION OF MUSIC.—Music is not only a body healer; it is a mind regulator. The great educational function of music remains almost to be discovered.

The future mission of music for the million is the discipline of emotion.

What is the ruin of art? Ill-regulated emotion.

What is the ruin of life? Again, ill-regulated emotion.

What mars happiness? What destroys manliness? What sullies womanhood? What checks enterprise? What spoils success? Constantly the same—ill-regulated emotion. The tongue is a fire, an uncontrolled and passionate outburst swallows up many virtues, and blots out weeks of kindness.

There is one thing more important than knowing self; it is governing self. There is one thing better than crushing impulse; it is using impulse. The life of the ascetic is half true, the life of the voluptuary is the other half true. The stoic may be said to be blind at least of one eye. The cynic is very nearly blind of both, since the power and the passion and the splendid uses of existence are hidden from him, and all these go wrong in various ways, from abusing, misusing, or neglecting the emotional life.

The Greek was not far wrong when he laid such stress on gymnastics and music. Of music, indeed, in its modern, exhaustive, and subtle developments, as the language of the emotions, he knew nothing; but his faint guess was with a certain fine and unerring instinct in the right direction; shame upon us, that, in the blaze of modern music, we have almost missed its deepest meaning! The Greek at least understood how sound regulated motion, which is, after all, only the physical expression of emotion; not a procession, not a social gathering, not a gymnasium, nay, not even an important oration, was thought complete without the introduction of musical sound, and that not as a mere jingle or pastime, but to regulate the order, the variety, the intensity of bodily motions, actions, and words, so that throughout there might be an elaborate discipline carried on through musical sound, a discipline which, thus learned at the schools, met the Greek again at every turn in his social and political life, and ended by making his earth-life that rounded model of physical and intellectual harmony and perfection which has made at once the despair and wonder of sculptors, poets, and philosophers of all ages.

And we, living in the full development of this divine art of music, put it to less practical uses than the Greek, who never got beyond music as a rhythmic and melodic regulator of dancing, feasting, and oratory!

It remains for us to take up the pregnant hint, and claim modern music as the great organ of emotional culture and emotional discipline.

This practical view of the unique and perfect functions of the musical art is, I think, sufficiently new to require a little further explanation.

"How," it will be asked, "apart from mere pleasure—pleasure, if you will, of a harmless and elevating kind—am I a bit better for the hearing of music?"

In answering this question, I leave out the effect produced on bodily health through the agitation of the nervous centres by musical sounds, as dwelt upon above. I will come to close quarters at once with music and morals, and I will show how hearing music in the right way gets up, as it were, the steam power of emotion, collects it, concentrates it, and then puts it through such innumerable stages of discipline, that the very force of emotion which, if allowed to run wild, brings ruin into life, grows, through the right hearing of great and skillful music, docile, controlled, indefinitely plastic, or, at the call of the will, resistless in might.

Music, in short, is bound, when properly used and understood, to train us in the exercise of our emotions, as the gymnasium trains us in the exercise of our limbs. The Greek understood both these uses; we properly understand neither.

First, then, music rouses the emotions. Inward activities long dormant or never before awakened, are called up, and become new powers within the breast, for, remember, emotion nerves for action. The stupidest horse that goes up hill to the sound of bells, the timidest soldier that marches to battle with fife and drum, the most delicate girl who spins round tireless in the dance, the poorest laborer who sings at his work—any of them are good enough to prove that music rouses and sustains emotion.

But, secondly, music disciplines and controls emotion.

That is the explanation of the art of music, as distinguished from the mere power of musical sound. You can rouse with a stroke; but to guide, to modulate, to control, to raise and depress, to combine, to work out a definite scheme involving appropriate relations and proportions of force, and various mobility—for this you require the subtle machinery of an art, and the direct machinery for stirring up and regulating emotion, is the wonderful vibratory mechanism set in motion by the art of music.—*Good Words.*

AN INDIAN DEITY.—In the centre of the town there is a great and wealthy temple, the abode of the presiding deity, inspection of whose unspeakably sacred image was allowed through a brass grating. It is wooden, squat, black, ugly, and was loaded with wreaths and long garlands of flowers. As the image of the Virgin at Boulogne is said to have come there miraculously in a self-guided boat, so this deity is reported to have arrived amid lumber in the hold of some strange ship, and to have been revealed by signs and wonders. In the temple precincts there is a large tank, fifty or sixty yards square, and paved all round with flights of steps; a small sacellum is islanded in the middle, and the water swarms with large fish that rise up in droves to be fed; groups of Brahman worshippers and dancing girls in their bright attire throng the steps, and with the temple buildings around, over which rise the feathery heads of palms and cocoa-trees, the whole presents a truly Indian picture.

On particular occasions, the god is taken in state for a row on the tank, and an airing round the square outside the temple. On one such occasion we were present. Near midnight, when the full moon rode high in a cloudless heaven, his image, not the very sacred one, which may not be handled, but a smaller duplicate, was brought forth by pure Brahmans and placed under a splendid canopy on a platform laid across two large canoes. The whole square of the tank was lit up with a triple line of lights—small oil cressets at close intervals—rockets and fireworks ascended incessantly, and the barge, also brilliantly lit up, and carrying a band of discordant music, and Brahmans fanning the image with silver fans, was punted round and round the tank amid loud acclamations. After this, the image was placed on a gorgeous silver-plated beaked palanquin, and borne solemnly outside the temple to the great idol car that stood dressed up, and adorned with an infinity of tinsel, flags, streamers, and flower-wreaths. On this it was lifted, and placed in a jeweled shrine, amidst a storm of applause and clapping of hands—these seem the only occasions when the Hindus do clap hands—and then, with all the company of Brahmans, headed by the Swamies marching in front, followed by flambeaux and wild music, the car was slowly hauled by hundreds of votaries round the square, which was illuminated by three lines of lights, ascending at intervals into pyramids. A pause was made halfway, when there was a grand display of rockets, fire-fountains, and wheels, and two lines of camphor and oiled cotton laid along the middle of the road were kindled, and flamed up brilliantly. Then the car moved on to the entrance of the temple, and the god's outing was accomplished. Most notable temples in the south possess marvelous amounts of jewelry, the long-accumulated gifts of generations of Rajahs and opulent worshippers, and in their treasuries may often be seen realized the "Arabian Nights" stories of enormous gems and pearls the size of pigeon's eggs. The jewels belonging to the Udpi temple were, upon request, brought for inspection. Among them was an image of the god ten inches long, of solid gold, inclosed by a broad horseshoe arch of the same, wearing a tall mitre banded with brilliants and small rubies, and with a splendid cut sapphire, as big as a florin, let into the breast. Remarkable also was a long string of pearls and emeralds, the former the size of large peas, the latter of nuts, but uncut, and several flawed. Some pendants were artistically executed, consisting of very diminutive figures of the Deity, with limbs and faces cut from rubies joined by gold settings. Most wondrous, however, was the emerald shrine, presented of old by a Rajah of Moysore: four clustered pillars, each of four fluted emeralds four inches long and as thick as a pencil, support a canopy of long thick emeralds laid lengthwise, diminishing to the centre, and rest on a thick emerald pedestal. In this shrine a tiny gold image of the god is placed on grand occasions; it is difficult to believe the stones are real; if so, the value of the shrine must be stupendous, and exceed computation.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

CHURCH CEREMONIES IN MODERN ATHENS.—The church ceremonies are perhaps the most interesting sights in modern Athens. The most enthusiastic ritualist who has been at Rome throughout Holy Week, and has conscientiously attended all the Church functions, such as they were when the Pope and his court took their share in them, may be inclined to hope, dazzled and delighted and impressed as he may have been, that he has done with ceremonies forever. He will be charmed to find that his jaded taste can be refreshed, and a really new field of interest opened to him in the service of the Greek Church. Lent is very strictly kept throughout the orthodox East. On Thursday and Friday in Holy Week large flocks of sheep and lambs were driven from all the country round into the waste lands outside the town, and one met everywhere shepherd lads in filthy fustanellas bearing on their shoulders lambs which they offered for eight, six, or four drachmai. Sometimes the poor patient beasts were slung over one shoulder only, and held by the hind legs, their heads hanging down behind; sometimes drawn around the man's neck like a comforter, and held by all four legs before. On Saturday morning one met the same lambs, which had now changed masters, and minus their lives and their skins were carried by butcher-boys on trays to their purchasers. On Easter Day every household has its lamb. At Kolokythou, a village outside Athens, on Easter Eve, we saw an old Pallicar preparing his for the fire. The animal was spitted on a strong pole, and round smaller wooden spits the liver, &c., chopped small with herbs and salt, were bound, to be roasted and furnish the next day a favorite Pallicar dish.

During Good Friday all the shops were shut. In the evening the whole population crowded to the churches, where the choir intoned a monotonous chant, and on a table before the holy doors was spread a veil or pall of silk, on which was embroidered or painted a figure of Christ, either on the cross or resting in the tomb.

Throughout Saturday the churches remained open, but they were chiefly occupied by the persons who cleaned them. Until about an hour before midnight every one made their way to the Cathedral; the streets were lined with troops, and a carpet was spread down the nave and steps. For nearly an hour the choir chanted, or rather droned, antiphonally, short hymns or prefaces, the Archbishop sitting peacefully, perhaps wearily, on his throne, in black robes; a little before midnight he entered the holy doors, and taking his vestments from the altar, was robed by his attendant clergy. At last, most gloriously vested, a crown on his head, and holding in his right hand a triple, and in his left a double, taper, symbols respectively of the Trinity, and of the two natures in Christ, he came forth, and standing before the doors, with the cathedral clergy grouped round him, chanted:

"Christ is risen from the dead,
Having trodden down death by death
And given life
To them that are in the tombs."

Then, as first the clergy and choir, then the people, advanced to light their tapers from the candles he bore, he sung or said:

"Come, take light
From the light that knows no evening,
And glorify Christ,
Who is risen from the dead."

The effect, as the lights passed rapidly from one to another down the church, until nave and galleries were flooded with sparks of flame, was very striking; every one had brought a taper, which were now first lighted. Presently the Archbishop and his attendant clergy, one of whom bore before him his pastoral staff, a silver crutch, with a handle of twisted snakes, proceeded to a platform outside the western doors to await the King and Queen. The tramp of cavalry, the blare of trumpets, and thunder of cannon announced their arrival with royal punctuality. The Archbishop announced to their Majesties the tidings of the resurrection, and gave them tapers lighted from the holy fire. Then the procession entered the church. The King and Queen remained about half an hour standing before two thrones, close to that of the Metropolitan. The choir took the chief part in the preliminary service, with an occasional versicle and response by the Archbishop and clergy. This chanting was nasal, and to our fancy anything but joyous. When this was over, their Majesties were again conducted to the door by the Archbishop, who then returned to begin the liturgy proper, the first mass of Easter Day.—*Good Words.*

GIRTON COLLEGE FOR WOMEN IN CAMBRIDGE.—It was resolved to erect a suitable building in the neighborhood of Cambridge, and accordingly a field of sixteen acres in the parish of Girton was purchased for the sum of £1,924 11s. 3d., and a handsome building erected, with accommodations for twenty-one students, with the necessary lecture-rooms, mistresses' rooms, dining-hall, &c. Other rooms will be built when necessary, only two sides of the quadrangle having as yet been completed. The total outlay at Girton, including the cost of the site, laying out and planting grounds, furniture, and other items, amounted to £14,700. To this sum must be added about £2,500 for preliminary expenses at Hitchin; the entire expenditure being under £18,000. Twelve thousand pounds has been already contributed, leaving a debt of £5,000, for which the committee still appeal to the public. It must be remembered that the sum being raised by public subscription is not required for paying salaries or founding professorships, but to clear off the cost of starting on the most economical scale. The receipts already cover the current expenses, but the land had to be bought, and the college erected and furnished, so that a large outlay at the outset was unavoidable.

The new establishment was incorporated under the name of Girton College, and contains in its memorandum of association the following clauses: "The objects for which the association is established are to erect, maintain, and conduct a college for the higher education of women, to take such steps as from time to time may be thought most effectual and expedient to obtain for the students of the college admission to the examinations for degrees of the University of Cambridge, and generally to place the college in connection with that university." The business is conducted by a powerful committee, numbering the Bishops of Carlisle and Peterborough and Bishop Thirlwall, Sir W. Gull, M. D., Sir James Paget, Prof. Seely, *inter alios*; while among the members of the college are found many noteworthy and distinguished personages of various shades of opinion.

We now come to the curriculum pursued at Girton, the internal arrangements, and the results of the three years' course as at present afforded us. The students are obliged to reside in the college, are required to pass an entrance examination, and are not admitted under the age of eighteen. These three points must be borne in mind, as they serve to distinguish Girton from other schemes of the kind, which have at different times been confused with it, though far from having the same standard of attainment or the same objects in view. The students, then, being resident students in college, and having separate rooms of study, are guarded from these interruptions and distractions they would invariably have to encounter at home. The entrance examination keeps up the level of the place and obviates the necessity of elementary teaching, while the college course, extending as it does over three years, affords such systematic instruction and discipline as can be had nowhere else. The teaching, which combines both the tutorial and professorial system, is of the highest order, and is, for the most part, given by men engaged in university and college tuition at Cambridge; and though not *formally*, the certificates given by the college are *really*, equivalent to university degrees, and are, practically, useful in the same manner. The question—often put by outsiders—Of what class are the students? is answered by the college prospectus in the following manner: "Speaking generally, the college is open to all; but the candidates for admission have hitherto been chiefly of the upper and middle classes, who may or may not hereafter employ themselves in teaching or other professional work." Until a more complete education than can be given at school is regarded as an indispensable qualification for teaching, women who are directly looking forward to being governesses are, in fact, for the present, likely to be kept away by the cost of time and money involved in taking the college course, unless largely aided by scholarships.

The academic year is thus divided: Michaelmas term, beginning about the middle of October, and lasting eight weeks; Lent term, beginning about the end of January, eight weeks; Easter term, beginning in April, eight weeks; rather less than half of each year being, therefore, spent in the college, at a cost of £35 per term, or 300 guineas for the entire course. The domestic arrangements and discipline are under the direction of a resident mistress, and the studies regulated by a committee of members of the college. So short a time has elapsed since this experiment took shape, that much cannot as yet be looked for in the way of results; but, as far as they go, they are very satisfactory.

Of the six students who entered the college in October, 1869, that is to say, on its opening, two were, in 1873, examined in the papers set for the Cambridge Classical Tripos, and were declared to have acquitted themselves in a manner equal to that of candidates who obtained honors in the tripos; and one student, examined in mathematics, obtained such a number of marks as would have placed her among the senior optimes, *i. e.*, in the second class of mathematical honors. In all, sixteen students have passed informally the Cambridge examination known as the "little go," while twelve students have satisfied the examiner in the additional subjects required from candidates for the honors examinations. Several of the ladies who obtained honors in classics and mathematics respectively are engaged in teaching; and there can be no doubt that those who follow in their steps will find employment without difficulty, at a scale of remuneration hitherto only accorded to men-teachers.

Of the twenty students in residence during the last academic year, nine had passed the so-called "little go," two were working for the Classical Tripos, three for the Mathematical Tripos, seven for the ordinary degree, two for the Moral Science Tripos, and three for the Natural Science Tripos. This will show at once what a variety of subjects are taken up by the Girton students, and remove any prejudice existing as to the exclusiveness of the curriculum offered. The entrance examination is, perhaps, somewhat easier than that of the matriculation examination (now open to women) of the London University, and is not enforced in the case of those candidates who have passed this or the Oxford and Cambridge senior examinations. Certificates, called the college certificates, are granted to any student who shall have satisfactorily passed examinations similar in subjects and standard to those qualifying for the B. A. degree of the University of Cambridge, the following deviations being permitted: The substitution of French and English, or German and English, for Latin or Greek; the substitution of English, French, and German for both Latin and Greek; and the omission, in case of objection, of the theological part. A certificate, called a degree certificate, will be conferred upon any student whose proficiency has been certified to the satisfaction of the college, according to the standard of any examination qualifying for the B. A. degree of the University of Cambridge, provided that such student shall have fulfilled, as far as practicable, all the conditions imposed for the time being by the university on candidates for degrees. Certificates answering to university honors will also be granted for proficiency in single subjects.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A CURIOUS POLAR BIRD.—Discussions respecting the Arctic expedition now in preparation have brought under notice a remarable Polar bird which periodically leaves the extreme Northern regions, and visits the south of Europe. In referring to the official papers just published concerning the expedition, a writer in the *Daily Telegraph* jocosely hints that this bird might perhaps tell us more about the polar regions than any other that plumes a wing. It is indeed a thousand pities that the Knot, or *Tringa Canutus* of ornithologists, could not have been invited, for lack of speech, to perch upon a chair at the meetings of the committee, especially since there is a fine specimen at the Zoological Gardens, in the Fish-house, and probably at this moment that very individual knows all about the pole. In appearance, it is between a snipe and a plover, but varies in plumage according to the season of the year. In Winter, it is colored a quiet ashen gray; in Summer, its feathers assume a bright Indian red tint, although the full beauty of this change is not witnessed in confinement. The knot is one of the best judges of climate in creation, and much quicker than a thermometer to distinguish between fine gradations of cold and heat. The sort of weather and latitude it likes best is such as England affords in April and October—bright, bracing days and nights, with sunshine and breezes, but neither of them too strong. Our Winter is too harsh and unpleasant for this sagacious bird; it comes to our shores from the northward in large flocks of old and young ones, and stays until November brings the frost or fog, and then—unless the "Indian Summer" be prolonged—it flies away for the Mediterranean coasts and the South, where it feeds along the sea-shores till the mornings and evenings of Algeria and Spain become no longer cool. Then—that is to say, about the end of March—vast flocks are seen returning to England, and at the same time to the Northern States in America, to Denmark, Norway, and Iceland. But they never stay—they go beyond all these countries; they fly far over Greenland, and the very highest latitudes frequented by our whalers, so that while the breeding-place of all the other northern birds is known, that of the knot has never yet been reached. Nobody has taken a nest of these wandering birds, or seen one of their eggs. Naturalists can only tell that they go in Summer "to the northward of all things," in order to breed. There is force, therefore, in what the blue-book says: "We may fairly infer that the lands visited by the knot in the middle of Summer are less sterile than Iceland or Greenland, or it would hardly pass over those countries, which are known to be the breeding-places of swarms of water-birds, to resort to regions worse off as regards supply of food. But the supply of food must depend chiefly on the climate. The inference necessarily is that, beyond the northern tracts already explored, there is a region which enjoys in Summer a climate more genial than they possess. It would be easy to summon more instances from the same group of birds, tending to show that beyond a zone where a rigorous Winter reigns there may be a region endued with a comparatively favorable climate. If so, surely the conditions which produce such a climate will be worth investigating." Here, then, we see a little red bird suggesting profound problems to humanity, and if we really do find a pleasant polar land at the top of the world, Capts. Nares and Markham must share the honor of that discovery with the knot.—*Chambers's Journal.*

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

John Chambers, a colored boy, was killed, and his sister was seriously injured, by lightning at Mr. R. T. Ballowe's residence in Manchester, Va., on Saturday afternoon last. The lightning struck the building in two places—on the roof and west side. The house is a two-story framed structure with brick foundation. Mr. and Mrs. Ballowe and daughter, Lelia, aged about twelve years, were seated at the supper-table, in the dining-room in the basement, under the parlor and front hall. The two servants—John Chambers, who was killed, and his sister, Irene Chambers—were in the kitchen, a small room, which adjoins the dining-room on the north, with communicating door. John Chambers was picking a lot of strawberries, and his sister was seated on a bench under the western window of the kitchen when the storm came up. She told her brother not to sit so near the stove, but to move to the other side of the room. It was a fatal change for him, however, as he was killed almost instantly. The two were struck at the same moment. The brother was dashed to the floor, his head falling near the dining-room door, which was partly open, and Irene was literally picked up and hurled violently to the floor. Her brother was struck upon the temple and left eye, the fluid passing down his breast, and then off to some other object in the room. The girl was struck upon the arms, breast, and legs. The marks of the lightning left forked scars upon her flesh. Mrs. Ballowe states that she was seated at the head of the table, her back and side being toward the kitchen-door. The lightning came as if it had been a large ball of fire. It seemed to dash itself against the partition-wall opposite her and then go back again. It tore the glass chimney from the lamp, threw it upon the table, and extinguished the light. The family seemed all more or less affected, though not one of the white members was injured. They were, however, greatly oppressed, and could scarcely breathe. The oxygen seemed to have been destroyed, or burned to an alarming degree in the room. Indeed, she states that when the light was put out, Lelia, Mrs. Ballowe's daughter, undertook to light a match, but not until she came to the last one in the box was she enabled to make a light, and even then the wick of the lamp was ignited with great difficulty.

A SHORT VACATION.

ON FOOT TO THE DELAWARE WATER-GAP.

SCENES ON THE WAY—A SENSIBLE WAY OF SPENDING A SUMMER HOLIDAY—THE COST OF THE TRIP.

There are many young men of moderate incomes who are really at a loss to know what to do with themselves during their ten days or fortnight's holiday, whose purses or whose common sense will not allow them to go to such fashionable places as Long Branch, Saratoga, and the like; who do not care for fishing, partly from a dread of mosquitoes, and partly from a natural impatience of disposition: to whom boating or sailing is either a bore or too expensive a luxury to be indulged in often, and to whom such carriage journeys as are described in the "Strange Adventures of a Phaeton" are simply delightful visions of the impossible. To each and all of such young men I would fain commend the glories of a walking tour. I have just returned from a most delightful one across the State of New-Jersey from New-York to the Delaware Water Gap and back through a country almost unknown to many, and, under the strong hope that it may induce some of them to "go and do likewise," I will endeavor to give an account of our trip, and if they have as good a time as I had, at as little expense and trouble, they will never regret it.

We made a party of three, all young, in good health, and reasonably good pedestrians, and with a light knapsack on our backs, a pipe and plenty of tobacco, a flask of something in case of accidents, and a good stout stick in our hands, we started one bright sunny morning toward the end of last month from a little village not far from New-York. We met at the appointed rendezvous at 6 o'clock sharp, where we also found some of the boys come to bid us God speed on our journey. This incident, entirely unexpected, was the more agreeable and caused us many pleasant thoughts during the day. And now we are off. Oh, the delight of that early start, the sweet sense of freedom, the delicious feeling that for six days at least we were free as air to go and come as we pleased, to rest by this shady brook or on yonder mountain-top. The gait we adopted was an easy swing of three miles an hour, sometimes increasing, as we warmed to our work, to four, our average time while walking being about three and a half miles an hour. We found a too slow gait almost as fatiguing as a too fast one, and such has been my invariable experience in walking any distance. Our route lay straight over by Montclair, through Verona and Caldwell to Parsippany, a distance from the place first mentioned of twelve miles; pushing on a mile or two further, we came to a pretty brook, where, seated under the shade of the trees, we rested a full hour and a half. The road hitherto had been rather uninteresting, save one or two lovely views we had in crossing what are called First and Second Mountains. From the top of the former, looking back, a lovely plain stretched from our feet away to the horizon, the clumps of trees of every shade of green, the meadows dotted with cattle, the silver bands of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers binding the fair view to earth, the villages here and there,

"Whose curling smoke o'ertopped the mist,"

while in the far distance we saw the spires of the great City, and the waters of New-York and Newark Bays glistening in the early sun. It was indeed a lovely scene, and yet a feeling of awe struck us as we thought of the thousands and tens of thousands lying before us not yet awakened to another day, its joys or sorrows, hopes or disappointments, yet unheeded or unknown. The view from Second Mountain was utterly unlike that described above, being entirely rural, with its fair fields and pastures green, but it also extended over an immense tract of country.

After crossing the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, we struck off toward Denville, the road winding for miles through the woods; the trees overarching our heads made the walking, though it was high noon, cool and comfortable, and a light breeze in our faces increased the comfort. Pushing through Denville and Rockaway, both old-fashioned, quiet villages, but in whose suburbs were some beautiful villas, with their green lawns and pretty trellis work, we reached the thriving town of Dover shortly after 1 o'clock. We had a most excellent dinner at the Mansion House. Resting there till 3:30, we resumed our journey. The road here, as indeed during the entire trip, led over ranges of hills and mountains all running parallel to each other, and at right angles to our route: and this was one of its chief beauties, as it gave us diversified and ever-changing scenes, and rendered the return journey as new and agreeable as the outward. Passing through McCainesville, where are some fine iron mines, and Drakesville, a sort of half-way house for the boatmen on the Morris and Essex Canal, we reached Stanhope after an easy tramp at 6:30 P. M. The distance from Parsippany is about nineteen miles. We found the hotel plain, but very clean and comfortable, and after a good wash and a change of shoes and stockings, we had a dinner to which our appetites did full justice. Sitting on the veranda, overlooking a little lake, rather marred in its natural beauties by factories on its banks, we had a quiet pipe, and on comparing notes were pleased to find that none complained of soreness or were in any way distressed by the thirty odd miles accomplished since morning. A good night's sleep, an early breakfast, and off we are again, this time dropping down to the banks of the canal, which leads us to Waterloo, a village three miles from Stanhope, and lying at the foot of the Allamuchy Mountains. Here we said good-bye to such signs of civilization as railroads and canals, and faced the hardest work of the trip. The distance across the mountains is four miles—Waterloo to Allamuchy Village—a pretty severe tramp, as the ascent is steep and long; but this is amply compensated for by the beauty of the scenes of which we caught glimpses through the arching trees, now on this side and now on that. The woods resound with the merry song of birds, and the little ground squirrels, almost tame, stay within a few feet of us, their bright eyes watching our every movement. When we reached the crest of the mountain we could see the Water Gap, full thirty miles off, and all the intervening country seemed to lie at our feet. The descent was made rapidly, and passing through the village of Allamuchy we pushed on to a trout stream, near Johnsonburg, that my companions had heard of and were already eager to whip. A walk of five miles more brought us to it, where, casting myself beneath a tree, I solaced myself with a pipe and a book, while my friends exhausted two hours and most of their patience trying to tempt the poor trout to come ashore. I bore their failure with Christian fortitude and resignation—we had had lunch at a kind farmer's on the way for a mere trifle. Another five miles and we reached the brow of a hill, turned a sharp corner, and I imagined myself among the Cumberland Lakes, in the North of England. Picture a deep valley completely shut in by high hills, crowned to their summits with trees, the foliage of which is so fresh and green and so blended together in the distance as to look like the grass and furze-covered hills of England. The white houses of Blairstown, half-hidden by trees, nestle in the centre of the valley, a tall church spire rising from either end of the village gives a certain Old World look to the place, a silvery lake stretches away off to the right, dotted with pretty islets, a noble stream runs through the centre of the town, while over all the golden rays of the setting sun shed a rich, mellow, light. We obtained excellent accommodations for the night and good food at the only hotel in the place. After breakfast my friends determined to try their luck with the trout again. So leaving them to their peculiar notions of enjoyment, I started alone for the gap, a distance of less than fifteen miles. It was a pleasant change, for though my companions were good fellows—none better—yet it is good for a man to be alone sometimes. Passing through the villages of Walnut Valley and Hainsburg, and climbing a toughish hill, I descended rapidly through an avenue of trees that shut out the vision beyond, till suddenly I stood on the banks of the noble Delaware. A grand expanse of water. I was astonished at its width so far north. Surprised and delighted, I hastened along the bank to the ferry, eager to be launched on its broad bosom. Old man Decker was ready with his boat, and for the modest sum of three cents agreed to take me over. Once on the river, I was in no hurry to land, and so engaged the ferry-man in conversation, while I, tired and dusty from the long tramp, leaned back in the boat, allowing the fresh waves to lave my hand and the cool breezes to fan my cheek. On reaching the Pennsylvania shore, I walked up the bank of the river toward this strange chasm in the rocks through which the Delaware finds exit to the lowlands beyond. Rather disappointed at first in the height of the mountains, they seemed to grow upon me as I drew nearer and nearer, till at length I felt awed and hushed, and the words of Browning came to me—

"And, lo, in the mountain side,
A wondrous portal opened wide."

and I thought with admiration of the courage of the first man who dared to tempt the Spirit of the Mountains by thus invading his holy of holies. Advancing a few rods, I turned to see how I had come into this strange place; but, lo! I was shut in, the "door in the mountain side" had "shut fast," and I had forgotten the "sesame." The view here looking back is similar to one on the Hudson, near West Point, and to one or two on Loch Lomond, in Scotland, where the hills seem to come together, leaving no exit. The mountains rise almost precipitously from the very edge of the river, leaving nothing but a narrow ledge on either side, along which a road winds. Not far up the Gap, apparently, but really about two miles off, one sees the Kittatinny House clinging to the side of the road. There is just space enough for the hotel between the road on one ledge and the railroad on another lower down. I spent the afternoon enjoying the magnificent prospect from the verandah of the hotel, and at 6 o'clock my friends joined me, bringing with them about forty trout, to which we did full justice next morning at breakfast. The day after our arrival being Sunday we took things very easy. After breakfast we strolled up the mountain to the falls, and thence to Table Rock. From here we had a most extended view of the country round about—far as the eye could reach, hill and dale lay before us, dressed in the fresh green robes of Spring.

After dinner we started on our return trip, walking easily. We crossed the Delaware in safety, and reached Blairstown that evening. Next day we marched from Blairstown to Dover, a distance of twenty-eight miles, and over the Allamuchy Mountains at that—a pretty stiff bit of work—yet we were fresh enough after supper to indulge in a game or two of billiards. Next morning we were up at 4, off at 5, breakfast at Denville at 7 o'clock, and then had a straight-away tramp for home. We rested at most of our old camping grounds by the way, saw objects growing more and more familiar as we covered mile after mile, till by 2 o'clock in the afternoon we reached home, and the trip was *un fait accompli*.

A word or two before I close to those who would follow in our footsteps. Don't attempt to do too much in a day; carry as few traps with you as possible, and drink as little as you can. A blue flannel suit, no vest, easy shoes with stout soles, a flannel or Oxford shirt, and a light wideawake hat comprise your costume. A small knapsack, containing brush and comb, tooth-brush, a few clean collars, two pairs of clean socks, and a towel, are all you need.

To show on how little such a trip can be done, I give below the items of my expenses:

Dinner at Dover, going	$1 00
Bed and two meals at Stanhope	1 25
Bed and two meals at Blairstown	1 00
Bed and four meals at Water-gap	4 00
Bed and two meals at Blairstown, returning	1 00
Bed and two meals at Dover, returning	1 50
Lunches three times on the road	1 50
Breakfast at Denville, last day	50
Cigars and sundries	3 25
Total	$15 00

PLAY-GOERS IN OLDEN TIMES.—Queen Anne, in 1704, expressly ordered that "no woman should be allowed, or presume to wear, a vizard-mask in either of the theatres." At the same time it was commanded that no person, of what quality soever, should presume to go behind the scenes, or come upon the stage, either before or during the acting of any play; and that no person should come into either house, without paying the price established for their respective places. And the disobedient were publicly warned that they would be proceeded against as "contemners of our royal authority and disturbers of the public peace."

These royal commands were not very implicitly obeyed. Vizard masks may have been discarded promptly, but there was much crowding behind the scenes and upon the stage of persons of quality for many years after. Garrick, in 1762, once and forever succeeded in clearing the boards of the unruly mob of spectators, and secured room to move upon the scene for himself and his company. But it was only by enlarging his theatre, and in such wise increasing the number of seats available for spectators in the auditory of the house, that he was enabled to effect this reform. From that date the play-goers of the past grew more like the play-goers of the present, until the flight of time rendered distinction between them no longer possible, and merged yesterday in to-day. There must have been a very important change in the aspect of the house, however, when hair powder went out of fashion in 1795, when swords ceased to be worn—for, of course, then there could be no more rising of the pit to slash the curtain and scenery, to prick the performers, and to lunge at the mirrors and decorations; when gold and silver lace vanished from coats and waistcoats, silks and velvets gave place to broadcloth and pantaloons; and when, afterward, trousers covered those nether limbs which had before been, and for so long a period, exhibited in silk stockings. Yet these alterations were accomplished gradually, no doubt. All was not done in a single night. Fashion makes first one convert, and then another, and so on, until all are numbered among her followers, and wear the livery she has prescribed. Garrick's opinion of those play-goers of his time, whom he at last banished from his stage, may be gathered from the dialogue between Æsop and the Fine Gentleman, in his farce of Lethe. Æsop inquires, "How do you spend your evening, Sir?" "I dress in the evening," says the Fine Gentleman, "and go generally behind the scenes of both play-houses; not, you may imagine, to be diverted with the play, but to intrigue and show myself. I stand upon the stage, talk loud, and stare about, which confounds the actors and disturbs the audience. Upon which the galleries, who hate the appearance of one of us, begin to hiss, and cry, 'Off, off;' while I, undaunted, stamp my foot so; loll with my shoulder thus; take snuff with my right hand, and smile scornfully, thus: This exasperates the savages, and they attack us with volleys of sucked oranges and half-eaten pippins." "And you retire?" "Without doubt, if I am sober; for orange will stain silk, and an orange disfigures a feature."—*All the Year Round.*

JUVENILE CRIME.

An extraordinary case of juvenile crime has just come before the Assizes of the Finisterre, in France. Mélanie Bazin is a little Brittany girl of fifteen. She entered the service of an old widow lady named Mazarié. One night the old lady had gone to bed and was dropping off to sleep when she was suddenly aroused by somebody putting a rope round her neck. A struggle followed. Mme. Mazarié succeeded in loosening the rope which was strangling her, and cried out: "Let me live—let me live—and I will give you all I possess." But the murderess replied not and with one hand seized hold of her tongue to prevent her screaming, while with the other she tried to readjust the noose of the rope. The struggle continued; fortunately the old lady rolled out of bed and, in so doing, upset the night table. Fearing the noise would arouse the neighbors, the girl left her victim and rushed out in the dark. A few minutes after she returned to the room with a light, and professed to be ignorant of what had occurred. At first she tried to throw the crime on a neighbor, but proofs of her guilt were soon found, and she then confessed. The promising Brittany Mélanie was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A SKETCH OF THE RECENT CONTEST.

THE RIGHT AND WRONG OF THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE—POINTS OF THE REPUBLICANS' COUNSEL—THE POSITION IN WHICH THE COURT'S DECISION LEAVES MATTERS—A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 10, 1875.

The political controversy which has just been settled by the election of Gov. Cheney by the two branches of the Legislature in convention, has not a parallel in the history of the State, if in the history of any State in the Union. From the outset to the grand finale the contest was a most remarkable one, and if the principles which its results tend to fix are allowed, it will furnish to the whole country a set of precedents, the effect of which upon our system of government must be pernicious in the extreme. The exact situation in New-Hampshire has not been generally understood by outsiders, and it is because there have been so many misconceptions on the part of those who have viewed the contest with intense interest that I propose to present as closely as possible the history of the matter from the beginning until now.

There was never in New-Hampshire another election so sharply contested as the election of last March. It seemed that there was a crisis impending. If the Democrats could only carry the State another year they felt that for all the Republicans could do it was theirs forever. *Per contra*, the Republicans seemed to consider themselves in so desperate a strait that it was now or never with them. So each party went into the campaign with full strength, and the aggregate vote was nearly 1,500 larger than had ever been polled in the State. It required several days for the returns to come in, but at length it was announced that the Republicans had the House by a majority of eleven, that the Senate stood five to five with two vacancies, and that there was no choice of Governor. The Constitution provides that in case of vacancies in the Senate, the House and Senate in convention shall fill them, and that the same convention shall elect a Governor, if the people fail to make an election. It will thus be seen that the returns indicated a complete Republican victory. There was to be a Republican House, a Republican Senate and a Republican Governor. The partisan legislation of 1874 was to be reversed and numerous injudicious acts were to be repealed or modified. The Democracy was apparently overwhelmed, besides experiencing the deepest chagrin that all the gerrymanderings of City wards and Senatorial districts had availed them nothing, or, at least, had not secured them the victory they confidently expected. But the leaders of the New-Hampshire Democracy are vigorous men, accustomed to sharp practice, and ready for any and all action that will tend to the success of their party. It was not long before they formed plans which, if successful, would give the control of the Government in all its departments to the Democrats. They first declared that by reason of fraud on the part of their opponents, the House belonged to them. They claimed that some of the Republican representatives elect were ineligible. Hon. N. G. Ordway was one of this class, they said, the fact of his holding the United States office of Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives disqualifying him for serving in the New-Hampshire House of Representatives. But the greatest stress was laid upon the inadequacy of ratable polls in numerous instances to the number of Representatives elected. The law is that one Representative shall be sent for the first 150 ratable polls, and an additional Representative for each additional 300 ratable polls. The claim was that in Dorn, Concord, Manchester, and other places persons had been reckoned as ratable polls who were not such under the law, and that all Representatives chosen by ballots which were based upon these fraudulent reckonings had no right to seats in the House, and it was proposed that when the Clerk of the House of 1874 called the roll of the new House the names of such Representatives should be left off. By this means the House would be organized by the Democrats. The fact of the matter is that there is a law in New-Hampshire which considers any person who is liable to a poll tax a ratable poll, and a man is liable to a poll tax wherever he is found when the Assessors make their rounds. So, if A or B comes into a town and takes a boarding place at the time when the list of ratable polls is preparing by the Selectmen, it is permitted by the law that he be considered a ratable poll. It is not necessary that he should have paid a poll-tax in the town. The fact that he will be liable to a poll tax if he remains is all that is required. The Republicans took advantage of the law. There is no doubt of this; but they did not transgress the law, and it came with ill-grace from the Democrats, who made the law themselves, to charge fraud. Moreover, if there were any outrages, they were more numerous and more outrageous on the part of the Democrats. The most they charged their opponents with in any one instance did not exceed forty or fifty illegal ratable polls, whereas in one instance two Democratic Representatives were chosen in a town where there were but thirty-four votes cast—the requisite number of ratable polls obtaining in the persons of 500 or 600 laborers upon a railroad building in the mountains. So far as I can learn, the only reason that the Democrats did not capture the House is that they could not persuade Mr. Smith, the old Clerk, to make up the roll in the manner proposed. Mr. Smith is an ardent Democrat, but he did not wish to ruin his prospects as a politician by attempting an act which could have no possible show of constitutionality. So the Democrats abandoned the intention of capturing the House, and it was organized as has already been detailed in THE TIMES special dispatches.

I think it was not until the claim of the House had been made that the purpose of organizing the Senate was broached by the Democrats. It was admitted on both sides that five Republican Senators and five Democratic Senators had been elected, and it was expected that the vacancies in the Second and Fourth Districts would be filled by a convention of the House and Senate. It was with the utmost surprise that word came from the Democrats that, because of certain illegal votes thrown in those districts, Messrs. Priest and Proctor, the Democratic candidates in those districts, were elected, and would be expected to take seats in the Senate. The certified returns of votes for Senators in the Second and Fourth Districts are as follows:

IN DISTRICT NO 2.

Whole number of votes cast	7,706
Of which Joseph Pettigrew had	1
Arther Deering, Prohibition	2
Scattering	3
Joshua C Merrick	95
Natt Head, Republican	3,771
James Priest, Democratic	3,834

IN DISTRICT NO. 4.

Whole number of votes cast	7,016
Of which James M. Bishop had	1
Benjamin M. Gilman	3
Henry M. Putney	1
Moses Humphrey	1
Ira Osgood	1
G. E. Todd	2
Abraham Thorpe	9
Arthur Deering, Prohibition	46
George E. Todd, Republican	3,457
John Proctor, Democratic	3,495

The claim in respect to District No. 2 was that there was no such man in the district as Natt Head, the proper name being Nathaniel, and that, therefore, by the Constitution all votes cast for Natt Head must be regarded as blanks and not counted. In this way James Priest would have a majority of the *legal* votes cast, and would be elected.

In No. 4 the claim was that Arthur Deering, the Prohibition candidate, was ineligible because he had not resided in the district the length of time required as one of the qualifications of a Senator, and that therefore the votes cast for him must be considered as blanks and not counted. In this way John Proctor would have a majority of the *legal* votes cast, and would be elected. It was proposed by the Democrats that Gov. Weston and his Council, when they met to examine the returns of the elections for Senators should receive evidence to the effect that these claims were based on fact, and, acting upon the evidence, issue summonses to Messrs. Priest and Proctor to take their seats in the Senate. The Governor was a Democrat, and the majority of his Council were Democrats, and they did not go back upon their party. They issued the summonses: Messrs. Priest and Proctor took their seats in the Senate, and voted themselves legally elected. The court has declined to say anything about the matter and the result is that the Democrats have triumphed. But there is no man of well-balanced mind who can say that the right of the question is on the Democratic side; and they have succeeded, not through any smartness or shrewdness of their own, but rather through the cowardly wrong-doing of the high officers of the State. The views expressed by Hon. Mason W. Tappan, in his brief presented to the court, threw light upon the question, and gave a very clear idea of the right and wrong of it. He took the ground that the only question was whether the Governor and Council had the constitutional right, under the facts as disclosed by the returns, to declare Messrs. Priest and Proctor elected, and this is the only question which any Republican has discussed in any important place. The matters of ineligibility, age, residence, and the like, he said were for the Senate, as judges of the elections of its members, to consider. Nor by this did he mean a Senate composed by an illegal act of a usurping Governor, for saying that would be affirming that a series of illegal acts constitute a legal act. The Constitution directs that the Town Clerks shall return to the Secretary of State, a certified copy of the public declaration of the the votes for Senator made in public town meeting by the moderators. Article 28 declares the duty of the Governor and Council as follows:

"And that there may be a due meeting of Senators on the first Wednesday of June annually, the Governor and a majority of the Council for the time being shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records, and fourteen days before the first Wednesday of June, he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen Senators by a majority of votes, to attend and take their seats on that day."

Now, what appears from the records of election in Districts Two and Four? That Priest and Proctor received a majority of votes? No. And yet they are performing the functions of Senators, authorized to do so by judicial power usurped by the Governor and Council. The unbroken practice in New-Hampshire has been that the Governor and Council are only canvassers of election returns, and when the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire, in the case of Bell vs. Pike, 53 N. H. 474, says that the Governor and Council are charged with "little more [that "little more" being the ascertainment of the fact, whether the record of the vote corresponds with the declaration of the Moderator,] than the ministerial duty of a board of canvassers to count and declare the result of the votes, and issue a certificate of election to the person who has the largest number," (majority in this case,) it only follows the rule laid down by all the authorities elsewhere.

If the Constitution intended to vest judicial powers in the Governor and Council it would have given them authority to summon witnesses. If they proposed to usurp such judicial authority, the least that could be expected was that due notice should have been issued to Messrs. Todd and Head that testimony would be introduced against them. But there was no notice and, in fact, no testimony was introduced. The decision of the Governor and Council was entirely *ex parte*. It was not enough to usurp judicial authority, but having usurped that authority, having donned the ermine of judges, they did not put on the honesty of which it is emblamatic.

Then comes Mr. Tappan's authorities. First and foremost is the Pike vs. Bell case, which stands under the caption:

"The Board of Canvassers * * * can only require Town Clerks to amend their records or returns so as to correspond with the declaration of the vote, as publicly made by the Moderator, and the Board of Canvassers cannot go back of such record and return."

The following is a list of other authorities: 6 Greenleaf, 517; 25 Maine Rep., 567; 38 Maine Rep., 599; Brower vs. O'Brien, 2 Ind. Rep.; State vs. Governor, 25 N. J., 331; People vs. Cook, 8 N. Y. Rep.; Attorney General vs. Barstow, 4 Wis. All these authorities are to the same intent, showing the universal practice in this country is that Boards of Canvassers cannot go back of returns of Town Clerks or other officers.

The substance of this opinion was given to the Governor and Council prior to its action, and it was requested that the opinion of the court be asked, to see if it was not to the same purport. The Governor promised to obtain the opinion of the court if it could be had in season. The opinion could have been obtained in season, but the Governor did not try to get it. It is thought that he visited the Chief Justice to sound him, and it is hinted that the Chief Justice gave him advice, virtually saying to him: "Mr. Weston, if we give you our opinion now, Priest and Proctor can't take their seats. You just go ahead and issue certificates to them, and when you have done it you will be out of the court's jurisdiction." Upon the Democratic side ex-Judge Fowler, Hon. A. R. Hatch, and others offered opinions to the effect that the Governor and Council had judicial authority. They found this authority in the word "examine," which they found in the Dictionary to mean "to search," "to scrutinize," "to look after truth." And this twisting of a word they made the foundation on which to legalize the action of the Governor and Council. They had not one authority to support them. Against forty-one decisions in twenty-seven different States they put this verbal twist, and the only too-willing Governor and Council were convinced.

The manner in which Messrs. Priest and Proctor went into the Senate and took their seats, the protest and secession of the Republican Senators, is, of course, known to the readers of THE TIMES. Now comes the decision of the court to the effect that it has no jurisdiction. People are too hotheaded just now to calmly consider this decision. It may be right but if it is right, the Constitution is wrong, for there is no possible means of redress of grievances which the executive branch of the Government may commit by way of usurpation. Suppose next year there should be a Republican House and indisputably an election of a Democratic Senate. And suppose that a Republican Governor should declare the results of the election in such a manner that the Senate should be given to the Republicans, where is the remedy? The court must be silent, of course. There can be no such thing as impeachment, for both branches of the Legislature are Republican. Plainly nothing can be done except to appeal to the people, and if the appeal is successful, revolution is the fearful result. And if this shall happen next year what shall hinder its happening again and again. Finally, what is to hinder the total overthrow of free government? Either the court or the Constitution is wrong.

There has been fault found with the Republicans in that they did not appeal to the people. They took the better course in appealing to the court. They could not know beforehand that the court would decline to consider their question, and if they had adopted any revolutionary measures without asking the opinion of the court, the fact that they did not ask the opinion would have been used as capital against them. The Republicans have acted honestly and fairly, and when the year shall have come around, and election day shall come, I believe that the people of the State will indorse the Republican Party and repudiate Democracy.

THE GREAT RAILROAD CONTEST.

From the Newark Courier, June 9.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day publishes an interesting and exhaustive history of the great railroad contest now in progress. The account, which is manifestly written from a disinterested standpoint, places the blame for the quarrel at the door of Mr. Garrett, and THE TIMES editorially expresses the same general view. One of Garrett's demands is the right of unconditional entrance and exit at New-York over the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad upon as free terms as he claims he has enjoyed for twenty years, and with facilities for his Washington and Western traffic equal to those of the lessor. Now, he had an equal opportunity with the Pennsylvania Company to lease our New-Jersey lines. He declined it. Having done so, upon what principle other than force and war can he claim the right to make free rates over it, or indeed to solicit competing business over it for ninety miles, and then divert it from the proprietary line and guarantor at Philadelphia at any rate other than those stipulated by the company controlling the property? The general public must agree with THE TIMES when it says:

"We cannot see that there is any adequate justification for Mr. Garrett's course. His demands seem unreasonable, and his persistence in them obstinate. It is doubtful if even the immediate interests which he controls are really advanced by the policy which he has adopted, and it is a fair question whether he has not sacrificed the interests of his shareholders to promote his own aims. There seems to be no doubt that he desires an absolute control of the general course of transportation business between the West and the seaboard. That, in the words of Mr. Lincoln, is 'a big job.' It is difficult to see what claim Mr. Garrett has to any such enormous power."

A GERMAN GIFT TO M. THIERS.

The Emperor William, according to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, has presented to M. Thiers a splendid edition of the works of Frederick the Great, in thirteen volumes folio, printed specially for the Emperor. No mention has been made of this gift in M. Thiers' organ, the *Bien Public* but it is not the less likely to have been made. The ex-President's friends were probably afraid of ill-natured and unjust comments on the part of Paris papers.

THE COURT-HOUSE FRAUDS.

SUITS BEGUN AGAINST WALSH AND COMAN.

WARRANTS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED AGAINST THE EX-COMMISSIONERS' PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK AND KINGS COUNTIES—A CLAIM OF $462,848 59—THE TWEED SUIT—PROPERTY OF FERNANDO WOOD RELIEVED FROM AN ATTACHMENT.

The people's lawyers in the civil suits against the Ring for the recovery of the money stolen from the City Treasury, have begun actions against two of the Commissioners for the construction of the new Court-house appointed by Tweed & Co. It will be remembered that there were four Commissioners, James H. Ingersoll, the Ring mechanic, ex-Senator Michael Norton, ex-Alderman Thomas Coman, and John J. Walsh. Before any bills for expenses in the building of the Court-house were paid by Controller Connolly, it was required that they should be certified to as correct by the Commissioners. The fraudulent bills presented were all duly certified to. Ingersoll, in his affidavit made recently, explains the part which the Court-house Commissioners took in the frauds. He says that his associates and himself were appointed on Dec. 1, 1870. He was appointed to represent the interests of Tweed and Connolly. He was under the impression that Tweed and Connolly were not to receive regular percentages on the bills audited or allowed as in other cases, and he was told by Tweed that the Court-house business was an "outside affair, and that he supposed the Commissioners would want to make something out of it." When Tweed spoke of his interest, Ingersoll "thought at first that he referred to his friends, whose bills were to be paid." After their appointment the Commissioners "met and talked over and arranged their course of action." Some of them "argued that the Commissioners ought to control the money and direct the work." Ingersoll suggested that much of the work was already done, and whether the Commissioners "had anything to do with the rest was of no consequence," for the "public officers would have so much whatever way it was fixed," and the Commissioners "would get just the same for work already done as for what might remain to be done." Ingersoll finally took Woodward's place in the making of divisions among the members of the Ring, as the latter had done. Bills were made out by the people furnishing supplies and doing work for the City in a way to admit of the payment of three percentages demanded by the public officers. After receiving full instructions as to what percentage was required by the Ring officials, Ingersoll told his associate Commissioners that all they had to do "was to certify the bills and receive for themselves, about five per cent. apiece," and this was assented to by them. No meeting of the Commissioners was ever held to consider, nor did they in any way consider any bills or claims for materials or supplies. They signed, he says, as he understood, respectively, the certificates to the bills at their convenience, and he does not know that any two of them were ever together at such signing. Ingersoll swears that he regularly paid on each of the claims certified to by the Commissioners their allotted five per cent. It will be seen by the affidavit of Gen. Barlow, given in the legal papers below, that the aggregate amount of the alleged fraudulent bills paid by the Commissioners, and upon which it is averred they received a percentage, was $462,848 59, and for the recovery of this sum the action is brought.

Walsh was formerly a butcher, in Washington Market, and always enjoyed a good reputation until his connection with the Ring.

Coman is well known as a Tammany politician, and has filled the offices of Alderman, Acting Mayor, and Assemblyman in the State Legislature. The papers in the suit against Walsh, (those against Coman being similar,) are as follows: The titles of the suits are The People of the State against John J. Walsh, in one instance, and against Thomas Coman in the other, and "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York City" impleaded with them. Warrants of attachment on the property of each were issued by Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on the application of Gen. Barlow.

PAPERS IN THE SUITS.

The suits, as has been stated, are to recover $462,848 54, charged to have been fraudulently obtained from the County Treasury on fictitious and fraudulent bills for work and materials purporting to be done and furnished to the new Court-house while they were Commissioners for its construction. The affidavit of Gen. Barlow, the only one used on the application which has not been already published, discloses the whole nature of the complaint in both suits. It is as follows:

Supreme Court, New-York County.—The People of the State of New-York vs. John J. Walsh and The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Francis C. Barlow, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the counsel for the plaintiffs herein, the People of the State of New-York, upon the retainer of the Attorney General, and that for several years last past he has investigated and is now familiar with the so-called Ring frauds, by which large sums of money were for several years prior to 1871 taken by fraud from the City of New-York and the County of New-York. And deponent says that there exist in favor of the people of the State of New-York, the plaintiffs herein, (prosecuting under an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed in the year 1875, and entitled "An act to authorize the people of the State to bring and maintain certain actions for the recovery of public moneys and property,") and against the defendant, John J. Walsh, herein, fifteen causes of action, all united, but separately stated in the complaint herein, and that the grounds thereof are as follows: That on or about Dec. 1, 1870, the defendant, John J. Walsh, together with Michael Norton, James H. Ingersoll, and Thomas Coman, were under and in pursuance of section 11, of chapter 382 of the laws of 1870, duly appointed by the Mayor of the City of New-York Commissioners for the completion of the new County Court-house in said City and County; that under said act it became the duty of said Commissioners to approve all bills just and true for materials and labor furnished or performed in and about said Court-house, which bills, so approved, were the vouchers upon which the Controller was to pay and did pay for said materials and labor, under said section, by money raised upon stock issued in the name of said County, as in said section provided; that said Commissioners held said office at the time of the approval and payment of all the bills hereinafter mentioned; that at divers times between the 1st day of December, 1870, and the 1st day of February, 1871, the defendant Walsh, and said other Commissioners, colluding and conspiring one with the other, and with the persons in whose names the below-mentioned bills were made out, (except where such persons in whose names such bills were made out, were fictitious, or non-existing persons, as hereinafter mentioned,) and with intent to cheat and defraud the County of New-York, did procure the below-mentioned bills to be made out in the names of divers persons and firms, wherein and whereby it was pretended that said persons and firms had furnished divers materials and performed labor in and about the construction and completion of said Court-house and of large value; that so colluding and conspiring, and with said intent, the defendant, Walsh, and the said other Commissioners did, from time to time, as required by said section 11, approve said several bills as correct in respect to the quantities of the materials and labor furnished, or purporting to be, and the value thereof, and the fact of the application of the same to said new Court-house, said approvals being in writing, and being signed by each of said Commissioners, and that in consequence of said approval and certification said bills on presentation to said Controller were paid out of moneys raised upon stock issued in the name of said County as provided in said section 11, and that in each case the defendant and said other Commissioners, as deponent is informed and believes, received, appropriated, and converted to their own use the whole or some part of said moneys so obtained. And this deponent says, upon information and belief, that each and every one of said bills so certified and approved was false and fraudulent and mainly fictitious, and that only a part of the materials and labor therein pretended and represented to have been furnished and performed in and about the construction and completion of said court-house, was ever so furnished or performed, or was ever furnished or performed for said county, and that the defendant Walsh and said other Commissioners, at the time of so certifying and approving said bills, well knew that each and every one of them was false and fraudulent and mainly fictitious as aforesaid; that the following is a list of all said bills so certified and approved and paid as aforesaid, which list states the name in which such bill was made out, and the amount thereof, and the date of its payment, and the nature of the materials and labor pretended to have been furnished, and whether the person or firm in which said bill was made out was fictitious or not."

The list of fictitious bills, as contained in the affidavit, are as follows: A. J. Smith, for carpets, $39,181 85; A. G. Miller, for cabinet work, $38,168 15; Halsey & Co., for coal and wood, $17,909 84. Those not fictitious but fraudulent are: A. J. Garvey, for mason work, $55,664 53; George S. Miller, for carpenter work, $47,650 28; Heath & Smith, for mason work, $15,138 40; Allen & Stevens, for timber, $42,009 51; George S. Miller, for carpenter work, $1,876 50. The Johnson Rotary Lock Company, for locks, &c., $2,676 75; J. D. Welch, Jr., for sashes and blinds, $19,878 63; East Chester Quarry Company, for marble, $5,516; East Chester Marble Company, for marble, $67,961 75; A. Hall, Jr., for painting, $22,640; Keyser & Co., for plumbing, $59,376 40; J. McB. Davidson, for safes, &c., $27,200.

The affidavit proceeds as follows: "That the aggregate of all said bills is $462,848 59, which amount this action is brought to recover, with interest from the date of the payment of each of said bills upon the amount thereof, the acts of the defendant in respect to each of said bills being a separate cause of action set forth in the complaint herein in the order above stated. And deponent says that the details and particulars and manner of accomplishing the said frauds in respect to said bills more fully appear in the affidavits of James H. Ingersoll, Andrew J. Garvey, John H. Keyser, and H. F. Taintor, hereto annexed; that the knowledge and information of deponent, in respect to matters hereinbefore set forth, are derived from the aforesaid investigations of deponent, and from statements made to him by Andrew J. Garvey, John H. Keyser, John McB. Davidson, and from the schedule hereunto annexed, and from the affidavits of said persons above named, hereunto annexed, and from an examination of said bills, warrants, and certificates. And deponent says that no part of the moneys so and aforesaid paid and received on or by said bills, or in payment thereof, have been recovered back or restored unto the proper and lawful official receiver, depository, or custodian thereof, either in specie or by full and lawful compensation for the same, duly made or otherwise, and that no damages or other compensation has been recovered for said acts of the defendant.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

Sworn to before me this 10th day of June, 1875.

JOHN F. MOINEHAN,
Notary Public, New-York County.

The affidavit against Coman is exactly similar to the foregoing one against Walsh, and charges the same amount of indebtedness, growing out of the same transactions. Annexed to the affidavit of Gen. Barlow in each case are those of Ingersoll, Garvey, and Keyser, which have been already published. The "undertaking," the legal paper required when warrants of attachment are issued, was signed in both instances by G. Oswald Ottendorfer and Andrew H. Green.

THE ATTACHED PROPERTY.

Following the proceedings in the Supreme Court, Chambers, notices of *lis pendens* (pendency of action) were filed in the office of the County Clerk. The property of John J. Walsh to be attached in this county under the notice filed in his case, is as follows:

Two lots, south-west corner of Madison avenue and Eightieth street, 120 feet on Eightieth street, 102 feet 2 inches on Madison avenue.

Lot on the south-side of Seventy-fifth street, 125 feet east of Madison avenue.

One lot north side of Seventy-fourth street, 225 feet east of Madison avenue, and one lot directly in the rear of Seventy-fifth street.

One lot on the south side of Seventy-fifth street, 175 feet east of Madison avenue.

Two lots on the north side of Seventy-fourth street, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue.

One lot south-side of Seventy-fifth street, 175 feet west of Fourth avenue.

Two lots, south-west corner of Madison avenue and Eighty-fifth street, 42 feet 2 inches on Madison avenue, 70 feet on Eighty-fifth street.

Six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth street, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue.

Three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth street, 25 feet west of Madison avenue.

Two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, 100 feet west of Ninth avenue.

Fourth lots, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, 150 feet west of Ninth avenue.

Three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, 250 feet west of Ninth avenue.

Four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 225 feet west of Ninth avenue.

Two lots on the south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Ninth avenue, 100 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, 49 10-100 feet on Ninth avenue.

Parcel of land containing 7 61-100 acres in West Farms, on the north-west side of Central avenue, adjoining land now or late belonging to John Dickenson, and running along the Kings Bridge road.

Also, the parcel containing 5 81-100 acres, south-east side Central avenue, running along King's Bridge road, and opposite the last described parcel.

The property of Coman, in this County, to be attached, covers three lots corner of Ninety-fifth street and Third avenue; one lot corner Fifth avenue and Ninth street; one lot, with building thereon, corner Fifty-sixth street and Ninth avenue, and the lot, with house thereon, in which he resides, No. 25 Oliver street.

THE SHERIFF'S WORK.

The summons and complaints in the suits, the latter narrating substantially the facts set forth in the affidavit of Gen. Barlow, and the warrants of attachment, were placed in the hands of Sheriff Conner, his immediate action being called for by the prosecution. The warrant of attachment against the property of ex-Commissioner Walsh is as follows, the wording of that against the property of ex-Commissioner Coman being the same:

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT.

The People of the State of New-York to the Sheriff of the County of New York, Greeting:

Whereas, an application has been made to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, by the People of the State of New-York, plaintiff, for a warrant of attachment against the property of John J. Walsh, one of the defendants, and it appearing by affidavit that a cause of action exists against the said defendant for the sum of $462,848 59 with interest on $55,664 53 from Dec. 20, 1870; and on $47,650 28 from Dec. 22, 1870; and on $39,181 85 from Dec. 27, 1870; and on $38,168 15 from Dec. 28, 1870; and on $15,138 40 from Dec. 30, 1870; and on $17,909 84 from Dec. 30, 1870; and on $42,009 51 from Jan. 14, 1871; and on $1,876 50 from Jan. 14, 1871; and on $2,676 75 from Jan. 19, 1871; and on $19,878 63 from Jan. 19, 1871; and on $55 16 from Jan. 19, 1871; and on $67,961 75 from Jan. 21, 1871; and on $22,640 from Jan. 21, 1871; and on $59,376 40 from Dec. 20, 1870; and on $27,200 from Dec. 28, 1870, with the grounds thereof, and that the said action is brought to recover of said defendant, John J. Welsh, for wrongfully obtaining and receiving money and property belonging to the County of New-York, (or raised upon stock issued in the name thereof,) and to recover damages and compensation due and recoverable by reason of the wrongful obtaining, receiving, and converting by the said defendant, and divers other persons, of public moneys and property belonging to the County of New-York, (or raised upon stock issued in the name thereof,) which wrongful acts the said defendant aided and abetted by making divers, false and fraudulent representations, in consequence and by means of which said money and property were so wrongfully obtained, received, and converted; and for receiving part of the said money and property so, as aforesaid, wrongfully obtained and converted, the said defendant at said times being a public officer of said County and in the employment thereof. And the said plaintiff having given the undertaking required by law, now you are hereby commanded that you attach and safely keep all the property of the said defendant John J. Walsh within your County, and so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's demand of $462,848 59, with interest as aforesaid, together with all costs and expenses, and that you proceed hereon in the manner required of you by law.

Witness—Hon. John R. Brady, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the Chambers thereof, at the New County Court-house, City of New-York, this 12th day of June, in the year 1875.

(Signed,) J. R. BRADY.

DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General, Plaintiff's Attorney.

During the day a notice of *lis pendens*, like that filed in the office of the Clerk of this County, was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County against the property of John J. Walsh. It affects one lot at the intersection of River and Middleton streets, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn. A warrant of attachment on the property mentioned was placed in the hands of Sheriff Williams for execution.

THE TWEED LIS PENDENS.

The order of *lis pendens* filed some time ago against the property of William M. Tweed has been so far modified by the court as to relieve from its operation a piece of property at the corner of Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Fifth street, owned by Fernando Wood. The modification is made with the consent of the Attorney General, on proof by Mr. Wood that he bought the property from William B. Scranton and wife, without knowledge that Tweed had any interest therein, and that there now exists no secret lien on it in favor of Tweed.

COMPLIMENT TO HON. JACOB HESS.

After the transaction of the routine business at the meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Association on Friday evening, at Brevoort Hall, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. William Kellock and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The representative of the people who faithfully executes the trust confided to him is entitled to public recognition of his services and

Whereas, The Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District (New-York County) have full cause to be proud of the record made by their representative in the last Assembly, Hon. Jacob Hess, and

Whereas, he reflects great credit on his immediate constituency and also on the Republican Party at large, by his faithful performance of all the duties appertaining to the position, and by his earnest efforts to defeat reckless and extravagant legislation, therefore be it.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District be and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Jacob Hess, for his upright and manly course during the session of the Legislature of 1875. and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, duly attested by the officers of the Twentieth Assembly District Association, be forwarded to Hon. Jacob Hess.

Mr. Walter Pinckney, the President, expressed his regret that Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, who had been invited to speak, was unavoidably detained. Mr. Charles Anderson then sang the "Sword of Bunker Hill," and Mr. Bentley delivered a recitation. The association then adjourned until the second Friday in August.

CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

The first indictment under the ten-hour law of Maryland, which was enacted in 1874, was tried at Towsontown Tuesday, the Warren Manufacturing Company of Baltimore County being adjudged not guilty under an indictment for compelling children less than sixteen years of age to work more than ten hours a day. It was in evidence that the children had the option of leaving the factory if they did not choose to work over ten hours, and the court decided that this option took away all color of compulsion in the premises.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register of Vital Statistics, yesterday granted a burial permit in the case of Mrs. Sarah Strassburger, who died at No. 72 Orchard street on Friday, aged 103 years. The deceased was born in Germany and came to this country twenty-four years ago. She was a widow, and her death resulted from senile marasmus, caused by her advanced age. She was of the Jewish persuasion. Her remains were interred in the Machpelah Cemetery on Long Island.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

MATTERS REGARDING ITS MANAGEMENT.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT—CHARLES O'CONOR'S RESOLUTION FOR PROCURING TESTIMONY IN THE RING SUITS LOST.

In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday Controller Green called up the resolution requiring the appropriation of $20,000 "for procuring and presenting of evidence in all matters, suits, or proceedings in relation to frauds committed prior to January, 1872, on the City or County," under the head of "miscellaneous purposes," adopted Dec. 24, 1874, to be paid out from time to time on the certificate of the Controller that the charges are reasonable and proper. In relation to this resolution Mr. Charles O'Conor says: "The services are all rendered in the Finance Department. Its books, vouchers, and acts form the the basis of every investigation. I do not see how any other department can judge of the services. The defect, if it be one, in the budget of 1874, should be obviated by a resolution as above."

The resolution which was designed to procure evidence necessary for the prosecution of the Ring suits, called forth an animated debate. Controller Green said that the resolution spoke for itself. It had the written indorsement of the great lawyer, Mr. Charles O'Conor, and he desired to have it passed. Alderman Lewis said he would vote against it because the Common Council had made a provision that the money should not be paid out except upon the joint certificate of the Mayor and the Counsel to the Corporation.

Controller Green replied that the Common Council had no power whatever to make such a provision. It was beyond their province. The resolution, he repeated, had been prepared by Mr. Charles O'Conor, and the Mayor was aware of the fact. He was sorry to see the President of the Board of Aldermen opposing a resolution which was designed to procure evidence of frauds upon the City.

Tax Commissioner Wheeler said he did not see any necessity for the resolution. The appropriation had been made by the Board of Apportionment, and he contended that they had no power to add to, regulate, or deduct from that appropriation.

Mayor Wickham remarked that there were some claims against the appropriation, and he believed that some person ought to have power to pay the money.

Controller Green replied that he regarded the opposition to the resolution as the prolongation of an effort to control the fund. Drafts had been made upon it for very important services in behalf of the City; but the Board of Aldermen had decided that it shall not be paid out, except upon the joint certificate of the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel. Was it to ferret out the great frauds against the City that that provision was inserted—a provision which hampered or retarded the use of the fund? What led the Board of Aldermen to decide that the $20,000 thus appropriated should not be made effective in the prosecution of the Ring suits? The Aldermen seemed to have no confidence in the Mayor or the Corporation Counsel except jointly. Who was interested in the matter? Who stood behind the effort to prevent the use of this fund in connection with the Ring suits? The Board of Aldermen had as much power to make the provision as they had to give the control of their contingencies to their Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Green then read an opinion from the Corporation Counsel sustaining his position in every particular, and said that it was obvious that the Aldermen had no right to surround the disposition of the fund with embarrassments calculated to make it ineffective for the purpose for which it was set apart.

The resolution was put and lost—the Mayor and Controller voting in the affirmative and Messrs. Lewis and Wheeler in the negative.

The Controller also offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The salaries now paid to the Supervisor of the *City Record* and his assistants are greatly in excess of the value of the services performed or required, and impose an unnecessary expense upon the tax-payers of the City, which should be reduced as much as possible;

Resolved, That the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Commissioner of Public Works, who are empowered by section III., of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, to appoint and fix the compensation of said Supervisor and his assistants, be and they are hereby respectfully requested, if in their judgment they deem it proper, to revise the rates of compensation now paid to them, and by a reduction of salaries and the number of assistants required, so curtail said expense that it shall not exceed in all the sum of $5,000 per annum.

The resolution was laid over.

The board then authorized, on motion of Mr. Green, the issue of $100,000 Croton water main stock. He said, however, that he was not satisfied that the laying of pipes in streets was conducted on an intelligent plan, but he intended to cast no reflection upon the present Commissioner, whom, he supposed, was acting in conformity with the previous system. A resolution to fix the salaries of the New Court-house Commissioners at $2,000 a year each was lost, the Controller only voting in the affirmative. Requisitions for $150,000 for the Third District Court-house and $200,000 Consolidated City stock for the Museum of Art were laid over.

THE UNPAID FIREMEN.

The continued refusal of Mayor Wickham to sign individual warrants for the salaries of the members of the Fire Department has called out the following communication from the Foremen attached to the Fire Department:

Hon. William H. Wickham:

SIR: The undersigned, Foremen of the several Engine and Hook and Ladder Companies, attached to the Fire Department of the City of New-York, respectfully represent that the salaries due the officers and firemen of the Fire Department for their services during the month of May, although warrants therefor are said to have been signed by the Controller some days since, still remain unpaid, for the reason, as we are informed, that the Mayor objects to signing said warrants. These salaries have, for two years prior to the 1st of February in the current year, been regularly and promptly paid to us from the 1st to the 4th of the month by warrants drawn individually to the order of the men. In February we learned that a new plan was to be tried, whereby our salaries would be paid by the City Paymaster at our respective engine or truck-houses, in bills, instead of by individual warrants, as before. This arrangement, it was explained, was designed to relieve his Honor, the Mayor, from the labor of signing some 600 warrants each month, a service which had been cheerfully rendered by his predecessor, the late Mayor Havemeyer, and by the performance of which on the part of the Controller and Mayor we have always been enabled to receive our moneys with great promptitude and entire satisfaction to ourselves.

The new system thus followed now for four months, of disbursing our salaries in bills, has already proved very unsatisfactory to the force, for reasons which were stated in a letter of our President to the Controller, dated April 6, 1875. We desire here to reiterate our objections to this method of payment. It has been tried for some length of time and gives a vast amount of trouble to large numbers of the firemen. It cannot but happen that whenever the paymaster appears a certain number of the men must be off duty or away from the various company quarters on patrol or other service within the company district, each of whom will fail to receive his pay at that time, and must thereafter follow up the paymaster with a view to obtaining it. If there is, as the experience of four months has shown, an average of two such men to each company there will be 134 men each month whose pay is necessarily withheld from them at the place where they ought to receive it, and who must travel from one to twenty miles, at the loss of from one to six hours' time in an endeavor to collect the money. Again, it may happen, as it actually has happened, that while the paymaster is disbursing the money an alarm of fire may be sounded, whereupon the men must leave the house in all haste, some of them paid and having no place to secure their money, others still unpaid and doubtful whether or not the paymaster will be able to await their return.

The nature of our business renders us very liable to the loss of money carried about our persons. We are unwilling to expose the wages on which our families depend from month to month for their support to the chances of destruction and loss which attend our perilous occupation.

With reference to the proposition made, as we understand, by your Honor, and which directly concerns the signers of this memorial, that the Foremen should act as paymasters of their respective companies, receiving warrants drawn to their order, and disbursing the moneys to the men; permit us to say that this is a responsibility we do not wish to undertake. To add to our already onerous duties the care of considerable sums of money, and to require from us an accurate rendering of accounts respecting the same, is asking us to perform work to which we are entirely unused, and which does not come at all within our province.

In view of these facts, and in conclusion, we respectfully ask that your Honor will not delay longer in signing the warrants for our salaries, which were due to us on the 1st of this month. Each day that we are kept out of the money, which we have fairly earned, only adds to our distress. We can suggest no method of payment more satisfactory to our selves than the one on which you delay to act, and we urge, with all due respect, that in consideration of our need and the difficult services in which we are engaged, you will consent to lay aside whatever objections you may have entertained toward that method and enable us to receive the wages which are our due.

Very respectfully submitted,
(Signed by Fifty-one Firemen.)

MAYOR WICKHAM'S CARRIAGE HIRE.

Mayor Wickham is in trouble. Soon after he introduced the movement to reduce the salaries of the boulevard laborers from $2 to $1 60 per day, he sent a novel bill to Controller Green for payment. It was for carriage hire for January, and the amount was $95. Through some mistake a warrant, it is said, was drawn for the sum, and the Mayor's "Jehu" received the money. The last day of February came, and with it another bill for carriage hire for the Mayor, amounting to $125. The Controller was amazed at the claim, and he refused to pay it. Mayor Wickham, however, was pressing, and the Controller at last found it necessary to send him a model communication, in which he reminded his Honor that the horse-cars intersected every portion of the City, and that the fare was only five cents for an adult. Mr. Green also referred to the abuses and frauds which grew out of the action of public officials, in hiring equipages at the expense of the City. It is not at all improbable that the $95 which have been paid for carriage-hire for the Mayor will be deducted out of his salary for the present month.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen has been called for to-morrow, to take up unfinished business. The Republican who were members, declared in contempt by President Lewis, have been invited, but it is said that they will not attend until the President recedes from "his high-handed action," as one of the gentlemen termed it.

THE LEXINGTON OF THE SEA.

THE NAVAL FIGHT WHICH MAINE COMMEMORATED YESTERDAY—THE FIRST OCEAN CONTEST OF THE REVOLUTION.

The story of the naval contest whose centennial anniversary was celebrated at Machias, Me., yesterday, is pleasantly told by the Lewiston *Journal*, as follows:

The news of the fighting at Lexington and Concord did not reach far-away Machias until the last days of April. It naturally created the most intense excitement, for the settlers were substantially a unit in their sympathy with the cause of the colonies. This sympathy they determined to evince by speedily erecting a liberty pole in front of the town-house, as an expression of their abhorrence of the acts of the British Government. To give additional force and dignity to the protest, a public meeting was held, at which it was voted to comply with the proclamation of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, and prepare for a conflict with Great Britain. Before sundown the pole was standing in its appointed place.

Soon there came into the river a British schooner-of-war, called the Margaretta, mounting four 4-pounders and sixteen swivels. She was commanded by a spirited young Irishman named Moore, who, notwithstanding he came in the character of an enemy, was recognized by the Americans as a gallant and estimable gentleman. Upon landing, Capt. Moore's attention was attracted to the trim new liberty-pole in front of the town-house.

"Who erected that liberty-pole?" he demanded of a group standing near by it.

"That pole, Sir," answered John O'Brien, "was erected by a vote of the town."

"Well, Sir," rejoined the officer, "it is my duty to declare that it must come down, or I will open fire upon Machias."

The people thereupon held a town-meeting again, and unanimously voted that the pole should not come down on any consideration whatever. This was on Saturday, and Capt. Moore agreed to postpone until Monday the destruction of the village. Meanwhile the colonists laid a plot to seize the officers of the schooner while in church on Sunday, and then capture the schooner. They did not propose to see Machias bombarded and make no struggle in their own behalf.

Sunday morning Capt. Moore came ashore and went to church like the respectable sailor and gentleman that he was. In the course of the sermon, in which it is safe to infer that he was not particularly interested, he was gazing through the open window and saw a company of armed men crossing the river on the logs. These were people from the neighboring towns, coming to the aid of Machias. Taking advantage of a more than usually stormy sentence in the discourse Capt. Moore jumped through the window and escaped to his vessel. As soon as he reached the Margaretta she was hauled down river and opened fire on the village.

The few shots that were fired were harmless, however, and after trying in vain the policy of intimidation, the Margaretta dropped down the river fully a league below the town. Here she was followed, summoned to surrender, and fired on from a high bank which her own shot could not reach. The Margaretta again weighed, and running into the bay at the confluence of the two rivers, anchored.

Meanwhile volunteers from the surrounding towns had been pouring into Machias to swell the ranks of the little force of Americans. Early Monday morning, the 12th of June, 1775, they were divided into two companies, one under Col. Foster, and the other under Jeremiah O'Brien, one of six brothers who played a prominent part in the subsequent proceedings. During the day Foster's party took a small coaster and sailed in search of the Margaretta. O'Brien and thirty-five others took possession of the Liberty, a small lumber sloop, and sailed on the same errand. The coaster got becalmed, but the Liberty sailed into the bay.

When the Margaretta observed the approach of the sloop, she weighed anchor and crowded sail to avoid a conflict that was in every way undesirable. The Liberty, with her thirty-five men, armed with fowling pieces, pitchforks, and axes, put after her. The Liberty ran up to the Margaretta and the latter stood out at sea. The breeze freshened and the sloop proved the better sailer. So anxious was the Margaretta to avoid a collision that Capt. Moore now cut away his boats; but finding this ineffectual, and that his assailants were fast closing upon him, he opened fire from his four 4-pounders and his sixteen swivels. A man was killed on board the Liberty, which returned fire in a spirited manner from its single wall pieces. This discharge killed the man at the Margaretta's helm, and the schooner consequently backed to, bringing the vessels foul of each other.

A short conflict between the crews now took place, the weapons being swivel guns, muskets, and hand-grenades. Several were killed on each side. The vessels swung apart, leaving John O'Brien on board the Margaretta, being the only one of the Americans who had reached the enemy's deck. Seven of the British immediately fired at him, but not a bullet touched him. They then charged upon him with their bayonets, but he leaped overboard and swam to the Liberty. Again the two vessels fouled. The patriots, some with clubbed muskets, and some with pitchforks, poured into the Margaretta in the face of a furious fire. The conflict was brief. Capt. Moore fell in the early part of the action, and the officer in command soon surrendered. The British lost ten killed and about the same number wounded. The American loss was four killed and eight or nine wounded.

The Liberty was then equipped with the armament of the Margaretta, and with Capt. O'Brien in command, became the first of American cruisers. O'Brien was not allowed to rest on his laurels. Two English schooners, the Diligence and the Tapnaquish, were fitted out at Halifax and sent to Machias to wipe out the disgrace and recapture the Margaretta. O'Brien met them in the bay, separated them, and boarded each, the British surrendering without a blow.

This second disaster roused the rage of the British at Halifax to the highest pitch. A formidable expedition, consisting of a frigate, a two-gun ship, a sixteen-gun brig, and several schooners, all carrying about a thousand men, was fitted out to punish the daring fishermen of Machias. Under the direction of the O'Briens a breastwork was thrown up a short distance below the town. The Americans had no cannon, and were obliged to rely upon their muskets. When the British vessels arrived, some 500 men were disembarked and marched up to drive the Americans from their cover, but were received with such warmth that they fell back to the shore in disorder. A second attack was no more successful, and the colonists, leaving their intrenchments, drove the British to their boats, and so disheartened the expedition that it weighed anchor and started for home, leaving the brave people of Machias for the third time victors.

HEAVY RAIN IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Eastern papers mention an extraordinary fall of rain in that section in the storm of Wednesday. The Boston Signal Service officers give the following memorandum:

"The rain began at 6:55 on Wednesday morning, and up to 5 o'clock in the evening there was only a light fall, measuring .39 of an inch. From 5 o'clock to 11:23 P. M. it rained more copiously, and between those hours there was a fall of 1.46 inches. This was a remarkable fall, but nothing like what followed during the next three hours. From 11:23 to 2:20 in the morning, two hours and fifty-seven minutes, there was a fall of 2 04 inches, which is reported to be the greatest rain-fall in the Eastern States on record, it being nearly an inch an hour; and even in the Western and Southern States, where the greatest rain-falls occur, it is very uncommon for such a fall as this to take place. At 2:20 the storm began to abate, and from that hour up to 4:15 the fall measured 1.18 inches, and from 4:15 up to 6:30, when the rain ceased altogether, there was a fall of .30 of an inch, making in all, during a period of twenty-four hours and twenty-five minutes, 5.37 inches, or nearly if not quite equal to the entire rain-fall during the Summer of 1874. Reports of rain are forwarded to Washington from the signal offices in cipher, but this fall was so large that it jumped clear outside the cipher, which provides only for a fall of three inches, and the report had to be forwarded to Washington by special dispatch."

And a writer in the Providence *Journal* says under date of 10th instant: "On Monday, the 7th, we had nearly half an inch of rain. (0.46.) Yesterday we had a light rain nearly all day, which in the evening became a pouring rain, and continued so nearly all night. This morning I found in my rain-gauge the extraordinary quantity of five inches and thirty-five hundredths, (5.35.) We have not in many years had so large a quantity of rain in one day. Thus in the period of three days we have had nearly six inches of rain, (5.81.)"

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before the Hon. William L. Veeder, Surrogate, the past week:

Wills Proved—Thomas Gale, John Sammind, Susan E. Bradford, Sophia Benton, Honora Gafney, George E. Holyoke, Eliza A. King, John D. Kanstein, John Melley, Frederick Pfefferkorn, Joseph H. Ray, Julianna Schlebohm, Anthony Dengel, Rachel A. Frost, John Hess, John H. Harney, Samuel U. F. Odell, Abraham D. Polhemus, Sarah Jane Underhill, John Enckley, Owen Gardner, and Richard Jenkins, all of the City of Brooklyn; and Eliza Vanderveer, of the town of Flatbush. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons: Francis Rhodes, Samuel J. Harman, John B. Fogarty, John McLaughlin, Sarah Ann Nutt, Patrick Murphy, Robert Bailey, Lizzie Thomas, Joseph H. McLean, David Hatfield, Bernard Oats, Jane Vredenburgh, and William Schneider, all of the City of Brooklyn, and Henry T. Van Pelt, of the town of New-Utrecht, and William Phillips, of the town of Gravesend. Letters of guardianship of the estate of Elia Brown Westcott were granted to George Lowes, of the City of Brooklyn, and of Bridget Mallotte to Joseph Kelly, of the town of New-Utrecht.

LAW REPORTS.

COMPELLING THE SHERIFF TO ACCEPT AN UNDERTAKING.

A motion came on for argument before Judge Brady, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to compel the Sheriff to accept an undertaking for the appearance of Edward McCabe, who was arrested some years ago in a suit for debt. At the time of his arrest he promptly furnished bail. One of his bondsmen, however, surrendered him lately in exoneration, and the Sheriff refused to discharge him a second time unless on a limit bond. His counsel advised McCabe that a limit bond was not required by law when a defendant was held under mesne process, and he brought this motion to compel the Sheriff to accept the bond already tendered. After hearing Mr. Spellissy, counsel for McCabe, in behalf of the motion, and Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, on behalf of the Sheriff, Judge Brady decided that the Sheriff was obliged to accept the undertaking when the sureties were satisfactory, and made an order to that effect.

DOUBLE OFFICE-HOLDING.

Albert Goetman brought suit against the City to recover $100, a month's salary as interpreter to the Sixth District Court. An answer was put in on the part of the City to the effect that during the month sued for plaintiff accepted the position of Inspector of Elections, and it was claimed that he had thereby violated the provision of the charter prohibiting the holding of two City offices by the same person. To this answer a demurrer was put in on the part of the plaintiff, and the question raised by this demurrer was argued before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers. The Judge has rendered a decision, holding that the provisions of the charter against the holding of two offices by the same person apply only to City offices, while plaintiff's office is judicial; that the office of Inspector of Elections is not an office within the meaning of the charter, since a person cannot refuse to accept it without being subject to a penalty, and that, there being no equity in the defense of the City judgment must be awarded in favor of the plaintiff.

THE DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. ROBBERY.

On the authority of a telegram received by the Police authorities from Detective Shields, of London, Canada, to the effect that William F. Leslie, formerly the receiving teller of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and now charged with robbing the firm of $25,000, had confessed that Miss Ella Shaw, of No. 117 West Eleventh street, was a partner in the robbery. She was yesterday arrested and arraigned at the Tombs Police Court before Justice Kilbreth. It is alleged that she has the greater portion of the proceeds of the robbery now in her possession. She is a fine-looking young woman of about twenty-five years of age. She was neatly dressed yesterday, and wore some very expensive articles of jewelry. An examination was demanded, and the case was set down for hearing at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court.

TAMMANY RUMSELLERS ARRESTED.

Assemblyman Charles Reilly, keeper of a liquor saloon at No. 303 Front street, and Owen O'Rourke, a prominent Tammany politician, who keeps a retail liquor saloon at No. 543 Grand street, were arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Smith, and brought before United States Commissioner Shields on the charge of selling liquor without payment of the special tax required by the Internal Revenue laws. It is said that other conspicuous politicians who have hitherto dodged payment of this tax will also soon be arrested. Reilly and O'Rourke were accompanied to the Commissioner's office by Assemblymen "Tim" Campbell and "Billy" Kirk and a retinue of Tammany "strikers." Each of the accused was required to give $500 bail to appear for examination. O'Rourke became surety for Reilly, and "Tommy" Sheil for O'Rourke.

THE ALLEGED SILK SMUGGLERS TO BE ARRAIGNED.

United States Marshal Fiske received an order yesterday to produce to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, Col. Robert Des Anges, and Charles L. Lawrence, to be arraigned to plead to the indictments found against them for their alleged complicity in the silk smuggling frauds. It is probable that the United States Grand Jury will, at the same time, present some new indictments in the silk smuggling cases.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Langly vs. Satterlee.—Opinion.

Haden vs. Coleman.—Order granted setting aside and vacating judgment.

Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order granted.

Soelke vs. Soelke.—Must produce complaint.

Schelly vs. Diehl.—Order settled.

Bradley vs. Christensen.—Defendant entitled to notice.

Haas vs. McCabe.—This motion is granted so far as to declare that the defendant is entitled to be bailed in the action, as well as upon the limits, and that, on giving satisfactory securities, he should be discharged on bail. Enter order to this effect.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Johnson vs. Brown.—Findings and decree signed.

Earle vs. McGarren.—Order of reference granted.

Citizens' Insurance Company vs. Harris et al.—When judgment roll is presented the findings will be signed.

Grout vs. Cooper.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer. See opinion.

Goettman vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer. See opinion.

Snodgrass vs. Krenkel.—Order for plaintiff granted.

Nicols vs. Nussbaum.—Judgment for defendant. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Martin vs. Reniss.—I think that under all the circumstances of this case the defendant must be deemed to have waived any irregularity in the service of the summons. The motion is therefore denied without costs.

Moran vs. Moran.—The case of Watson vs. Watson, (1 How., 267,) is decision of this application.

COURT NOTES.

Frank Gelumche, of No. 92 Greene street, was held in $500 bail yesterday by Justice Bixby at the Washington Place Police Court on a charge of stealing $25 worth of brass ware from Constance Boudum, of No. 158 Wooster street.

Mary Johnson, a washerwoman, was yesterday held in $2,000 bail by Justice Bixby at the Washington Place Police Court on a charge of stealing $62 worth of clothing from the house of Mr. Giles W. Dart, No. 201 West Fourteenth street, where she was employed to do the washing for the family.

John W. Bray was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a quantity of lumber from the house of Martin Zumiskie, No. 166 West Thirty-fourth street, on the 31st of May. He was brought before Justice Bixby at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, and held in $500 bail to answer.

On the application of the attorney of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining theatrical performances in Hockauff Verein Hall, on the east side of the City. Hockauff, the proprietor, it is claimed, has not paid the statutory license fee for such performances, and hence the injunction.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Justice Duffy, the newly-appointed Police Justice, occupied a seat on the bench with Justice Kilbreth, this being the first day of his presence in court since his appointment. It is his intention to visit all the Police Courts, and to thoroughly familiarize himself with the business of each, before beginning to discharge the duties imposed upon him.

Patrick H. Spelman, of No. 202 East Twentieth street, and Edward Collins, of No. 652 East Sixteenth street, a short time ago dissolved partnership as lumber merchants, and have since quarreled over the division of stock. Yesterday Spelman borrowed a revolver, and undertook to gain possession of a quantity of lumber. He was resisted by Collins, and he then drew his revolver and threatened to take the life of his former partner. Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, held him for trial in $1,500 bail.

Justice Kasmire yesterday morning adjourned the Yorkville Police Court for the day, for the purpose of enabling the scrubbers to give the halls and stairways of the Court-house a much needed cleaning. Two janitors—one the appointee of the Commissioner of Public Works and the other the appointee of the Board of Police Justices—are suing for wages claimed by them, and so cannot find time to do the work the pay for which they have brought suit against the City to recover. Justice Kasmire yesterday reprimanded them both, and threatened that if the Court-house is not kept in decent condition in the future he would take the necessary steps to prevent the payment of either.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY.

James E. Parker, a boy only fifteen years old, has been committed to the Queens County Jail by Justice Chipp, of Oyster Bay, to await the action of the Grand Jury upon the charge of attempting to poison the family of William E. Dean, and also Effie Teasdell and Robert Tilford. It appears that the boy, who resided with the family, for some reason became offended, and, in revenge, resolved to poison every inmate of the household. He found on the premises a bottle labeled "poison," and emptied the contents into the teapot. Luckily it contained only muriatic acid, which was rendered comparatively harmless by dilution with the tea, and the only effect was to slightly sicken those who partook of it. The boy acknowledged to the Justice that he intended to poison the family.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1875.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that on Sunday, the 20th of June, we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

and we shall continue its exclusive publication in these columns week by week, until the story is completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES.

According to the amended Constitution, "no bill shall become a law after the final adjournment of the Legislature, unless approved by the Governor within thirty days after such adjournment." The Legislature adjourned on the 22d ult., and only eight days remain in which the statute book of 1875 can be completed. There are some bills not yet signed by the Governor about whose disposal the public are somewhat curious. One of these is the bill for increasing the patronage of the Sheriff's office by placing in his hands the powers and emoluments of the City Marshals, and another is the bill for the creation of two perfectly superfluous Police Justices. Both are partisan jobs of the most transparent kind, and should the Governor sign them, his subjection to Tammany Hall will hardly remain a matter of doubt.

It is simply preposterous, that at a time when the civil suits against the Ring seem to be approaching a successful issue, there should be any attempt made to cut off the well-earned remuneration due to those who have been, and are still engaged in the preparation of evidence. The quibble as to who is the best judge of the money being honestly earned is fully disposed of by Mr. O'CONOR's statement: "The services are all rendered in the Finance Department. Its books, vouchers, and accounts form the basis of every investigation. I do not see how any other department can judge of the services." The two members of the Board of Apportionment who yesterday voted against allowing the payment of the appropriation set aside for the payment of these services, are doing the work of TWEED and his fellow-conspirators as effectively as if they were paid for it. The whole fabric of the evidence against the Ring thieves rests upon the facts and figures which have been obtained by a thorough and well-directed search among the records of the Finance Department. To starve out the men who have been engaged in this search, is to sacrifice the chance of regaining possession of millions of stolen money and of punishing several malefactors as yet unwhipped of justice.

Yesterday's racing at Jerome Park was chiefly remarkable for introducing to the Eastern public a colt which promises to be a worthy successor of *Tom Bowling*. Mr. MCGRATH may have had good and sufficient reasons for preferring that *Calvin* should win the Belmont Stakes rather than *Aristides* or *Chesapeake*, and it is probably premature to assume that he is the superior of either of the finest three-year-old representatives of the rival *Lexington* and *Leamington* stocks. But in the magnificent and steady stride with which he took and held the race from the start, it was impossible not to recognize the fact that *Tom Bowling's* half-brother bids fair to eclipse the brief but glorious record of the great son of *Lexington*. *Calvin* has taken the first place in public favor as the probable winner of the great three-year-old stakes of the year. Outside of the MCGRATH stable, there was no horse which yesterday showed itself fit to rank near him.

Our Court-house Commissioners, who obeyed the orders of the Ring in certifying to fictitious bills, and in quietly pocketing their share of the proceeds, have at length been awakened to the fact that they owe the City some restitution. On complaints filed by the State Attorney General, attachments have been issued against the property of COMAN and WALSH. INGERSOLL, being the chief witness for the State, is allowed to keep his share of the plunder, and "MIKE" NORTON has been omitted from these proceedings, apparently because he has no property left to attach. If the trial of these Ring civil suits proceeds as rapidly as the preliminary steps have done since the passage of the recent laws in regard to attachments of the property of official peculators, some of the stolen property of this City ought in the course of the present year to be in the hands of the legal representatives of the State. That will be a unique and gratifying piece of legislation which turns it over into the City sinking fund.

The question of reducing the expenses of printing the *City Record* was brought up in the Board of Apportionment yesterday. The Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works are the majority of the board responsible for maintaining the working expenses of the official journal of the City at their present extravagant figure. As these officers have reduced the wages of the City laborers to something near the market rate, they will hardly hesitate about placing the annual remuneration of the Supervisor of the *City Record* at $3,000, instead of the exorbitant rate of $5,000, or about cutting off the services of a totally superfluous assistant. The sale of the *City Record* brings in only some $1,200 a year to the Treasury. It is certainly rather absurd that a paper which could be compiled and managed by a clerk and a message boy should cost the City $8,900 a year in salaries, apart altogether from the cost of printing it.

Recent earthquakes in South America appear to have been of almost unexampled severity and destructiveness. The City of Cucuta, better known as Rosario, has been totally destroyed, and six other towns, of less size, with an aggregate of 35,000 population, have been wholly or partially laid in ruins. As usual, the shaking of the earth has been accompanied by active volcanic action—a fire having been started in Cucuta from a burning ball projected from one of the volcanoes in that section of the Andes. The mail news also announces slight earthquake shocks in Chili, and it will be remembered that some parts of Asia Minor were recently devastated by an earthquake. It may be absurd to connect phenomena occurring in places so widely separated as Venezuela and Asiatic Turkey, but it has heretofore been remarked that earthquake shocks in different parts of the globe seem, in point of time at least, to have a close relation.

The number of small-pox cases reported in New-York fell, last week from 135—the figure reached during the week ending June 5—to 109. The excessive prevalence of this disease in the Tenth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Wards is more marked than ever, the only difference being that what may be called the centre of infection is moving further up town. For instance, three cases are reported last week at No. 251 Second street, and four cases at No. 435 Fifth street. We find one case near Irving place, and another on First avenue, within one block of Stuyvesant square. The deaths from diphtheria have again reached the relatively high figure of forty-four, and the prospect of getting rid of the usual Summer ravages of this complaint seems to be somewhat slim.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE FRAUD.

The Democratic method of organizing a legislature, as recently exhibited in New-Hampshire, will bear a re-statement as it passes into history. The Constitution of New-Hampshire provides that a majority of votes shall be required to elect a Senator to the Legislature of that State; and in districts in which no candidate receives such majority, the House and Senate, in joint convention, shall fill the vacancy. It also provides that the Moderator presiding at the meeting at which the votes were cast shall count them; that the Town Clerk shall send to the Secretary of State a record of the vote; and that the Governor and Council shall examine the records, and summon the persons appearing to have a majority of votes to attend at the meeting of the Senate. At the election last March, the Republicans elected five Senators, the Democrats five, and in two districts, of the votes counted by the Moderators and returned by the Town Clerks, no person had a majority, and consequently there was no choice. In these districts, the Democratic candidates, PRIEST and PROCTOR, had a plurality, running a little ahead of the Republican candidates. Obviously, the only duty devolved upon the Governor and Council was to summon the ten persons who appeared from the returns to be elected; and this would have left the Senate, on its assembling, evenly divided in politics.

Gov. WESTON, a Democrat, and his Democratic Council, acted upon different advice. The Republican candidate in one of the districts in which there was no choice was Gen. HEAD, everywhere known as NATT HEAD, and he was voted for by that name. Gov. WESTON, however, in the first place decided that Gen. HEAD's name was NATHANIEL, and then that the votes returned for NATT HEAD were really cast for NATHANIEL HEAD; and having thus taken two steps which were no part of his duty, he took upon himself the office of Moderator, or of the Senate, and refused to treat the votes so constitutionally returned to him as votes, because of the statute of the State respecting the full Christian name. By this extraordinary and unlawful use of power, he declared the Democrat elected in that district. In the other district some scattering votes were cast for ARTHUR DEERING, supposed to be constitutionally ineligible to the office of Senator. This fact the Governor could have no official knowledge of, and he had no right whatever to refuse to treat them as votes. Indeed, if he had been made by the Constitution the final judge of the election, he should have counted the votes for DEERING. There is not, in this country, a respectable authority for treating votes for ineligible candidates as blanks. By treating these votes for DEERING as blanks, the Democrat appeared to be elected, and was summoned as a Senator. These acts of the Governor put into the Senate two persons who had no more right to be there than though they had never been voted for, but had been seated by military force. It was an official usurpation, exactly on a level with the outrage perpetrated by the Louisiana Returning Board last Winter. It made the Senate Democratic by just the votes of PRIEST and PROCTOR, and then they passed upon their own right to seats, and declared themselves elected.

The Governor had been asked, previous to his action, to take the opinion of the Supreme Court as to his power to go outside of the returns made to the Secretary of State. This he had in effect declined to do, alleging as an excuse that there was not time. After getting possession of the Senate, however, the Democrats in that body asked the opinion of the court; the Republican Senators also asked the opinion of the court on a somewhat different set of questions; and the House, Republican in its organization, put a variety of interrogatories to the Judiciary Department of the Government. The court consists of two Democrats and one Republican, and was created last year by the Democrats when they were in power in the State, a Republican court having been abolished to make place for it. These inquiries were promptly answered, the court unanimously saying it was none of their business; that the Constitution did not permit the Judiciary of the State to sit in judgment on the action of the Governor or the Senate. Practically the court say, that whether the Governor summoned the proper men to constitute the Senate or not, they could only recognize as a Senate the body he had called together. We are not disposed to criticise this opinion of the court; indeed, if it had been different, as it could only be an opinion, and not a judgment in a case properly before them for a decision, it would have been only valuable as the views of the court, and would have bound nobody. As it is, it leaves the action of the Governor and the conspiracy of the Democrats of the State to steal the control of one branch of the Legislature just as inexcusable as before; and this all the more as this Democratic court was careful not to say that the Governor's course was warranted by the Constitution and laws of the State. If they could have given their party any help of that sort they would have made haste to do so. Their reticence on the real merits of the questions submitted is also significant of the evasion by which the Governor avoided getting an opinion in advance. If he had asked their opinion of his duty in advance, they would have been obliged by the laws of the State to give it, and they would have been careful not to risk their judicial reputation by advising that he could lawfully take the course he has taken. The fraud and usurpation having thus succeeded under the forms of law, the Republicans could do nothing but submit, or violently resist, and they wisely submitted.

The *World* said the other day, "Neither in Indiana, Ohio, Connecticut, New-Jersey, New-York, all rescued—even in New-Hampshire and Missouri, as to which so much bother is made—has Democracy any shortcomings to reproach itself with." So the *World* and the Democracy declare that the conduct of Gov. WESTON and the New-Hampshire Democrats brings no reproach upon the party; and we are inclined to assent to its judgment. We can imagine the associates of TWEED enjoying the riches stolen from our plundered city, complacently comforting themselves with the reflection that, in their set, it is no reproach to a person to be that kind of a thief, and in the political ethics of the *World* it is manifestly not a "reproach" to get power by a clear act of usurpation. The people can judge from such instances of Democratic disregard of laws and Constitutions what sort of an administration of public affairs we should have if the party had control of the National Government.

THE BEAUTIES OF BURGLARY.

It really seems as if the respectable householder of the period were called upon to decide for himself, and that very promptly, this very important question: whether he shall submit quietly and meekly to have his house broken, and his property taken from him before his eyes, or whether, reversing the rule of action of the French guard, he shall fire first. As the matter now stands, he must take one or the other of these courses—absolute inaction or swift action of the preventive sort—if he would not be robbed certainly, and perhaps robbed and murdered afterward. Since it is now the correct thing among burglars who move in the first circles of their profession to enter the bedchamber of the master and mistress of a house, prepared to put them both promptly to death if they should interpose any strong objection to the immediate removal of all the money and silver and jewels in the room, the question certainly does arise whether it might not also be regarded as the correct thing, among people who have such objections, to shoot down a burglar at sight without question or warning. We do not say that such would be the best or the most prudent mode of practice, but of this we are pretty sure, that it would be a very effective one in the repression of burglary. Let it be understood that any man who is found prowling about in another man's house after it is closed for the night, is liable to be shot on the mere discovery that he is so prowling, and let this rule be put in practice a few times, and burglary would cease to be that attractive and ornamental profession which it is at present, and has been for some years past. Burglars have quite as great a liking as other people for a continuation of life in a whole skin. It is for this very reason that they now go armed; but if they knew that every man who killed one of them would be regarded as having done a good alms-deed to justice, while killing in self-defense on their part was murder, the great number at least of their noble and now rather favored profession would turn their energies in another direction.

Whatever objections may be urged against the course which we have suggested as effectual rather than recommended, something must be done to give us a greater feeling of security. The recent Brooklyn case of successful burglary, with almost successful attempt at murder, is one that should excite the interest of the whole community, and awaken the attention of every person having any official position in relation to public safety. And yet, in spite of the similar case which followed hard upon it, the Schute housebreaking has begun to pass out of men's minds. Our apathy upon such subjects is an astonishing and unaccountable moral fact. We are a good-natured, kind-hearted, mild-mannered people, averse to bloodshed, to violence, even to roughness of conduct; and yet we read the story of a respectable householder's being shot down in his bedroom before his wife's eyes, and although conscious that a like fate may happen to any one of us to-morrow, we take it quietly, exclaim, perhaps, "What a dreadful thing!" and go straightway to our farms and to our merchandise. Had such an affair happened in Paris, or Berlin, or London, the whole city would have been in a state of horror and of excitement until the criminal was arrested; and when arrested not many days would pass before he would hear his doom. But we are apathetic, it would seem, just in proportion as we should be sensitive and apprehensive. For our Police, which does very well in ordinary Police duty, and admirably well on great occasions, such as riots, is, as a preventive and detective force against crime, the most inefficient of all like organizations of its extent and its pretensions. We all know that we cannot trust its watchfulness to secure us against burglars, and those of us who can afford it, therefore, have private watchmen, whose very existence is a reproach to our civilization. Nor are we any less sure that the burglar that does rob us, and perhaps half kills us for practical criticism upon his mode of acquiring property, will get off unharmed with our gold and our blood together upon his hands.

Do our readers think that we are superfluously in earnest in regard to this Brooklyn case? Let us remind them that the case of CHARLIE ROSS was passing by almost unnoticed, even in Philadelphia, until THE TIMES sounded an alarm that echoed for a year, and if it were in vain, it was so, it is safe to say, because even then it took weeks to stir up the sluggish souls of men to the dreadful nature and the threatening significance of the crime which had been committed. And let us tell them a hitherto unpublished story, which shows with what boldness and bloody intent burglars go about their business. A young lady, who was recovering from a severe illness, and who had reached a point of convalescence which allowed her to be left alone at night, was sleeping, with a shaded light in the next chamber, the door of which was open. She awoke and saw something in the room, which she at first thought was a large dog, but which in an instant she saw was a man creeping about upon his hands and knees. Fear and her feeble condition kept her quiet, while the cold sweat broke out over her whole body. She saw him creep up to the dressing-bureau, and reaching up his hand take off a watch and other valuables. He crept to the side of her bed, and taking her cup of night-drink from a chair, lightly tinkled it to see if it were silver. Then he crept out of the room. It was some time before she recovered sufficient self-possession to give the alarm, which proved, of course, in vain. But the supposition that the story was only the fancy of a sick girl was effectually set aside by the fact that the burglar was heard escaping over the fence in the yard, which bore the marks of his retreat, and near which was found a large sharp-pointed carving-knife, ground to a double edge, which he had dropped in his haste. This sort of thing goes on. The murderer of Mr. NATHAN has never yet been discovered; and, to judge from the past, it is quite likely that the burglar who shot Mr. SCHUTE down will never be brought to justice. Truly we are a very considerable people, and have done some things of which we need not be ashamed; but among them is not the formation of an efficient Police for the prevention and detection of crime. And this is one of the tasks that we might better set about speedily, if we would not have the bedchambers of our quiet citizens made scenes of bloodshed and murder.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION.

On the 17th of June the City of Boston will celebrate the centennial of "Bunker Hill battle," as it is usually called. The anniversary is a memorable one, and we hope that it will be observed in the happiest possible manner. From present appearances the celebration promises to be even more interesting in some regards than the one at Lexington and Concord. The Municipal Government of Boston is taking energetic steps to make it a success, and will doubtless prove quite equal to the task.

The fight at Bunker Hill was a very important one. It was, in fact, decisive of many questions, and may be said to have made the triumph of the American cause possible. It was the first real battle of the revolution, that is, the first struggle in which the American forces were deliberately opposed, in pursuit of definite military ends, and with the employment of all available organization and preparation, to the British troops. If the result had been a total failure, if the Americans had fought feebly or run away, or behaved without discipline or soldierly capacity; if HOWE had swept them off from Breed's Hill without trouble, and marched on Cambridge and the military magazines, how changed might have been the fortunes of the eventful struggle of which that desperate encounter was the opening!

But these unhappy results, which many a cautious patriot dreaded and some anticipated, were not to arrive. The American volunteers showed that they could and that they would fight. This they proved to themselves and to the enemy, and this, of itself, determined the course of events in a remarkable degree for the next twelve months. It made Gen. HOWE, always a brave and naturally an impetuous leader, content to wait behind his works in Boston for nearly three-quarters of a year, and then to change the seat of war to the West and South. It made it possible for WASHINGTON to hem in the British Army with his lamentably defective force, and even to hold his position, by the aid of temporary musters of New-England Militia, while one Army was disbanding and another was being gathered. It secured a year of inaction on the part of the British Government, and that year made reconciliation impossible.

A great part of the effect produced by the battle was due to the fact that it made the first impression in this country, and in England and Europe; and first impressions count for a great deal in such novel affairs as revolutions. We can all of us remember the influence of Bull Run on foreign opinion in our recent civil war. It taxed the resources of the Union severely to overcome it, and in a period when communication was slow and difficult, and general information faulty, it might have led to the interference of foreign powers, and a totally different ending to the war. Bunker Hill startled Europe and the British people, and in a moment bore in on the public mind the conviction that England was to have serious work in bringing her colonists to submission. A large class of Englishmen in the mother country were rather proud of this demonstration of the fighting qualities of their American brothers, and the sentiment of this class threw a decided damper on some of the projects of the King and his Ministers—though the Ministry was nearly always only half-hearted in the cause of subjection, at best. On the other hand, every enemy of England in Europe saw in the battle of Bunker Hill proof that the Americans might be valuable allies against the English King.

At home the effect was even more important. When we reflect that the result of the battle was to prevent any aggressive movement of the British Army for nearly a year, and recall all that occurred in that year, we can understand how the public mind was affected. The policy of WASHINGTON was one of defense, delay, retreat when necessary, and battle only when it was unavoidable or clearly promising. But such a policy makes the most irksome demands on the spirit of a free people and a volunteer Army. It was the only one that could have succeeded; but it might never have been possible but for the brilliant prelude of Bunker Hill, which taught the Americans both their own power and that of their enemy.

One incident of the celebration next Thursday, will be universally noted and rejoiced in. It is the participation in the ceremonies of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, as the guests of the Boston military companies. It is a graceful, pleasing expression of the good feeling that is growing up between all sections of our common country, and it indicates, let us hope, a harmony that will grow firmer as time goes on. The establishment of such harmony would be the most fortunate event we could pray for to mark our centennial celebrations.

GERMAN JOURNALISM.

A Professor in the University of Leipzig, Mr. WULTKE, has just published a curious book entitled *German Newspapers and the Origin of Public Opinion*. The disclosures which he makes are not calculated to reflect much credit on the journalists of his country, among whom, indeed, they have aroused a storm of indignation. The least passionate charge him with partiality, impudence, falsehood, injustice, lack of patriotism. A German who loves his country well is bound, they say, to sacrifice every consideration to the triumph of the German cause, and as no instrumentality renders it so great and precious services as German journalism, the man is not to be tolerated who treats that power with disrespect. It is a crime, therefore, to speak ill of Prince BISMARCK and of the means he employs to attain his purposes. These are not ordinarily attainable through justice, honesty, and truthfulness. But then, in the carrying out of a great scheme and in matters of public interest, the Chancellor adopts the maxim that the end justifies the means. People who dissent from that view are the friends neither of BISMARCK nor of Germany.

According to Mr. WULTKE, Germany, inoculated with such ideas, has sadly fallen from the standard of virtue which she was generally believed to have attained. German journalists have made journalism a science without conscience. The main question with them is how to make it pay, and Mr. WULTKE gives some instructive instances of the methods in use.

A railroad company having had the report of a general meeting printed in two or three newspapers at Vienna, saw it reprinted in a score of other journals. This surprise was soon supplemented by the presentation of a score of bills, which had to be paid, otherwise the twenty newspapers would have made short work of the company. A certain journalist saved all the money he had received for his articles. On being asked how he managed to live he answered: "Why, from the presents I receive, and without which I would not write at all." That such things should be said and done in countries where love of money is the ruling passion, where meanness has permeated public and private morals to the core, would not be at all surprising; but in Germany, where simplicity, single-mindedness, loftiness of feelings, were supposed to be more at home than anywhere else, where all kinds of honesty used to blossom like the flowers of the fields—in Germany, the land of Hermann and Dorothea, it is decidedly painful and unexpected to behold all this corruption.

If Mr. WULTKE be correct in his statements, Germany is undoubtedly the country where the art of influencing public opinion is carried on most recklessly, and on new and efficient methods. The first despot may, if he have constables enough at his command, prevent people from freely expressing their thoughts; but the statesman who presides over German destinies finds it a worthier task to prompt the thoughts which he ought to express. For this purpose a central office of the press was opened in Berlin, and put into such excellent working order that all right-minded journalists can always find there ready-made opinions available for importation and exportation. The funds needed to keep the machine running have been called "the reptiles' funds," and, by a continuation of the characteristic metaphor, journalists who get their instructions at the central office are said to take mud-baths. But the news has recently arrived that this bureau has been closed by order of Prince BISMARCK.

The man whose mighty spirit animates and moves the German Empire knows the power of the press, and uses it to his best advantage. He said once, "All I ask is that the political papers grant me enough blank space for the information I wish to give them. They may fill the rest of their columns as they choose." Fools will believe what they hear often repeated, and an experienced politician can tell, with almost unerring certainty, how many editorials it takes, all making the same statement at fifty different places, to manufacture public opinion. The picture of German journalism given by Mr. WULTKE is very likely overdrawn. But a part of it must be true. And that part is not creditable to the German press.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

THE COMING COMMENCEMENT — LARGE CROWDS EXPECTED — AN IMPORTANT ELECTION—THE CLASS OF '75—THE OBSEQUIES OF CHAUCER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, June 12, 1875.

The one hundred and seventh Commencement of Brown University, occurring on Wednesday next, promises to be an event of unusual interest in the history of the college. The graduating class, though smaller than many of its predecessors, is of unusual attainment, and if the marking system proves anything, it proves that the Class of '75 is in scholarship superior to any of the classes which have recently preceded it. The attendance of Alumni this year will, doubtless, be much larger than heretofore, owing to a variety of causes. Of these perhaps the most important will be the meeting of the Alumni Association for the election of members to the Board of Trustees. It was only recently that the Alumni of Brown obtained the power which for some years they have been seeking. At the first annual meeting of the association, on June 24, 1873, it was resolved that the Advisory Board be instructed to prepare a plan for the voting of the Alumni for candidates for Trustees, and accordingly at the next annual meeting (in 1874) it was resolved that the right to vote on nominations for Trustees might be exercised by any one who had received a degree from the university. There now exist five vacancies in the board, and the election will take place on Commencement Day. All Alumni whose addresses were known have received due notification of the election. Three of the vacancies are to be filled by Baptists, one by a Congregationalist, and one by a member of the Society of Friends. Of the Baptists prominently mentioned as candidates are John A. Bolles, of Washington, Class of '29; George I. Chace, of Providence, Class of '30; Albert N. Arnold, of Chicago, Class of '38; Sylvanus D. Phelps, of Providence, Class of '44; William H. Eaton, of Keene, N. H., Class of '45; William H. Alden, of Portsmouth, N. H., Class of '46; James B. Simmons, of New-York, Class of '51; Albert K. Potter, of Springfield, Mass., Class of '59; Wayland Hoyt, of Boston, Class of '60; Henry K. Porter, of Pittsburg, Class of '60; Horace M. Willard, of Newton, Mass., Class of '64; Francis A. Gaskill, of Worcester, Class of '66; Robert C. Mills, of Salem, and Charles H. Malcom, of Newport. Of the Society of Friends the following have been mentioned as candidates: Edward H. Magill, of Swarthmore, Penn.; Albert K. Smiley, of Providence; A. H. Smith, of Philadelphia; Thomas Chace, of West Haverford, Penn., and Jonathan Chace, of Valley Falls, R. I.

Another occasion of large attendance this year will be the class reunions. It happens that the Class of '65, which now celebrates its decennial; the Class of '70, which celebrates its fifth anniversary, and the Class of '72, which celebrates its triennial, are among the largest classes which were ever graduated from Brown. Already many representatives of the several classes have arrived. The exercises of Class Day, properly the beginning of Commencement Week, have already been described in THE TIMES. To-morrow (Sunday) President Robinson will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon in the First Baptist Meeting-house, and in the evening Rev. James G. Vose, D. D., of Providence, will address the Society of Missionary Inquiry. On Monday evening the annual declamations of the Sophomore Class for the Carpenter prizes in elocution will take place in Manning Hall.

The business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be held at 9:30 Tuesday morning, and at 11 o'clock the public meeting will take place in the First Baptist Meeting-house. The oration will be delivered by Hon. A. H. Bullock, LL. D., of Worcester, Mass., and the poem by Prof. William Everett, A. M., of Harvard University. A meeting of the alumni will be held in Manning Hall at 4 P. M.

On Wednesday the exercises of the graduating class will take place in the First Baptist Meeting-house at 10 o'clock A. M. At 1 P. M. the alumni dinner will be spread beneath the great tent on the college campus. The President's levee will be at 8 P. M., at his residence, on College street. The corporation will meet in Rhode Island Hall on Thursday at 9:30, and the examinations for admission will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. In addition to the programme above there will be abundance of receptions, levees, and Society reunions.

THE OBSEQUIES OF CHAUCER.

By no means the least noteworthy event of the week was the funeral ceremony on Thursday evening. The Junior Class having completed their course in English literature, thought fit to exhibit their regret in fitting ceremony. According to custom, the lower classes were invited to be present and assist in the mournful rites to the departed. On Thursday evening the college campus was crowded with a motley throng. There were hundreds of spectators from all sections of the city. The graduating class, a part of which was present, assumed becoming dignity, but the lower classmen flitted about in the most fantastic costumes and were eager to begin the march. The Junior Class appeared in robes of white, abundantly trimmed with black—the indicator of their grief. Of the lower classmen, some wore masks and some looked like demons. The number of men in line was nearly 200, and all were provided with flaring torches. The American Brass Band preceded. Then came the enormous catafalque covered with canvas, on either side of which appeared a charcoal sketch of the departed, while the remainder of the canvass was filled up with death's heads and cross-bones, coffins, inscriptions, &c. Transparencies and banners were scattered through the procession. On one banner borne by a gigantic Junior, appropriately dressed, was inscribed, "Ye fair lady of Bath," on another, "We come to bury Chaucer, not to praise him;" on another, "'77, first in study, first in sports, but last in the hearts of the faculty." The procession marched through the principal streets, and were everywhere enthusiastically greeted, while dazzling lights, blue, green, and red, were frequently burned along the line of march. At length, arrived at the Seekonk River, an oration and poem were delivered, and a match was then applied to the bier on which Chaucer rested. In ten minutes the cremation was complete, and the Juniors' interest in Chaucer was forever at an end.

THE COMING SARATOGA REGATTA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 12.—The Columbia crew arrived to-night on the evening train and took up their quarters at the Grand Union. They brought three boats, a six-oar shell, a pair-oar gig, and a six-oar barge. Monday morning they will take up their quarters at Ingraham's, at the lake, and go into practice at once. A new shell will be received from Fearon in about a week. Two crews are now here, and the Cornell will come next week. The boat-houses are all in readiness, and the four principal hotels already show large arrivals, there being from 200 to 300 guests in each. Mr. Justis, of the College Committee, has buoyed the whole fourteen courses for the three miles. A sidewalk to the lake is nearly completed, and the preparations generally are on a grand scale for the great aquatic event of July. Two new hotels have been opened at the lake this season, one of which will afford quarters for the Harvard crew, and the other for Yale. The former is to be located at the head of the lake, near Snake Hill, and the latter at the Briggs House, near the bridge.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 12.—The departure of the visiting detachment of Washington Light Infantry, fifty muskets, for Bunker Hill, at noon to-day, on the steamer Charleston, was an occasion of a marked popular demonstration of patriotic feeling. The State colors given to the corps by Gov. Chamberlain, were presented by Hon. W. D. Porter in front of the Charleston Hotel, in the presence of an immense concourse, and the detachment was escorted to the pier amid great enthusiasm. The steamer was covered with bunting. By the order of Gen. Vogdes, United States Artillery, commanding the post, a light battery of the First Artillery in full uniform were drawn up at the head of the pier, and as the steamer moved out from the dock her parting gun was answered by a national salute of thirty-seven guns from the battery. The visiting corps includes several ex-Confederates, whose last visit to New-York was as wounded prisoners en route to Elmira.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The career of "The Donovans" at Wallack's Theatre will terminate with the present week. To-morrow the variety act of the piece will be strengthened by new scenes, in which Messrs. Harrigan and Hart will take part, and by the performance of a troupe of Japanese wonder-workers. After Saturday the house will be closed until the end of August, when it is expected that Mr. Samuel Colville will be its tenant for a month or so. Mr. Colville, we believe, is busy in Europe forming an English opera bouffe troupe. We hear that the regular season at Wallack's will be commenced with "Clancarty," in which Mr. Lester Wallack is to personate the principal character.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The run of "The Two Orphans" ends at the Union Square Theatre on Tuesday evening. The house will be decorated with flowers, and, we presume, a liberal distribution of gifts to the spectators will commemorate the one hundred and eightieth night of M. D'Ennery's popular drama. Announcement is made that the coming season will be entered upon with "Rose Michel," and that all the members of the present company—Mr. Mackay excepted—have been re-engaged. But, before October is at hand, Mr. J. T. Raymond will appear at the Union Square Theatre and fill a six weeks' contract. There is to be, too, a performance supplementary to Tuesday's this very week. Wednesday evening, Mr. H. Tissington, Musical Director of the theatre is to have a benefit. A long list of attractions is to command the attention of the small portion of the public who may not have taken note of the fact that Mr. Tissington has the best orchestra and performs the best music to be heard at any local play-house, and no doubt most amusement-seekers would be glad to pay the gentleman the compliment of attendance whatever the programme. This, however, is to be generous and varied, for the *bénéficiaire* has been offered the services of Messrs. Clark, Warde, and Bishop; Miss Hoffman, Messrs. Maretzek, Pattison, and Wilkie; Signor Tagliapietra, Miss Claxton, Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., and a host of artists almost as widely known.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"The Big Bonanza" is to be acted throughout the week, and it should be remembered that Friday evening's representation of that successful comedy will be given for the benefit of Mr. D. H. Harkins, who is about to depart to join Mr. Daly's forces in Eldorado. As Mr. Harkins is a popular gentleman and artist, the occasion will no doubt be generally borne in mind. The Fifth Avenue Theatre, we learn, is to close in July. It will be reopened on August 2 with the Vokes Family, and in September Mr. Daly proposes to produce "Rose Michel." The report to which we gave publicity in THE TIMES of Sunday last in respect of Miss Clara Morris' return *à ses premières amours* is now confirmed, that lady being announced as part of Mr. Daly's stock company for the Fall. To Mr. Brougham's connection with the house allusion has already been made. Miss Jeffreys-Lewis also comes under Mr. Daly's banner, with Miss May Nunez, Miss Sidney Cowell, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. Rockwell, and Mr. Charles Vandenhoff. And it is formally proclaimed that Mr. Edwin Booth will fulfill a limited engagement under Mr. Daly during the season.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. George Clark intends sailing for England in a few days.

The representations of "Giroflé-Girofla" continue at Robinson Hall.

Mr. Gilmore's concerts still attract large audiences to his concert garden.

The Philharmonic Society will give its concerts at Chickering Hall, and not at the Academy of Music, during the coming season.

Mrs. J. H. Hackett has decided to continue in the dramatic profession, and is to appear this Fall in "Henry VIII," "Macbeth," and other plays.

The *dilettanti* are once more gathering in force at the Central Park Garden, whither Mr. Thomas' music summons them with irresistible authority.

We are much pleased to learn of Mr. Connelly's retirement from the leadership of the orchestra of Booth's Theatre, and of the choice for his successor, next season, of Signor Operti.

Miss Charlotte Stanley will to-morrow enter upon an engagement at the Bowery Theatre. She is to act in a new play called "Too Late, or Kleptomania." Mr. Charles Young also appears at the Bowery.

Mr. G. H. Belmore, a well known English actor, has been engaged by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, and is to act in the Fall at Booth's, in a new drama by Mr. Dion Boucicault—and a *collaborateur*, no doubt.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rignold and Mr. Frederic Maccabe sailed for Europe, yesterday, aboard the Adriatic. Mlle. Minelli, M. De Quercy, Mme. Geoffroy, and Signor Bina were aboard the Pereire. Mr. Charles Levi was aboard the City of Paris.

Miss Minnie Palmer, who has just completed a successful engagement with Mr. John T. Ford, of Baltimore, will appear at Conway's Theatre in Brooklyn, to-morrow, in a new three-act drama written for her by Mr. Frank H. Norton, and entitled "Maude's Faith."

Mr. A. Appleton, once the popular and experienced Treasurer of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, has been engaged in the same capacity by the Kiralfy Brothers, for the season at the Academy of Music and elsewhere. M. Weinschenk, who is to see personally to the production of "Around the World," is expected here on Wednesday.

It is very likely that Signor Brignoli will appear with Mme. Titiens in America. Mme. Titiens will sail from Europe on Sept. 11, in company with her niece, Mlle. Augusta Titiens, herself a young artist. Mr. Mapleson, Director of Her Majesty's Theatre in London, will be a fellow-voyager of these ladies, but will pay a flying visit only to this country.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

HON. CHARLES J. JENKINS DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

Ex-Gov. Charles J. Jenkins, whose name has been used in the papers of Georgia in connection with the yet remote Democratic nomination for Governor of the State, has written a letter announcing his determination not to run. He says:

"On this whole subject, as regards myself, I have a clear view and a fixed purpose. If I desired the position, or if I desired any other public position more to my taste, the attainment of which would be prevented by my consent to compete for the former, the proverbial selfishness of human nature might incapacitate me to arrive at a right conclusion on the question of duty. But in the absence of those disturbing elements I think I may, without vanity, claim that mine is the best stand-point from which to discern it clearly, for the simple reason that I best know my own status. Therefore, for reasons with which it is unnecessary to trouble the public, but which are conclusive with me, I respectfully decline, without qualification or mental reservation, to compete for the position or to consent that my name shall, in any event, be used in connection with it. I am not ungrateful for past honors. I know that they are immeasurably greater than any service I have rendered, but I know, also, that "to everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the sun—a time to be active, and a time to be quiet. My manhood has been active, but its day-dream throughout has been quiet in the evening of life. Quiet I now have, and in it I rejoice."

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 12.—The exercises of Commencement week at Cornell University will be inaugurated to-morrow by Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, who will preach the first of the university sermons under special indorsement of Sage Chapel, at 10 o'clock A. M. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the same gentleman will preach the baccalaureate sermon.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 12.—A resolution was passed by the Board of Trade yesterday calling upon the President of the United States to define his policy in regard to Indian treaties, and with reference to the Sioux Indians, and a committee was appointed to memorialize Congress, protesting against the blocking up of civilization by settling all the savages in the land upon one of the richest portions of the national domain.

THE WESTERN SURVEYS.

THE HAYDEN EXPEDITION.

PREPARING FOR THE START—MULES AND THEIR HABITS—AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT FOR MOUNTAIN TRAVELERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP HAYDEN, near Denver, Saturday, June 5.

That bewildering confusion in which the survey expedition seemed involved a few days ago has disappeared. Order reigns and system appears. The six messes into which the survey corps is divided, according to the plans for this season, are set off, each with its own cook, its tables and its tents, and, instead of one general camp, there are half a dozen separate ones. The work of selection, repair, refurnishing, and provisioning has been going on busily for the past two days, and on Monday our little army of thirty-five or forty men and eighty odd animals will pull up stakes and start for the mountains. We shall probably all travel together the first day, and our line of march will carry the whole cavalcade through the principal street of Denver. After that each division commander will take the route previously assigned to him. The selection and apportionment of the mules and horses was done yesterday afternoon, under Mr. Gardner's direction. There were a few new arrivals among them, but the herd was in the main composed of old acquaintances, which had been in the service of the survey for several years. Nine mules out of ten seem to have all the stubborn perversity of the ass, with the spirit of the horse; very few become thoroughly tractable under favorable conditions, and in this country the conditions are extremely unfavorable for domestication, either of horses or mules. When not in use they run at large on the prairie, kept together by mounted herdsmen; in the Winter they run loose. Very little consideration is shown them, a kick in the ribs being the most common method of starting. Under this system they are all pretty wild, and catching them for use is lively work, as we find it. When the time for selection came, the herd was driven into an old barn-yard inclosed by crumbling adobe walls, which is dignified with the name of corrall, and nearly all the camp followed. The packers were provided with halters and ropes, and two or three who could use them carried lariats. The afternoon was a broiling hot one, and the cloud of dust, soon raised by the rushing and trampling of the frightened animals, became almost choking. Accompanied by the stock-master, Mr. Gardner looked over the herd and indicated each animal to be caught. Then commenced a lively chase. Round and round the corrall went the whole lot, kicking, jumping, and snorting, while half a dozen men, and everybody in turn, tried to separate the particular animal required, to allow the lariat man to make his throw. Sometimes it was fairly cornered, and permitted the men to approach and halter it; but most of the herd were not so tame, and gave their captors warm work. They seemed to know what the lariat was just as well as the man who used it. When two or three had been separated, and the packer was rushing after them, swinging the long loop round his head for the cast, nine times out of ten the animal it was intended for would try all he knew to put the others between him and his would-be captor; and the instant he heard the swishing sound of the rope as it flew through the air, would duck down its head or dodge to avoid it. Sometimes the move was successful, and the mule would strike for the main herd again; sometimes the loop fell fairly over the neck. It was rarely that any struggle was made after the animal felt the rope tighten; it seemed to understand that the game was up. I saw one which stood stock-still, apparently under the impression that it was caught, when in fact the loop had only doubled over its shoulders. Some very good throws were made, and some very poor ones. A young fellow from Washington caught a horse, one of the wildest and worst-tempered animals in the herd, when it was rushing along full speed among a dozen or more others.

When all the herd had been caught and apportioned off, the fitting of the apparahoes commenced. An apparahoe, as everybody knows, is simply two great leather cushions stuffed with hay, which are slung across the mule and act as pads to which the load is packed. But the method of fastening this seems to me little less than barbarous, and well deserving the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. I think if some philanthropic and ingenious person would invent a simple and effective harness by which a pack could be held on a mule without twisting the unfortunate animal almost in halves, a real benefit would be conferred on a large portion of the dumb creation. It is all very well to say, as people say here, that mules can stand anything. Perhaps they can, but I don't suppose they like it any the more. I saw a fine, spirited animal brought up to have the apparahoe fitted and it stood perfectly still till the "sinching" commenced. Then, when two powerful men commenced with knee and arm to draw tight and tighter the broad band which holds the apparahoe on, it protested. To say it kicked would be mild. For a few moments it seemed to be all legs. The packers let go everything and jumped around lively. Then they tied up one fore-leg and commenced again, and still on three legs it backed and jumped, reared and fell over backward, and it was only after ten minutes' hard work, when the animal lay on the ground almost exhausted, that the sinching was completed. Instead of a sleek and shapely mule it appeared then to have a stomach like an hour-glass. All the mules were not so vigorous in their protests as this one was, but it was probably not because they disliked their treatment the less. Of course the riding animals are not subjected to this rough usage. There is no occasion for it. They are selected for their good walking powers, a walk being the usual marching pace in the mountains, and freedom from bucking tendencies. Every man in the party has his own riding mule, and the choice of these is a matter of some moment. When a man gets a good one he generally tries to stick to it.

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

THE CAMP AT PUEBLO—A GLIMPSE AT AN AMERICAN EXPLORER'S LIFE—THE ROUTES TO BE FOLLOWED—A TOWN WITHOUT CHILDREN—OBJECTS OF THE SURVEYS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ORGANIZING CAMP, PUEBLO, COL., Saturday, June 5, 1875.

We have not been exempt from the invariable delay that attends preparations for a season in the field, and although our camp has been formed for over a week, several days must yet elapse before we can begin to move. Lieut. George M. Wheeler, with the California section of the expedition, left us at Denver, proceeding thence to Los Angeles, and the remaining force, commanded by Lieut. William L. Marshall, will be divided into three working parties, one under his personal direction, another under Lieut. William L. Carpenter, and a third under Lieut. C. C. Morrison. These three officers are thoroughly qualified for the work before them, and a successful season is anticipated. Lieut. Marshall has been on the survey for three years, and is well known as an expert engineer. Lieut. Carpenter has been connected with Prof. Marsh, and Lieut. Morrison was especially transferred from the position of Acting Chief Engineer of New-Mexico for this duty. So, too, the topographers are experienced in the service. Mr. Frederick A. Clark has spent six seasons in the field, while Mr. Frank O. Maxon and Mr. J. C. Spiller are both old attachés of Lieut. Wheeler.

Our outfit is said to be very complete in the way of instruments, mules, tents, and cooking-stoves. It seems to me to be as Spartan as possible. Perhaps you have seen pictures in the illustrated papers of tent-life at Wimbledon, and you have thought this the realization of a perfectly enjoyable recreation. The tents appear large and roomy, with camp bedsteads, easy chairs, bath-tubs, and dressing-tables in them. But from such pictures you can obtain no idea of the simplicity of an American explorer's outfit. Our tents are of light canvas shaped like the letter A, each about 3½ feet high, 5 feet long, and 4 feet wide at the bottom. You can lie in them, but you cannot stand. For a bed you have a sheet of canvas, with one rubber and three pair of woolen blankets stretched on the ground, which you share with as many grasshoppers, moths, centipedes, scorpions, and rattlesnakes as may choose you for a companion. Even the luxury of a bath is denied. Your washing utensils consist of a single bowl, holding when full about a quart of water, and the water is more or less dirty and warm. You saddle your own mule, make your own bed, and wait upon yourself generally. The meals, which consist of the ordinary Army rations, are served upon the ground, and when the wind blows high, as it did last night, they are seasoned with unlimited quantities of dust, which is said to sharpen the teeth and strengthen the stomach. These are but minor discomforts, however. It is when we are started and traveling over the arid wastes of this country that we shall taste the privations of a military exploration.

After leaving Pueblo, the parties do not meet again until Nov. 15, when they will disband at Lyons, New-Mexico. The ground to be surveyed embraces 30,000 square miles, 12,000 of which have never been touched before. Lieut. Morrison's party proceeds eighty-five miles in a south-westerly direction to Fort Garland, thence up the Correjos Cañon to its head, and beyond that to the Tierra Amarillo, a valley of the Rio Chama, in New-Mexico. From this point they will explore the Mesas in search of a practicable route for a railroad or wagon road via Washington Pass to the west, afterward entering Fort Wingate for supplies, and proceeding by the Zuni Mountains to the Aztec ruins in the Val de Chico. The Manzana, Zandia, San Pedro, and Placer Mountains will then be visited, and about Aug. 10 the party will reach the City of Santa Fé, whence they will survey the drainage areas of the Rio Pecos, and part of the drainage areas of the Canadian River. Altogether they will cover 10,000 square miles, or 2,500 road miles.

Lieut. Marshall's party will proceed at once to the southern part of South Park, in the Rocky Mountains, and there survey a small area near the mouth of Tarryall Creek, left open in 1873. Thence they will strike for the mouth of the Southern Arkansas, and move along the Atlantic and Pacific divide between Coochetopa Pass and Mount Stewart. They will complete the survey of the Uncompahgre, the Sierra San Miguel, the Sierra La Plata, and the drainage area of the San Juan; and returning by the valley of the Upper Rio Grande, they will work in Wet Mountain Valley, the Sangre del Cristo and Greenhorn ranges, en route to Pueblo and Fort Lyon. One of the objects of this party is a careful examination of all the mines upon the Upper Animas River and those about Del Norte and Rosita.

Lieut. Carpenter's first three days' march will take him a distance of seventy miles, to Spanish Peaks, from which he will go to work on the drainage areas of the Purgatoire and Apishapa Rivers, afterward making his way to the lower extension of the Sierra Sangre del Cristo and the Raton Spur, as far east as the 104th meridian, and including in his route that portion of the drainage area of the Rio Grande lying east of the 106th meridian. His party will connect by a rigid system of triangulation, the base lines measured last season at Pueblo, Trinidad, Cimarron, Fort Union, Las Vegas, and Santa Fé, with the triangles extended in the season of 1873, from the latter town westward into Arizona and southward to the Mexican line. This will furnish data for the discussion of the relative value of purely astronomical and measure bases along the east front of the Rocky Mountains, in connection with a system of triangulation extending through five degrees of longitude and eight degrees of latitude. Lieut. Carpenter will also make further examinations of the fossil beds to the west and south-west of Tierra Amarilla.

In the meantime all the parties are encamped here in this lazy, dusty, desolate-looking little town of Pueblo, which lies a short distance away from Pike's Peak. It is called a town, but in reality it is only a village. With an exaggerated idea of its own importance and prospects, it has spread itself upon both sides of the Arkansas River, and has divided itself into a North Pueblo and a South Pueblo, the former containing the principal street. The inhabitants are orderly and industrious. There are only two or three dance-houses, and these are conducted very quietly. The defiance of law and morality that might be expected you will not find. Sometimes a few Mexican ranchers come in and make things lively, but in all I have seen the town is as Puritanical as a New-England village. What strikes you most is the absence of children. All the faces you see are brown, wrinkled, and freckled. Perhaps I should mention an exception. Last evening some young ladies came into camp from a neighboring house and played croquet by torchlight—a very pretty diversion—but we were not invited. But there are not many young faces here, and the dry air and dust seem to shrivel and parch beauty as they do the vegetation. We are all anxious to begin our march, and rejoice in the prospect that Lieut. Carpenter's party will start to-morrow, and Lieut. Morrison's on the 7th inst.

In the East I have been frequently asked the objects of Lieut. Wheeler's survey, and they are so important that they should be more generally understood. In the first place they are to determine the exact topographical features of the vast country west of the 100th meridian, a correct understanding of which is necessary to all military operations in both peace and war. Secondly, they seek the establishment of the best routes for the supply of interior posts, for the interchange of troops between distant stations, and for scouts pursuing hostile Indians. Another object is the selection of sites for new forts as safeguards of civilization. But these are only the purely military uses of the explorations, which also comprehend an inquiry into the mineral, agricultural, and social condition and prospects of the territory entered, and for this purpose competent astronomers, geologists, zoologists, mineralogists, and chemists are employed. Lieut. Wheeler has now been engaged as commander for six years, and deserves warm praise for the patience and zeal with which he has labored.

THE TAMMANY COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The Tammany Committee on Organization met yesterday, John Kelly in the chair. The subcommittee of three, consisting of William A. Boyd, George W. Morton, and John R. Fellows, appointed to harmonize the conflicting elements of the party in the Seventeenth Assembly District, reported in favor of the admission to the General Committee of Masterson and Smythe, instead of Coulter and Blessing, to the intense disgust of Coulter and Blessing and their adherents. The subcommittee appointed in regard to the proper distribution of patronage in the Dock and Fire Departments then reported progress. The special Committee on Laborers' Wages, composed of George W. Martin, Henry Hughes, Owen Murphy, Bernard Reilly, and Henry D. Purroy, made a voluminous report, which was unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers. The report states that the Committee has held several meetings and has corresponded with the heads of departments to ascertain the reasons which had been urged in support of the reduction of wages. Answers were received from Commissioner Fitz John Porter and the others stating their reasons for the reduction made. The committee urged in communications to the departments that the action taken be reconsidered, and the standard of wages be restored to $2 per day for a legal day's work. The heads of departments refused to recede from the action taken. The report of the committee is strongly in opposition to the reduction of wages and disagrees with the views of the heads of departments on the subject. A number of statistics are presented to sustain the position assumed. This proceeding of the Tammany Committee is regarded by many workingmen as a concession forced from it by the trades unions' committees.

A LIGHTER CAPSIZED.

About 10:30 o'clock last night, while the tug Edward Annon was towing a lighter, loaded with cotton, the latter gave a sudden lurch, and, being struck by a puff of wind, capsized, and slid her cargo into the bay. The lighter had a deck-load of about 150 bales of cotton, and at the time of the accident was off the Battery. Shortly after the accident Quigley and Collins, boatmen, discovered some of the bales floating in the water, and immediately began to pick them up and tow them into the Battery basin. They succeeded in securing some sixty bales, the rest drifting up the river beyond reach. Scarcely an hour had elapsed after the accident before several gangs of river thieves visited the scene, but finding the cotton guarded by armed watchmen they retired. Although the Captain of the capsized boat was at the Battery, he was too excited to give any intelligent account of the loss. The cargo will probably all be recovered in the morning.

RECOVERED HIS SIGHT.

A singular case of recovery from blindness occurred in St. Louis a few days ago. Lewis Miller is a German, and was by calling a sailor. Three years ago he left England in a whaling vessel, and visited the northern seas and the coast of British America. While on this trip he became "snow blinded," and was compelled to abandon his occupation. He applied to some of the best surgeons of the country for relief, but in vain. He has been living in St. Louis for some time past. One week ago he retired for the night, "blind as a bat," to quote his own language, and, on awakening at 7 o'clock the next morning could see plainly out of his right eye. The man thought he was dreaming, and pulled his hair to see if he was really awake. This did not satisfy him, and he pinched his legs. Not content even with this, he pricked himself to the bone with a pin, and on seeing the blood flow felt that he was really awake. The sensations which he experienced were so strange as to be painful. He dressed faster than ever before, and rushed off to the office of his physician, where he burst open the door, and shouted gladly to the physician: "I can see! I can see!" The doctor could not believe that the man was sane, and told him he was crazy. Miller thought that such might possibly be the case, but insisted that he could see, and such proved to be the fact.

THE REGATTA SEASON.

ANNUAL CONTESTS OF THE NEREID BOAT CLUB OF BROOKLYN—THREE WELL-CONTESTED RACES.

The Spring regatta of the Nereid Boat Club, of Brooklyn, came off yesterday afternoon over the course between the foot of Court street, Brooklyn, and Bay Ridge. The steamer Fort Lee, which had been chartered for the occasion, left the foot of Montague street, Brooklyn, at 4 P. M., having on board the officers of the club, the Regatta Committee, and between 200 and 300 invited guests. A large proportion of the latter were ladies. A band of music accompanied the excursion and enlivened the trip down the bay by selections from the popular operas. On arriving off the club-house, in the end basin, the steamer was surrounded by a small fleet of boats, conspicuous among which were those announced to take part in the regatta. At 6:15 the first race for four-oared gigs was called, and the Eudora and Panope took their place in the line. The crews of the former were attired in red drawers and caps, with white jackets; the Panope's men wore a uniform of alternate blue and white. The two crews were composed as follows:

EUDORA—COLORS RED.		PANOPE—COLORS BLUE.	
W. P. Earle	Bow	William Fehr	Bow
D. C. Brown	No. 2	J. L. Gladwin	No. 2
A. K. Brown	No. 3	W. D. Johnson	No. 3
J. P. Earle	Stroke	G. H. Earle	Stroke
J. C. Egerton	Coxswain	W. J. Cowing	Coxswain

The Eudora occupied the right and the Panope the left, thus giving the latter the inside track. Both crews seemed to be in excellent health and spirits, and wagers on the result were freely indulged in. A start was effected at 5:19, the Eudora going to the front within the first fifty feet. A minute later the stroke of the reds "caught a crab," and for a few moments it seemed as though the lead would be taken by the Panope. The reds recovered in gallant style, however, and within the first half mile had recovered their former position and placed at least two boats' lengths between themselves and their antagonists. Both crews kept to their work in fine style, the Eudoras rowing thirty-eight and the Panopes thirty-six to the minute. At the end of the first mile the reds were fully three lengths a head. When a mile and a half out, the Panopes, for some reason slacked their speed, and allowed their opponents to still further increase the space between them. When the blues resumed their oars the Eudoras were 100 yards ahead. In the last half mile the victorious crew gained an additional half dozen lengths rounding the stake-boat 150 yards in advance of the blues, in eleven minutes and fifty-eight seconds from the start. The distance rowed was over two and one-half miles.

In the second race for pair-oared shells, the contestants were as follows:

ERATO—COLORS RED.		THETIS—COLORS BLUE.	
H. C. Broun	Bow	C. C. Broun	Bow
William Wise, Jr.	Stroke	P. A. Hardy	Stroke

The blue was sent off slightly ahead, and succeeded in maintaining its advantage to the close. In the first half mile both colors struggled bravely, the Thetes leading by only a length and a half. The rate of the latter was thirty-three strokes to the minute, and that of the former thirty-two. The close of the first mile saw the blue caps four lengths to the front, the reds following with undiminished courage, but unable to keep up with the long, rapid strokes of the Erato's crew. The result was a foregone conclusion, and when the Thetis passed the stake-boat in 11m. 28s. no one was surprised, though many were disappointed.

The third and last race called forth even more enthusiasm than the first. It was for single sculls, distance one mile, the prize being the Challenge Cup for the season, presented by Mr. Charles J. Stuart. Following are the entries:

J. P. Earle......Colors red.	A. Rogers......Colors white.	
G. H. Earle......Colors blue.		

At 6:30 the line was formed, J. P. Earle on the right, G. H. Earle in the centre, and Rogers on the left. At 6:35 the referee gave the word, the six oars glided into the water, and the three boats shot ahead, so exactly abreast that a line drawn from right to left would have crossed the bows of each within an inch. In the first spurt the blue struggled to the front, and for a time seemed the winner. Rogers, however, kept up a long, regular, and sweeping stroke, that in time was certain to tell, and which did tell, as the event showed. The blue and white had left the red half a dozen lengths astern, the occupant of the third shell evidently mistaking the beach near Green-Wood for his goal. Opposite the Deaplaine Hotel, half way down the course, Earle still led his opponent, gaining slowly, and both men plying their oars with energy. In the last half mile Rogers put on a spurt and went slowly to the front, Earle straining every nerve to retain the lead, but in vain. Three hundred yards south of the hotel the bow of the white lapped over that of the blue, and a ringing cheer went up from the attendant steamer, the fair sight-seers waving their handkerchiefs, the men cheering, and the whistle of the Fort Lee sounding a shrill note of triumph. At 6:43 Rogers crossed the score, a winner by two and a half lengths. The victor was taken on board opposite Bay Ridge, and the Fort Lee and her convoy steamed back to the club-house, where a collation was provided, to which the hungry ones did ample justice. On the way home, Mr. F. Lawton, on behalf of the donor, presented Mr. Rogers with the Challenge Cup, a handsome silver goblet lined with gold and bearing the arms of the club.

The committee in charge of the regatta consisted of Mr. J. P. Earle, Mr. R. S. Morison, Mr. G. H. Earle, Mr. C. C. Broun, and Mr. F. Lawton. Mr. R. S. Morison acted as judge, and Mr. E. H. Van Brunt as referee.

REGATTA OF THE PASSAIC RIVER AMATEUR ROWING ASSOCIATION.

The annual regatta of the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association took place on the Passaic River yesterday afternoon. The shores were lined on both sides along the course with the multitude who had gathered to witness the races. Commodore Benjamin F. Brady, of the Waverly Club of New-York, acted as Referee, and Mr. William Robison, of the Nassaus, of New-York, acted as Judge at the finish. The races began at about 4 o'clock with a six-oared gig race, one and a half miles straight away, the course being between the Midland Railroad bridge and the Newark and Paterson Railroad bridge in Newark. The contesting crews were the Passaic and Eureka clubs. The Passaic crew consisted of Thomas Stewart, bow, B. F. Lord, E. Wallace, G. W. Keasby, F. H. Hamilton, H. Nason, stroke, and F. C. Watts, coxswain. The Eureka crew of W. Parsons, bow, R. Parks, C. Lovelace, W. Clark, G. Sandford, P. Young, stroke, and J. P. Contrell, coxswain. The race was warmly contested on both sides, but the Eurekas came in ahead, winning in 9:59.

The next event was a single scull race between T. W. Kennedy, of the Passaics, and George D. Small, of the Tritons, over the same course, and was won by Small, of the Tritons, by half a length.

The most interest centered in the four-oared shell race between the Passaics, who were stationed nearest the shore on the east side of the river, and the Eurekas, Tritons, and Mystics west of them in the order in which they are named. The names of the crews in the several boats were as follows:

Passaic.—E. N. Roberts, bow; T. B. Fortmeyer, No. 2; C. H. McCormick, No. 3, and C. H. Reimer, stroke.

Mystic.—N. W. Beebe, bow; R. W. Adams, No. 2. A. B. Pomeroy, No. 3, and D. E. Tuthill, stroke.

Triton.—S. A. Smith, bow; F. E. Townley, No. 2; W. A. Brintzinghoffer, Jr., No. 3, and A. Handy, stroke.

Eureka.—J. Young, bow; W. Ryno, No. 2; G. Clark, No. 3, and J. Angelman, stroke.

The course was over that followed by the contestants in the first two races, and return, a distance of three miles. All the boats were loudly cheered at the start and along the whole line. The Eureka crew were the victors, their time being 18 minutes and 35 seconds. The Tritons followed close behind the winning crew, the Passaic coming in next, and the Mystic last.

The prizes for the winners in the four-oared race consisted of four elegantly-designed gold badges, one for each member of the crew, and a single badge for the winner of the single scull race.

A VENTURESOME MOUSE RESCUED.

The Austin (Nev.) *Reveille* says: "A poor little mouse, whose home is under the floor of the *Reveille* office, came out this morning to forage for his breakfast. Seeing some printing-ink, which had been spilled on the floor, he thought that would make a good meal, and he went for it. After nibbling a little while he became frightened at a noise made by those watching him, and started to run back to his hole; but the ink being of a sticky nature, he found his feet held fast to the floor and himself unable to move, whereupon he set up a doleful squeak. In a few moments along came a larger mouse, who seemed to take in the situation at a glance, and at once commenced an attempt to release his diminutive relative. He stepped carefully over the ink till he came to the little mouse, and laying hold of the back of its neck with his teeth, tugged away till he released it. The affair was witnessed by several persons, who were so interested in the novel sight that they offered no molestation to the animals."

AN INDIAN FIGHT IN KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 9.—Advices from the West say that W. D. Jenkins, United States Marshal, and W. D. Street, Indian scout and guide, had a desperate fight with a band of Cheyenne Indians in Rawlins County, Kansas, a few days ago. Jenkins and Street fortified themselves at the head of a ravine, and fought the Indians four hours, killing seven of them, and finally driving them off.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

THE LATEST FROM SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST IN PERU—EARTHQUAKES IN CHILI—GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The following advices, dated June 4, have been received from South and Central America:

Matters are looking up in Peru since the bills relating to the sale of guano and nitrate have become law. The presidential struggle still goes on between the partisans of Montero and Prado. The latter are most likely to be successful.

The cable to connect Chorrillos, the watering place of Lima, with Caldera in Chili has has been commenced. Messages after its completion can be transmitted from Peru to Valparaiso and over the Andes to Buenos Ayres, thence to Bahia, and thence to Lisbon. The latter Capital will then be within a day's distance from Lima.

The Senate having passed the bills in regard to guano and nitrate, the Executive is authorized to see about raising money. The saltpetre manufactories and lands are to be sold, and £3,000,000 sterling, arising from said sources, to be dedicated to complete the railways. Mr. Meigs explained that unless Congress did something in the way of a new grant the works would have to be suspended, and would, of course, fall into ruin. The Minister of the Interior represented the urgency to Congress, and the Lower House had, at the date of the 27th ult., the subject before a Committee on Finance. There is little doubt of the measure passing; without it a depressing effect will still hang over the industry of the country from the suspension of so much railroad labor.

Two million tons of guano are to be put up for sale in Europe. The Government has appointed as special Commissioners Don Emilio Althaus and Dr. Francisco Rosas, ex-Minister of the Interior, to proceed to London and watch over the operation. The Peruvian steamer-of-war Pilcamayo will wait at Panama for such news as may be telegraphed from Europe to convey it to Payta, and then telegraph across land to Lima.

The bill proposing to grant a subsidy to establish a line of steam-ships to China has fallen through. The project will be renewed in another shape. The Executive is in favor of a measure of the kind, and there is little doubt a subsidy of some $150,000 will be agreed to by Congress.

The English ship Col. Adams put into Valparaiso on the 13th of May, leaky. She was bound for Europe with a cargo of guano, and had been forty days at sea.

Attention is called in the *South Pacific Times* to the fact that the American schooner Fannie Hovie, of San Francisco, having drifted, and being obliged to come to anchor at Mexillores, was fined $500 by the authorities there, it not being a port of entry.

The authorities at Mollendo, on the 22d of May, ordered Capt. Murphy, of the American ship Alexandria, lying in that port, to "dress ship" in honor of the anniversary the day celebrated. This he declined to do, stating that he ought not to be compelled to join in the celebration of a recent victory over a nation with which his own country was at peace, as it would be "a deliberate insult to the Spanish flag." The authorities at Mollendo, however, did not view the matter in this light, and gave Capt. Murphy the option of dressing ship or paying a fine of fifty soles. The ship was "dressed."

CHILI.

Earthquakes were felt on the 8th ult. at Ovalle and Tamaya.

Señor Benjamin Vicuna MacKenna stands a good chance of being elected next President of Chili.

The works on the Transatlantic Railway are being carried on from Villa de Mercedes to Mendoza. The Government has advanced $400,000 to the contractor.

The new Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Señor Adolfo Ibañez, left on the 12th of May in the Cotopaxi, en route for his mission.

BOLIVIA.

Correspondence from the south announces that on the 26th ult., at about 7 o'clock in the evening, an attempt was made to seize the barracks at Potosi. An individual fired at and wounded the sentry, but a number of others who had accompanied him became frightened, and the attack was not followed up. The rioters cheered in favor of Quevedo and Carrasco, but immediately dispersed on the approach of a small picket of soldiers from a regiment stationed in another part of the town. It was believed that Carrasco was in hiding at Potosi at the time of the attempt, but was afraid to lead the revolt.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The news from Central America continues to be of a peaceful and progressive nature, inspiring great hopes that revolutionary tendencies among the people are becoming weakened, and that peace will be less easily disturbed than heretofore by the ambitious and unprincipled proclaimers of liberty and liberalism.

In Guatemala particularly, it is considered that the reign of the old theocratic and oligarchic parties has passed away. The same may be said of Salvador, where the people have just been called to elect a new President in next December.

The papers of Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua deem all the States of Central America offended by the transactions of the Committee on Foreign Loan in London.

HONDURAS.

This Republic is quiet, and in the Republics where no wars or revolutions are under way it is safe to calculate that some sort of improvements are going on. At present President Leiva is trying to efface the evils left by former disturbances.

NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua takes on daily a more and more hopeful aspect. The new President, Señor Chamorro, seems to give general satisfaction. Its quarrels with Costa Rica are being smoothed over. The two Republics promise to march on side by side in peace and union. There is a strong opinion expressed that each State should name a Commissioner to form a sort of national Junta to pronounce upon all disputes between them, instead of referring them to foreign arbitration.

COLOMBIA.

The political situation of the Isthmus has not improved. People don't know whether it is to be war or peace. This state of trouble and uncertainty has been brought about in the following way: President Perez, of Bogota, seeing the State of Panama was not likely to vote as he wanted it in the election for President of the Republic, took the plan of throwing a military obstacle in the way. As there is in Panama a national force which had been seduced from its allegiance, a Gen. Camargo was appointed Commander in Chief of the Atlantic States, and the other day made his appearance in Panama to communicate his orders to the national force stationed here. The State Government, suspecting that his errand was to overthrow the present authorities and so secure the vote of the State for Señor Parra the Government candidate at Bogota, arrested the General before he was formally recognized by the troops. This, which was certainly a bold step and tantamount to a rebellion against the orders of the Federal Government, at least has secured peace in the meantime, and if the storm can be warded off until the elections of the State are declared all may go well. President Miro reported to the Executive at Bogota what he had done.

Whether the Government there will resent this bold measure remains to be seen, and hence the state of uncertainty and doubt that hangs over men's minds. If President Perez persists in dragooning this State he would have to send sufficient force through the other coast States that are inimical to his favorite candidate, and a general war in the Republic may be the result. The Government organs here quote the nineteenth article of the Constitution, which says: "The Government of the United States (of Colombia) can neither declare nor make war against the States without the express authority of Congress, and only after having tried all conciliatory measures." As for President Miro, he is said to have only done his duty under the circumstances, and is responsible only to the Supreme Court of the nation.

The United States steam-ship Ossipee is at Aspinwall.

The Government of the State has no money in the Treasury and must have it. It has resorted to the old, convenient method of informing the merchants that it is necessary to double the amount of taxes they pay, and give them a certain number of days to pay up. The securities offered for the money asked for are not satisfactory to the merchants. They presented a petition to have the decree modified in a way that part of the burden should fall on the real estate owners. The Government refused to take that view of it, and insists on the decree being fulfilled. Business is so dull that the merchants find it difficult to pay expenses.

THE DUNKERS' LOVE FEAST.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* says that the annual love feast of the Dunkers is in progress on the farm of Mr. Johnson Miller, near Litiz, on the line of the Reading and Columbia Railroad. The exercises are held in a barn, the northern side of which is occupied by the women and children, and on the south side the men sit, entirely separated from their wives, sisters, and sweethearts by a stout plank platform five feet high, their hats laid on an extension of boards, which serve as a very convenient hat-rack. Bishop David Garlick, of Mount Joy, directs the religious services, assisted by three or four preachers from other counties. The services are conducted in the English and German language, sermons, singing, and prayers alternating in the two languages. No hymn-books are used, the words being lined out by the preacher in the singing tone of the olden time, and the congregation heartily responding. There are five meeting-houses in the district, one near Litiz, one near Manheim, one at Petersburg, one at Mount Hope, and the other at Graybill's, near Pennville. A large concourse of people are in attendance. The general expenses are paid by voluntary contribution, and the provisions are furnished by the members according to their means. None of the clerical order receive any salary. The place of worship is delightfully cool, and its rude and novel appearance in no wise detracts from the fervor or effectiveness of the services. The practice of the men kissing each other is one of the striking features of their salutations.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out Friday night in the cellar of J. & F. Burpee's hardware store on Prince William street, St. John, N. B., and, before it could be conquered, both lower stories had to be flooded. The lower story is occupied by Kerr & Thorne as a hardware and silver ware retail establishment, who suffered heavily. The second story is occupied as wholesale ware rooms by Messrs. Burpee, who suffered less. The total loss is estimated at $50,000, with the following insurance: Kerr & Thorne, $10,000 in the Liverpool and London, and $5,000 in the Queens; Messrs. Burpee, $2,000 in the Liverpool and London, $2,000 in the Queens, and $10,000 in Bangor offices. The building is not much damaged.

About 12:30 o'clock P. M. yesterday a serious fire occurred at the Brilliant Oil Works, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, seven miles north of Pittsburg, Penn., owned by Lockhart & Frew. The fire originated in a distillate tank containing 20,000 barrels of oil ready for refining. In less than five minutes this tank was enveloped in flames, which communicated with another tank containing about 20,000 barrels of crude oil. Engines were sent from Pittsburg, and it is thought the fire can be confined to these two tanks. The extent of the loss cannot now be ascertained.

A destructive fire originated in the fertilizer establishment of Alexander & Crocker, in East Buffalo, N. Y., at an early hour yesterday morning, and destroyed that and the adjoining establishment of L. W. Drake & Co., pork packers. Alexander & Crocker lose $60,000; insurance, $45,000; and L. W. Drake & Co. lose $50,000; insurance, $37,750. A heavy rain prevailed at the time the fire broke out. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

The residence of J. L. Ganzhorn, in the western suburb of St. Louis, Mo., was burned early yesterday morning. Most of the furniture was saved. Loss, $50,000; insured in the Home, of New-York, for $5,000, the Insurance Company of North America for $9,000, and in the Phœnix, of Connecticut, for $5,000.

A committee of three gentlemen appointed by parties in the Black Hills who have suffered loss by the destruction of property by the military have brought suit at Omaha, Neb., against the Government officers who destroyed it. The damages claimed are $22,000.

Joseph P. Gardner, a son of one of the leading real estate owners of Boston, Mass., committed suicide at his Summer residence in Beverly, Friday night, by shooting.

The residence of Capt. Townley, Morris Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, entailing a loss of $5,000. The careless use of matches by a servant started the flames.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 13—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen on the lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley, with clear weather and north-west to north-east winds. South-west to south-east winds, rising barometer, and partly cloudy weather prevail in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with coast rains in the latter; high but decreasing pressure and warmer south-east winds in the North-west; southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers have risen at Memphis, Pittsburg, and Louisville, and fallen at Cincinnati and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States and the lower lakes, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, cooler, clear, and partly cloudy weather, except rain on the immediate Atlantic coast.

For the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	59°	64°	3:30 P. M.	85°	72°
6 A. M.	62°	60°	6 P. M.	83°	68°
9 A. M.	65°	63°	9 P. M.	76°	66°
12 M.	75°	72°	12 P. M.	72°	64°

Average temperature yesterday.......66⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......72⅛°
Average temperature for past week.......67°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year.......74 5-7°

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

William J. McAlpine, of Albany, is at the Hoffman House.

Major George W. Schofield, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rear Admiral Augustus L. Case, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Marquis De Bassano, of France, is at the Brevoort House.

Algernon Sartoris, son-in-law of the President, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd, of Washington, and William Durrant of the Boston *Transcript*, are at the Windsor Hotel.

R. de Pestel, Minister for the Netherlands at Washington; Amedee Van den Nest, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, and Gen. A. G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Every Warwick and Elmwood collar that is sold is perfect. This cannot be said of any other collar made.—*Exchange.*

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.—It is susceptible of easy proof that the sewing-machine has been a greater blessing to the American people than any invention of the present century. Nothing else has done so much to save the lives and health of the wives and mothers and the patient, overworked women of the land who, as a class, most needed relief from the burdens of every-day life. Every father and husband fails in his duty if he neglects to endow his house with such a triumph of science as the Wilson Shuttle Sewing-machine. It is the cheapest and best sewing-machine ever offered. It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Fourth street, Brooklyn; No. 4 Newark avenue, Jersey City; No. 764 Eighth avenue, and at "Macy's," New-York. This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

LORD.—French cleaning and dyeing. Elegant cleaning and dyeing at moderate prices; send by express or otherwise. Principal office No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.—*Advertisement.*

A Luxury,

To have teeth drawn as it is done without pain at Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

64. No Cure No Pay. 64.

Contracts made for cleaning hotels, ships, and private houses of bedbugs, roaches, and all other insects.

Send for circulars and sample bottles at fifty cents a piece. B. ISAACSEN, No. 64 Fulton st., New York.

Bunker Hill Centennial Shoes AND OUTFITS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Go to Brooks, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50; children's shoes, best, very cheap; gents' pump and sewed shoes a specialty; the largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City at low prices. No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads, or flesh-worms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great skin medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

The Dent Family.

Everybody knows that "dent" is the French for tooth. Therefore, when we say the Dent Family are doing well it will be understood that the teeth of the people are being improved by Sozodont.

Man Shot.—HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway, would have notified Mr. Schute, of Brooklyn, who was shot by a burglar; the instant his window was broken open the burglar would have been alarmed and never entered.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant wedding and ball cards, foreign note-papers, &c. Established 1840.

Deshler's Pills are the Best and Safest Remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Lundborg's Perfumes Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets. Indispensable to every lady's toilet.

No Medicine ever had Stronger Recommendations for its intrinsic merit than the Peruvian Syrup.

Pomeroy's Finger Pads and Water Pads for ruptures by far the best in use. 744 Broadway, N. Y.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

DURELL—GEBHARD.—At Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, the 8th inst., by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rector of Trinity Parish, MARY SEITZ GEBHARD, of Schoharie, N. Y., and EDWARD H. DURELL.

GIBBES—HUNTER.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Morristown, N. J., June 12, 1875, by Rev. Robert N. Merritt, of St. Peter's Church, ALLEN S. GIBBES, of Charleston, S. C., to ADELINE M. HUNTER, daughter of the late Dr. Abraham T. Hunter, of St. John's square, New-York.

☞ Morristown and Dover papers please copy.

MAJOR—OLWELL.—On Wednesday, June 9, 1875, Church St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., by Rev. Father Merrick, S. J., DUNCAN K. MAJOR and KATE M. OLWELL.

DIED.

BERRIAN.—Thursday evening, June 10, LAVINIA WELCH, widow of the late Isaac B. Berrian, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, John Sniffin, No. 5 East 42d st., on Sunday, June 13, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Rye, Monday.

COIT.—At 2 o'clock this morning, June 11, Mrs. EMILY COIT, wife of William A. Coit.

Funeral services on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 388 Atlantic av., Brooklyn, near Bond st. All relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DECATUR.—In this City, on Friday, June 11, after a long and painful illness, ANDREW JACKSON DECATUR, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 157 West 44th st., on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

ELLISON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 11, JANE HARMAN, daughter of the late Francis Harman Ellison and sister of Commodore Francis B. Ellison, United States Navy.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, State st., near Bond, Brooklyn, on Monday, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GOODALE.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, 12th inst., SAMUEL H. GOODALE, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Culver av., West Bergen, N. J., on Monday, 14th inst., at 4 P. M.

☞ Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

HILL.—At his residence, South Norwalk, Conn., June 10, of pneumonia, EBENEZER HILL, aged 77 years, 8 months.

Funeral Monday, June 14, at 2:30 P. M.

HOWE.—On Tuesday, June 8, of diphtheria, JOHN WESLEY, eldest son of Silas B. and Margaret J. Howe, aged 6 years and 2 months.

LAWRENCE.—At her residence, No. 130 Madison av., on Thursday evening, June 10, ROSETTA LAWRENCE, widow of Joseph Lawrence, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, on Monday, 14th inst., at 10 A. M.

LEVERICH.—At Aspinwall, May 18, LIZZIE M., wife of James H. Leverich, of puerperal fever, in the 28th year of her age.

MILLS.—On the 10th inst., suddenly, S. A. MILLS, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 111 East 34th st., Sunday, 13th, at 3:30 P. M.

POTTER.—On Saturday morning, June 12, W. HENRY POTTER, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 43 West 17th st., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock.

PUTNEY.—Of consumption, at Shelburne Falls, Mass., June 7, 1875, LOUIS V. PUTNEY, a member of the Bar of this City, aged about 32 years.

ROWE.—On Friday morning, June 11, ALONZO ROWE, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his father, Robert I. Brown, No. 146 West 44th st., on Monday, June 14, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

RYERSON.—At his residence, Newton, N. J., on Friday, the 11th inst., MARTIN RYERSON, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, and late Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 11:15 o'clock A. M. The friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SHRADY.—JOHN SHRADY, on Thursday, June 10, aged 92 years and 13 days.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 38 East 32d st., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited without further notice.

ULRICK.—On Saturday, June 12, CELESTE J. WHEELER, wife of the late William T. Ulrick.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, George C. Taylor, No. 155 West 12th st., on Monday, June 14, at 4 P. M. Interment at New-Rochelle.

WARREN.—Suddenly, at the residence of her son, at Springfield, Mass., June 8, MARY WARREN, widow of Moses Warren, late of Troy, N. Y., aged 83 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE REGARD MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP as invaluable for the purposes for which it is designed, and would have it if its price were double what it is now. We shall do all in our power to introduce it among our friends and acquaintances. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels; gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

WE WOULD SAY TO EVERY MOTHER who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little one immediately, will allay all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, and cures wind colic. By relieving the child from pain, it allows it quiet, natural sleep, and comforts the mother.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1875.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.—THE BATTALION will assemble at Delmonico's, corner of 5th av. and 14th st., on WEDNESDAY, 16th June, in full uniform, to proceed to Boston to join in the ceremonies of the "Centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill."

Line will be formed at 12:30 o'clock P. M. and march promptly at 1 o'clock P. M. up 5th av. to 42d st. and Grand Central Depot.

The special train will leave the depot at 2 o'clock P. M., via Springfield, at which place plenty of time will be allowed for supper.

During the stay in Boston, the association, uniformed and ununiformed, will be quartered at the St. James Hotel. It is expected to arrive in Boston about 11 o'clock P. M., and returning will leave by special train on the 18th between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M.

No servants will be allowed excepting those provided by the committee.

Members are requested to carry as little baggage as possible, which must be delivered to the Quartermaster at the "Coffee-room" of Delmonico's between 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. Tags, upon which must be written the owner's name and company designation, have been printed by the Quartermaster, and must be attached to each piece of baggage to prevent loss and trouble. The fatigue cap will be worn suspended by the upper button of the coat upon the right hip.

The ununiformed members of the association are cordially invited to participate in the excursion, and those intending to do so will please meet the uniformed battalion at the depot.

Members are reminded of the drill on Thursday evening, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the State Arsenal.

By order MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding V. N. G.

CHS. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

ROBERT E. KELLY & CO., HORACE R. KELLY & CO., (Successors,) No. 178 Pearl st., New-York, sole agents in the United States for the celebrated cigars of the

FIGARO

brand. A large assortment of various sizes just received and is now offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY

Comprising a very choice and select collection of works in the various departments of literature. Many illustrated works in fine bindings. Scarce and valuable.

The whole to be sold by auction MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 14 and 15, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

FURNITURE.

Families will find it to their interest to call and examine the fine stock, newest styles, selling below cost, at Mr. WM. H. LEE'S ware-rooms, Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st., near Greenwich st., and No. 277 Canal st., one door from Broadway, New-York.

THE IMP DYSPEPSIA CEASES TO TORMENT those who use MILK of MAGNESIA, a mild, pleasant, and effective remedy, which is never violent, but always decisive in its effects. There is nothing like it for relieving heartburn, flatulence, sour stomach, and headache, caused by indigestion. Sold by all druggists.

IRVING BENSON, M. D., PROFESSIONAL rubber and medical manipulator: the worst cases of chronic diseases solicited. For particulars, address M. D., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIOEEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On WEDNESDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, great sale of elegant household furniture.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—"REAsonable Reasons for Total Abstinence," will be the subject of an address by Rev. R. S. MacArthur, (Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church,) at De Garmo Hall, 14th st. and 5th av., Sunday, June 13, at 3 P. M.; good music; the public cordially invited. J. B. GIBBS, President. L. C. COLE, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D ST., CORNER 4TH AV.—Special services this (Sunday) evening at 7:30 o'clock; Messrs. Jesup, Wetmore, Morse, Bussing, Sage, Pinkney, Stokes, Dooly, Vermilye, and Taylor, delegates to the recent Richmond (Va.) Convention, will take part in the exercises.

AT NO. 62 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, ROOM No. 4.—Granite monuments of any design cut from the best Quincy granite; cemetery lots inclosed with granite posts, chains, &c.; satisfaction guaranteed. Estimates and plans for the same furnished. L. C. HILDRETH.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Divine services with sermon on Sunday at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer at 4 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Sunday, June 13, services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free in the evening.

AT STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, June 13, Rev. W. H. Leavell, of Mississippi, will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, 57th st., near 8th av., JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor. MORNING SERVICE AT 11. NO EVENING SERVICE.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Divine service Sunday, June 13, litany, holy communion and sermon at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADIson av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; divine services—Morning at 10:30; afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway.—Open all Summer. Sundays, 7, 10, 10:45, (high celebration,) 4. Vespers daily. 7 A. M., Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. Mr. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, will preach at 11 A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The best of living story-writers.—*New-York Independent.*

GEORGE MACDONALD'S Forthcoming Serial Story, ST. GEORGE AND ST. MICHAEL: A Tale of THE CIVIL WARS OF ENGLAND.

George MacDonald's new story—his latest and best—commenced in the *Christian Union*, in the issue of April 14. The publishers of the *Christian Union* feel that in securing for its readers the exclusive privilege of enjoying this freshest fruit of MacDonald's genius they are assured of one more claim for the paper upon the cordial welcome and hearty friendship of its subscribers. MacDonald is known as a writer of most fascinating and delightful style—original, strong, rich in humor, tender in feeling, a master of portrayal of the human heart, both in its earthly passions and its longings and aspirations for "the things of the Spirit."

Nearly all of his novels, as well as his poems, are Scotch in scene and characters; but in the coming story he takes up the English civil wars, and gives vivid pictures of the stirring and romantic scenes of that turbulent period. The opportunity is improved to the full by this ingenious and masterly novelist.

SOME CRITICAL OPINIONS.

The charms and value of Mr. MacDonald's work need not be sought. They present themselves unasked for in the tender beauty of his descriptions, whether of nature or of life and character, in his almost superhuman insight into the workings of the human heart, and in his unceasing fertility of thought and happy exactitude of illustration.—*Pall Mall Gazette, (London.)*

Emerson says that honest men make the earth wholesome. MacDonald does more; he makes the earth a bit heavenly.—*Edward Eggleston.*

There is a freshness and a beauty in his style which would make his writing delightful reading, even were his stories not so remarkable for compact construction and well-sustained interest.—*Inquirer, (Philadelphia.)*

He has the greatest delicacy of fancy with the greatest vigor of imagination. He is a dramatist, too, who can give the most vivid individuality to characters conceived with the rarest originality. But all his powers of mind and heart are consecrated to the service of humanity.—*Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.*

After all, the supreme interest of MacDonald's novels is found * * * in the personality of the writer revealed everywhere in lofty or subtle thought, in noble sentiment, and in lovely feeling.—*Daily Transcript, (Boston.)*

Mr. MacDonald's quality is genius, and genius sees what others think about. In his intuitions, in his deep religiousness, and more than all in his sublime moral sense, George MacDonald is nearer to being a prophet than any man of our time. * * * It is MacDonald's insight into the spiritual struggle of the human heart, it is his revelation of the hidden secrets of souls striving after God, that make his stories so powerful for good.—*Independent, (New-York.)*

The Librarian of the New-York Mercantile Library reports a marked increase in the popularity of George MacDonald's stories. He is compelled constantly to replace worn-out volumes; and, notwithstanding fresh copies are constantly placed upon the shelves, it is impossible to supply the demand.—*Daily Union, (Brooklyn.)*

He looks at life wholly from within, and no writer ever saw the inner life with a clearer vision. He is the master of the school of seers. In this we must put him in a higher category than the school of Dickens, who see life only without. To Dickens the outer form of life is everything—he has no other symbols for psychological facts, when he perceives them at all, than their expression in manner and appearance. We must put Dickens first in his class, and MacDonald first in his class.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

THE NEW STORY

Will be issued exclusively in the *Christian Union.* It commences April 14—the Monthly Illustrated Number. Back numbers of this charming story will be sent to new subscribers for a short time only. Renewals and subscriptions should therefore be sent in promptly, that there may be no delay or dissatisfaction in receipt of papers after the story commences. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3. Twenty cents must also be included for United States legal postage. Remit in check, draft on New-York, or postal money order. Currency mailed is at the sender's risk!

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NEW BOOKS.

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Describing real houses and real People. By E. C. GARDNER, author of "Homes and How to Make Them." Square 12mo. Fully illustrated. Price, $2.

"Homes and How to Make Them" has made the domestic study of house-building remarkably popular. Mr. Gardner's new book is even more practical in its suggestions and instructions for building comfortable and attractive homes, and is no less fresh and humorous.

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Poems translated from the German, French, Latin and Persian. By J. F. C. and L. C. Saunterer's Series. $1 25.

A charming volume of short poems, so admirably translated as to preserve in a rare degree the vigor and grace of the originals.

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***For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.*

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY. Madison av. and 42d st. Hours of service at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. CLEMENT M. BUTLER, D. D., Professor in the Divinity College at Philadelphia, will preach. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, (Protestant Episcopal.) East 25th st., near Madison av. Morning service, 10:30 o'clock. Evening service, 7:45 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, "Some Suggestions Concerning the Next World." Evening, a Bible reading, "The Spirit of God." Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3. Social singing-class, Thursday evening.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH st.—Holy communion, 7:30; morning prayer and sermon, by Dr. Thompson, 10:30; evening prayer, with sermon, 8 o'clock.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st. Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach at both services. All cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M., and Bible reading at 7:45 evening. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Cordial invitation to strangers.

GRACE BAPTIST CHAPEL, 29TH ST., WEST of 9th av.—Rev. Robert Cameron, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Baptism at close of evening service. All invited.

HAS THE DAY DAWNED?—THE SPECIAL messenger of the King of Kings will preach the word of prophecy on Sunday at 3 P. M. in the University, Washington square. Seats free. Subject—"The Time and Manner of the Great Day of God."

MRS. F. O. HYSER, LECTURES FOR Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum at 2:30 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGIAN,) No. 114 East 35th st.—Rev. John Doughty, of San Francisco, will preach to-day at 11 A. M.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st., opposite Booth's Theatre, on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Love and Light."

REV. WILLIAM P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av. All welcome.

REV. DR. BOARDMAN, WHO HAS JUST returned from England, will speak of the great revival in London at Grace Baptist Chapel, 29th st., west of 9th av., in the morning.

REV. E. H. KRANS PREACHES THIS EVENing at 8 o'clock, in St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av. Other services at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., and for deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M. Free seats.

REV. J. RYLAND KENDRICK, D. D., OF Poughkeepsie, will preach Sunday, June 13, morning and evening, in Trinity Baptist Church, 55th st., near Lexington av.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE BACcalaureate sermon before the class of '75 will be delivered on Sunday evening, June 13, by Rev. Dr. T. D. Anderson, in the First Baptist Church, Park av. and 39th st., at 7:45 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George P. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:45. Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D., will preach Sunday, June 13, morning and evening. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; children's singing school 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH., 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30; children's, 3 P. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) 8, with sermon in the course on "The Worship of the Church in its Internal Structure and External Aspect." Strangers welcomed.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SEXTON.—A PERSON WHO IS THOROUGHLY competent and can give best of references desires a position as sexton. Address Sexton, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION, NO. 260 Greene st., has been laboring for nine years to rescue fallen women, and has proved a great blessing to many of this class. The society is in need of funds to carry it through the Summer; any donation sent to the Treasurer, Mr. Thomas P. Cummings, No. 107 Duane st., will be thankfully acknowledged.

UNITY CHAPEL, BROOKLYN, CLASSON, near Atlantic av., Rev. Stephen H. Camp, Pastor.—James Freeman Clarke will preach in this church Sunday, June 13, morning and evening. Subject at 10:30 A. M.—"Grace; what it is and what it does." Subject at 7:45 P. M.—"How Jesus is a Master."

WORKING MEN'S TRAINS.

CHEAP AND RAPID TRANSIT FOR THE POOR.

AN APPEAL OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND DWELLING REFORM ASSOCIATIONS TO THE RAILROADS LEADING TO THIS CITY—THE FULL SUCCESS OF CHEAP MORNING AND EVENING TRAINS ON THE RAILROADS CENTRING IN BOSTON AND LONDON.

It will be remembered that at the close of a joint meeting of the Public Health and Dwelling Reform Associations held recently, and which was addressed by Dr. Stephen Smith, Health Commissioner, upon "Suburban Homes for Working Men," a committee was appointed to urge upon the railroads that radiate from this City the propriety of adopting the cheap morning and evening train system which has been so successful in England and Massachusetts. The committee, after collecting all accessible statistics upon this subject, concluded to begin their labors by a general address to the Presidents and Directors of the railroad corporations indicated. That document is given below:

GENTLEMEN: We address you as a committee on behalf of the Public Health and Dwelling Reform Associations of this City—organizations devoted to the advancement of measures designed to improve the health and social condition of the people. At a recent joint meeting of these associations the subject of providing homes for the laboring classes in the suburbs was discussed and the conclusion reached that the only obstacle to the settlement of large numbers of families now living in crowded tenements on the unoccupied lands along the railroads that lead out of the City, is the high rates of fare. Rapid transit is already secured on these roads, but not cheap transit within the limits of the means of the laboring man. So impressed were these associations with the importance of taking immediate steps to secure cheap as well as rapid transit for our excessive tenement-house population, that this committee was directed to wait upon you at the earliest practicable moment and urge the adoption of cheap morning and evening trains. This proposition embodies no novel and untried experiment. Cheap trains for the benefit of the poor have been adopted in other cities, and have not proved unremunerative to the railroad corporations engaged in the enterprise. We beg to call your attention to these experiments:

As early as 1861 the British Parliament took its first step toward requiring railroads entering London to run cheap morning and evening trains for the benefit of laboring people. Since that date all the railroads entering London have been required to adopt the system. The carriages devoted to working men are all of the third class; each workman is allowed to carry not to exceed a given number of pounds weight of tools; the fare varies on the different roads, being as low as four and a half cents (currency) for twenty miles; the rate of speed is from twelve to sixteen miles per hour. These trains have proved remunerative to the roads and of the greatest benefit to the poor. Large and thriving towns have sprung up along these roads, filled with the families of working men employed in the city. And so punctual is the laboring man resident in the country to his business in the city, owing to the certain movements of trains, that latterly city employers have come to prefer them to the residents of the city.

In 1871 Josiah Quincy, of Boston, petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts "to consider the justice, legality, and expediency of compelling all the railroads terminating in Boston to run what are called working men's trains, morning and evening, at very reduced rates." In the following year a law was passed requiring every railroad running out from Boston to furnish a morning train in and an evening train out on the plan of cheap fares. But, without appealing to the law, Mr. Quincy, with Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., President of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and others, prevailed upon the managers of the Eastern Railroad to try the experiment in November, 1872. The trains run to Lynn, twelve miles distant, the first incoming train leaving Lynn at 5:30 o'clock A. M., the second at 6:30 o'clock A. M., the evening outgoing trains leaving Boston at 5 o'clock and 6:30 o'clock P. M. The fare was fixed at five cents for the whole distance, or any part of it, tickets being sold in sheets of twenty, and no money being taken on the cars. The following statement from the Railroad Commissioners' report, 1875, page 26, gives the statistics of the road for 1873 and 1874:

1873.	Passengers.	Receipts.
Regular trains	381,461	$52,182 79
Working men's trains	187,016	9,350 80
Total	568,477	$61,533 59
1874.	Passengers.	Receipts.
Regular trains	468,920	$60,610 60
Working men's trains	266,560	13,328 00
Total	735,480	$73,938 60

It appears that the gain resulting from working men's trains for 1874 was eighty-seven per cent., and the total gain to the road for 1874, compared with 1872, was 140 per cent. The Commissioners remark: "If the rate of progress which has hitherto been maintained is continued the indications are that in another year the Eastern Railroad working men's trains will be found to be among the most remunerative per mile which leave the City of Boston."

The objections which railroad companies make to cheap trains are twofold: First, that they will diminish the travel on regular trains; second, that they cannot be remunerative, owing to the wear and tear. In reply to the first objection, the Commissioners state that "the statistics of the several stations served by the cheap trains very clearly showed that those trains had not diminished the receipts by the regular trains, nor drawn passengers from them, but that they had apparently called a new class of travel into existence which, if it had any effect at all on other and regular travel, seemed rather to stimulate and develop it." They add the significant remark: "The introduction of the system of cheap trains has largely extended on the Eastern Road the area in which labor can seek employment. The working man can now daily carry his labor to any point where he can find a market for it, from Lynn to Boston. As a consequence of this the population moves much more. Men and women go in one class of trains and return in another, and they go and return far more frequently than formerly, and for reasons of less importance. The habit of traveling is acquired, and once acquired it will not limit itself to any particular mode of travel." The second objection, viz., that the "wear and tear" of such trains would sink all profit, has been proved to be equally groundless. The cost of running a train from Boston to Lynn is $14 14, or $1.088 per mile. The cheap trains not only paid their expenses, but earned a net profit at the rate of $7 15 per trip, or fifty-five cents per mile run. Another important fact appears in this report bearing upon this subject: the average net earnings of passenger trains on the same road during the year were 43.4 cents per train mile, showing that the cheap five-cent train was fourteen per cent. more profitable than the average passenger train.

We submit these facts to your consideration in the belief that they prove conclusively that cheap trains may be run in the interest of the railroad companies as well as of the laboring man. And such is the opinion of one the best authorities in all that pertains to railroad economy in this country. Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., writes to one of the committee, under date of May 19, as follows: "That such trains in and out of New-York City would pay, I do not doubt; that they will soon be in use I am confident. Similar trains are to be placed on the Old Colony Road, in and out of Boston, during the coming month of June."

It gives us pleasure to notice, in conclusion, the interesting fact that railroad corporations have thus far adopted cheap trains at the solicitations of citizens engaged in the effort to improve the homes of the poor of cities, and have not waited for legal compulsion. The Earl of Derby states that the "London, Chatham and Dover Line voluntarily adopted the principle on his motion, by agreeing to run trains morning and evening, a distance of ten miles, for one shilling a week." Three companies at the instance of Lord Edburg and others, "consented to convey not less than 1,000 passengers a day from any place within ten miles of London and back for two pence a day." And we have already stated that the Eastern Railroad of Boston adopted cheap trains at the request of citizens. In laying before you these facts, as the basis of an appeal in behalf of the laboring men of New-York for cheap trains to homes along the lines of your roads, we are discharging a most important duty, and in the same spirit which actuated the citizens of London and Boston. Upward of half a million people in this City live in houses not their own. Though they pay exorbitant rents these homes are necessarily the abodes of disease, vice, and crime. And yet, within half an hour's ride of the depots, are vast tracts of unoccupied lands, capable of accommodating in healthy, individual homes, five times the number of families which now crowd to suffocation the tenement-houses. We trust you will act with the same enlightened liberality which has characterized the other railroad companies above mentioned, and inaugurate a system of cheap morning and evening trains for working people, running a distance of not less than twenty miles from the depots.

(Signed,)
PARKE GODWIN,
D. B. EATON,
C. E. CHANDLER,
STEPHEN SMITH.

ELEPHANTS IN CEYLON.

The London *Times* says: "By the last accounts from Ceylon we hear that the Governor, with the full concurrence of the Secretary of State, has issued a prohibition against the destruction of elephants. This has already caused disappointment to sundry sporting travelers, and it is as well that it should be generally known that others who are intent on the slaughter of big game may direct their steps elsewhere. The wholesale and wanton destruction of these useful and intelligent animals, which has too long prevailed, has at length aroused the attention of the Colonial Government. They ought to be largely employed in public works; their strength, which enables them to draw stones of huge magnitude, and to place them with ease wherever required, renders elephant work far more valuable and substantial than that of the weak Indian laborers employed on the roads and irrigation works in Ceylon. It is particularly in the construction of bridges that the value of elephants is manifest. Nothing can be more interesting than to watch the docility and intelligence of these great creatures in the performance of their task, now dragging, now pushing, to the exact spot gigantic stones and placing them in their appointed position with the accuracy of a mason.

Of late, unfortunately, the strength of the elephant department in Ceylon has dwindled down to the half of its full complement, and from every province where works of any importance were going on demands come in for the assistance of elephants, but in vain. Formerly well-trained elephants were not difficult to purchase; many were owned by private persons, but still more by the representatives of the Buddhist temples, who let them out for hire when not wanted for religious processions. Now none of any value can be procured. The native headmen report that elephants are disappearing, and the wanton massacres of them in those parts of the island where there is sufficient population to capture them by a kraal have rendered it unlikely that the public want can be supplied by this means. No doubt they can be supplied by the employment of elephant-catchers; but the cruelties practiced on the wretched animals by this process, in which hardly one in three survives the tying-up operations after the elephants are noosed, induce the Government to resort to it as seldom as possible.

In former days the number and boldness of the elephants rendered their destruction a matter of necessity; now they are fully alive to their danger, and instinctively keep away, as a general rule, from villages, where they know they will be encountered with firearms. Complaints, no doubt, sometimes come in that an outlying crop has been ravaged, in which case the punishment of the invaders is permitted. Rewards are also given for the destruction of rogue elephants, who occupy for a time some particular road, put to flight the post runners, and tear open the bags, which are abandoned to them to divert their attention. The letters scattered about are shown by the runners in attestation of their story. It has, however, been remarked that, though ordinary letters in such cases are recovered, the registered letters have some particular attraction to the animal, and are carried off by him into the jungle.

In these circumstances it has been found necessary to put a stop to the issue of licenses to shoot and capture, except for Government purposes, for some time to come; and it is desirable that sporting adventurers should be apprised that their only chance of being allowed a shot at an elephant in Ceylon is in the case of a notorious rogue, or of a herd indulging in too frequent visits to irrigation works and consequent destruction of the dams."

THE POTATO CROP DOOMED.

APPEARANCE OF THE COLORADO BEETLE, OR POTATO BUG, ALONG THE LACKAWAXEN AND DELAWARE RIVERS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MILFORD, Penn., Thursday, June 10, 1875.

The genuine Colorado beetles, or potato bugs, have made their appearance along the Lackawaxen and Delaware Rivers. They are somewhat larger than the beetles which infested the potato fields last Summer, are flat on one side, which is covered with legs, and the back is oval, striped, and shines likes silver. They are as numerous as the sands upon the sea-shore, and eat of every green plant with which they come in contact. They commit their ravages by day and burrow in the ground at night. It is a very common thing to take from fifty to a hundred of these pests from a single hill of potatoes, and this is no sooner done than a fresh crop will come and take the place of those removed. From present appearances, the entire potato crop along these rivers is doomed to destruction.

DRY GOODS.

KINZEY'S CLEARING SALE.

Spring and Summer Goods.
10,000 straw, chip and shade Hats, 25c. up.
French Bonnets, half price.
5,000 Hat Scarfs, 25c. up.
Silk Ties, 15c. to 75c.
Millinery Silks very low.

BARGAINS IN TRIMMINGS.

RIBBONS.

25,000 yards all silk Ribbons, 5c. to 25c. yard.

SASH RIBBONS.

50c. Sash Ribbons, 25c. yard.
75c. Sash Ribbons, 39c. yard.
$1 Sash Ribbons, 50c. yard.
$1 50 Sash Ribbons, 75c. yard.

CLEARING SALE.

LACES.

Thousands of yards of Real, Guipure, Yak, and Thread Laces.
Prices marked way down.
Llama Lace Shawls, Sacques, and Scarfs at your own price.
20,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries, from auction, 3c. to 50c. yard.
Our stock of Piques, Muslins, Damasks, Towels, Napkins, and Towelings closing out.
20,000 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs closing out.

CLEARING SALE.

Bargains in Hosiery,
Parasols,
and Sun Umbrellas.
Closing at popular prices.
Bargains in Ladies', Misses', and Infants' Underwear.

GLOVES.

20,000 pairs Ladies' and Misses' English Berlin Gloves, 11c. pair.
Our two-button Kid Gloves, 75c. to $2. Every pair warranted.
Lots of Kid Gloves, 25c. to 50c. pair.

TOILET DEPARTMENT.

New styles in Back Combs.

FANS.

15,500 fine Japanese Fans, 3c. up.
12,000 Linen Fans, 5c. each.
12,000 Silk and Ivory Fans, 25c.
10,000 extra fine Paris Fans, 50c. to $30.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.

Bargains in Necklaces, Sets, Lockets, Earrings, Chains, &c.
2,000 Chatelaines, reduced from $1 to 25c. each.
Special bargains.
Closing out 300 boxes Fine French Flowers, 10c. to 98c., spray.
Perfumery, Powder, Soap, &c.
Clearing out bargains in every department.

WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,
Corner 9th st.

HELP WANTED.

ASTUDIOUS YOUNG MAN, GOOD REFERENCES, can secure a position in first-class City law office, with opportunity of promotion; no salary first year; promptness indispensable. Address LEX, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN TO GO FORTY MILES into the country; one as laundress, and to help with the chamber-work and mending, the other as waitress and chamber-maid; location healthy and pleasant; wages $12 and $10; references desired. Apply on Saturday from 3 to 5 o'clock, and on Monday from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 618 Henry st., opposite Third place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE WOMEN TO DO THE work of a small family in the suburbs of the City; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; a good home and liberal wages for first-class help; none others need apply. Address H., Box No. 2,589, stating name and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress, well recommended. Call at No. 16 East 36th st.

WANTED.—A MAN COOK; MUST BE ACTIVE and intelligent. Apply at No. 190 Cherry st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS SEAMstress in a public institution in City; one competent to take entire charge of the work department, and can cut and fit boys' and girls' clothing; may apply r address No. 9 East 14th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY GOING TO ENGLAND CAN OBTAIN an excellent Protestant servant, (never seasick,) who will give her services during the passage, in exchange for her fare. Address Post Office Box No. 184 Astoria, Long Island, (present employer's.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING, or Waiting.—By a very nice, neat young French girl; very competent in either capacity; has two years' reference from last place, to which her employers can refer. To be seen at the French Bureau, No. 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman; is a first-class chamber-maid and nurse; also family seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a young German Protestant girl; can take care children, do light house-work; for low wages; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY or country, by a neat, competent girl with good reference; understands dairy work and baking. Call at No. 951 6th av., above 53d st., in the store.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JUNE 14,

In the Rotunda,

20 CASES OF RICH, PLAIN-COLORED POULT DE SOIES AND

Faille Silks,

INCLUDING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SEAL BROWNS, from $1 50 per yard upward.

20 CASES

Fancy Silks,

AT THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES of 75c. and $1 per yard.

25 CASES

Black Silks,

ELEGANT QUALITIES, and the most CELEBRATED MAKES, from $1 per yard upward.

AND THEY WILL ALSO OPEN 25 CASES OF

Paris Novelties

FOR DRESSES AND COSTUMES, AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

1 CASE OF THE LATEST PARIS STYLE OF EMBROIDERED

Sacques, Tabliers, &c

THE FIRST IMPORTED.

Their Friends, Customers, and residents of neighboring cities should not neglect THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPLY THEIR WANTS AT PRICES VERY MUCH LOWER than similar qualities have been sold this season.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

POPULAR TRADE.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 14,

On the Fourth avenue Section,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED

Cashmere Sacques,

HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, commencing at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE of $3 each upward, about ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

Shawls, Seaside Wraps,

AND EVERY VARIETY of SEASONABLE and USEFUL ARTICLES AT SIMILARLY LOW PRICES.

Dress Goods.

3,000 PIECES PRINTED PERCALES, HANDSOME DESIGNS, FAST COLORS, at 6 pence per yard.

BLACK AND BROCHE WHITE GRENADINES at 12 1-2c. per yard.

A HANDSOME LINE OF POPLINS at 20c. per yard upward.

CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS, ALL WOOL, ONLY 40c. per yard; package price, 50c.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION WILL AMPLY REPAY.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; understands cooking thoroughly, and is a first-class washer and ironer; has excellent City reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; good bread and biscuit maker; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class dress-maker for the Summer or permanently with a private family; City or country; or would take work at home; satisfactory reference. Address M. E. R., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; by the day or week; perfect fit guaranteed. Address A. D., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESSMAKING.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address M. K., Box No. 314, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESSMAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER would go out by the day or take work home; suits made at moderate prices; best City reference. Apply at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker a few families to sew for by the day. Address Lavonia, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, OF many years' experience in house-work in general, and has a long reference from last place; ladies can refer to her last and former employers. Can be seen at French Office, No. 602 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR CHARGE OF HOUSE for Summer.—By a respectable woman who can give best references in this City. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER, OR COOK AND HOUSEkeeper.—By an Englishwoman who thoroughly understands her business; Protestant; town or country; hotel or private family. Address J. H., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; City or country. Call or address A. W., No. 42 East 32d st.

NURSES.—BY TWO YOUNG RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, who have just arrived from France and who have resided several years in England, to take care of children out of arms; can speak English, French, and German fluently; good seamstresses. Address L. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman to take entire charge of a young infant from its birth; understands bringing it up on the bottle; will be highly recommended in this City; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 111 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGH NURSE, THE CARE OF an invalid for the Summer in the country; is able to take charge of any kind of sickness; is a Protestant. Address by letter, Mrs. R., No. 222 Madison st., Room No. 24.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND A thorough, responsible, and trustworthy nurse, an English Protestant, whom she has known for many years; she is a respectful and respectable person. Apply after 12 o'clock at No. 345 6th av., millinery store.

NURSE.—BY A LADY WITH A FRESH BREAST OF milk, to go as wet nurse in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 309 East 44th st., second floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, FOND OF children; no objection to the country. Address Anne Mavor, No. 230 East 34th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A first-class waitress or chamber-maid; reference from present employer. Call at No. 9 West 24th st.

WALKER'S PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 153 EAST 39TH ST.—Parties wishing good reliable servants, for City or country, cannot fail to be suited at this office.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing and ironing; has good reference. Inquire in the store, 331 East 32d st.

MALES

A MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANT, WISH to take care of a gentleman's City residence during the Summer months; has the best of City reference; can also be recommended from the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th st. and 6th av. Call or address No. 49 West 18th st.

A SHORT-HAND WRITER, WITH GOOD reference from one of the first law offices in the City, desires employment at a moderate salary. Address E., No. 34 West 24th st.

A YOUNG AMERICAN BOY, AGED SIXTEEN, in a lawyer's or merchant's office; best City reference. Address Edwin Lawrence, No. 230 East 34th st.

CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS SHIPPING clerk, collector, or light porter; has unexceptionable reference, and good security. Address G. H. F., Box No. 200 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man, of nice size and respectable appearance, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; is a very reliable driver; willing and obliging; has excellent City references. Address J., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

6TH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

Great Reduction of Prices

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT THROUGHOUT THE ESTABLISHMENT.

ALL OUR SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS MARKED DOWN.

All our STRAW GOODS MARKED DOWN.

All our MILLINERY GOODS MARKED DOWN.

All our HAMBURG NETS AND LACES MARKED DOWN.

In our *Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Departments,* the largest selection of LADIES' LINEN SUITS, LADIES' BABTISTE SUITS, LADIES' LAWN SUITS, LADIES' CAMBRIC SUITS, BABTISTE OVERSKIRTS AND JACKETS, LAWN OVERSKIRTS AND JACKETS, LINEN OVERSKIRTS AND JACKETS, LACE OVERSKIRTS AND JACKETS, IN ALL PRICES AND STYLES, at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

Per steam-ship Donau, Three cases of

Paris and Vienna Fans.

Entirely new designs, from 68c. upward. With a Large line of JAPANESE AND LINEN FANS. Very low prices.

In our HOSIERY DEPARTMENT a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BALBRIGGAN, STRIPED, LISLE THREAD, AND COTTON HOSIERY, in all qualities and prices.

GOSSAMER AND GAUZE UNDERWEAR in all styles, for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, AT LOW PRICES. Ladies preparing to leave the City will find all our departments very complete with the best and most standard qualities of goods, at greatly reduced prices.

STERN BROTHERS,
6TH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

WHITE AND LINEN GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING, NOTIONS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY, RIBBONS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, BOOKS, Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Toys, Dolls, Trimmings, Worsteds, House Furnishing, Keeping, and Ornamenting Goods.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND WOODEN WARE.

LA FORGE KID GLOVE, 2-BUTTON, 98c., warranted. GLOVE-FITTING SEAMLESS SHOE, at $4 99. Catalogues and samples sent free to any address. Orders by mail attended to with special care.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV. N. Y.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES JUST IMPORTED. PATTERNS with CLOTH MODELS now ready. "Sea-Shore," "Baltic," "Croquet," and "Don't Care" TOILETS. Very desirable for these days.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Important sale of

SILKS.

Will offer on MONDAY, June 14, their magnificent collection of Black, Colored, and Fancy Silks at prices much more favorable than goods of the same character have ever been offered in this country.

BLACK SILKS.

No goods but those on which the utmost reliance for durability can be placed kept in this stock.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

100 PIECES CHECKED AND STRIPED SILKS marked down from $2 per yard to $1.
250 pieces BLACK SILKS, $1 25, marked down from $1 75.
Must be sold to diminish stock previous to alterations in department.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Great clearing sale of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS at an IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

Dress Goods, Camels' Hair Cloths, Mexicaine, Algerian Cloth, Grenadines, Organdies, Lawns, Cambrics, including the latest novelties, commencing on MONDAY, JUNE 14.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Are now offering their entire importations of Spring and Summer garments, comprising a choice and elegant assortment of Ladies' Suits, Overskirts, and Jackets, Cashmere Cloaks, &c., &c., &c., at a great reduction in prices. Also, 200 Jackets, for Children and Misses, in fine French Cassimeres, and elegantly made, at the lowest prices ever offered for similar garments in this City. A splendid variety of Ladies' and Children's Victoria Lawn, Pique, and Swiss Suits, at unusually attractive prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS,

Which we are now closing out at an immense reduction in prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will offer on MONDAY, June 14, a splendid stock of Black, Guipure, and French TRIMMING LACE and INSERTIONS, White and Ecru Cluny LACE and INSERTION; Black Thread and Guipure Parasol Covers; Valenciennes Edgings, Laces, and Insertions; Point, Point Applique, Duchesse and Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs; Sets, Scarfs, Ties, Bows, Ruffles, and Sacques; Black, Guipure, and Insertion Sacques; Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, and Bands.

Pique Embroidered Edgings and Insertions, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Crepe Lisse, Rufflings, Applique and Nottingham Tidies.

Also, a large stock of Ladies', Misses', and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, in Hemmed, Hemstitched, and Colored Borders.

Ladies' and Misses' Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, in Pearl, French Horn and Agate Handles, in all the leading colors.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Llama Lace Shawls,

GREAT BARGAINS.

Will offer on MONDAY, June 14, a magnificent assortment of LLAMA LACE SHAWLS and SACQUES at less than one-half their value.

Llama Lace Sacques from $5.
Llama Lace Shawls from $3 50.
Also, a full line of Spring and Summer SHAWLS at very attractive prices.

MILLER & GRANT.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, PLAIN AND JETTED.

NOVELTIES IN

BLACK AND ECRU GUIPURE NETS.

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for two years; is a careful driver, an excellent groom, strictly temperate, neat appearance; will be highly recommended in every particular. Address Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the business; also, the management and care of fast horses; has four years' best references from last employer; is temperate, willing, and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address J. K., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE Scotchman and wife, together in a private family; in City or country; the woman is a good cook and excellent laundress; the man a very careful coachman and inside servant; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AGED TWENty-eight years, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is a stylish driver; willing and obliging; first-class reference; City or country. Address J. S., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness, and is always willing and obliging, with the best City and country recommendations. Address J. K., Box No. 268, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; no objections to the country. Call for three days for J. C. H., at No. 8 East 31st st., livery stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as first-class coachman and groom; understands his business; the care of young and fast horses; best reference as to honesty and sobriety; is a stylish driver. Call or address No. 51½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, who has the best references for character and capabilities; would accept a situation as second coachman or assistant. Address J. B., at Brewster's factory, East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience; any satisfaction can be given as to character and respectability from gentlemen of distinction. Call or address, for two days, J. F., No. 51 East 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, who has the best references for character and capabilities; would accept a situation as second coachman or assistant. Call or address, on Monday, J. B., at Brewster's factory, East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman, who thorough understands his business; City or country; has good references; not afraid of work; willing to made himself useful. Call or address F., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; excellent references; can milk if required; country preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; is a thorough, good driver; excellent City references. Call or address J. C., care of J. B. Brewster, factory 25th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

DRIVER, GROOM, &c.—ON A FARM OR gentleman's place as driver and groom, plain gardener and generally useful man, by a faithful, industrious young man, (Protestant;) will be found intelligent, active and capable, and highly recommended. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

DRIVER &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH man and wife; the man as driver, farm hand, plain gardener, &c.; and wife as cook washer and ironer, or as general servant; are both reliable and capable help; speak English; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

FARMER OR CARPENTER.—BY A SINGLE Swede, speaking English; gives the best references as a competent, sober, industrious man; is willing; will come for low wages. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL gardener whose abilities will bear the strictest investigation regarding the various branches of his profession; wife will act as laundress, if required. Any lady or gentleman requiring the services of a first-class man will oblige by addressing K. L., Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD GARDENER, SINGLE man, who understands his business in every particular—green-house, graperies, vegetables, &c.; also, is a good propagator. Any person wanting the services of a good man can address T. Smith, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet to an invalid gentleman.—By a Belgian, aged twenty-nine; good recommendations. Call on or address Corneille Indruk, No. 4 Hall place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take charge of a small yacht, sail or steam. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT SINGLE man, gives best City references as a competent table waiter and servant; speaks English; knows his duties perfectly; is sober, tidy, and industrious. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family, or to work in a store or laundry; is willing and obliging; no objection to go with a family in the country; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address W. R., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; unexceptionable City references. Address R. C., Box No. 290, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—TO GO ABROAD AS TUTOR, WAITER or assistant in any capacity, by a young American Protestant of good character and classical education. Address SHORT-HAND WRITER, Box 193 *Times* Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A HOUSE FOR A KING FOR SALE—ON two lots of land; best corner on Park av., and finest situation in the City; equally adapted for a private residence, or an institution; house 37.6x75, four stories, interior arrangement very superior, and first-class in every respect; price exceedingly low, and terms easy. Apply at once, to OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.—NOS. 147 AND 149 East 22d st.—Valuable dwelling and factory property at auction, June 23. Maps, &c., at office. RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway. Sale absolute. Estate of Henry E. Sharp, deceased.

FOR SALE—IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD, AN eight-room cottage; modern improvements; in good neighborhood; on high ground, and convenient to horse and steam cars. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

THE NEW AND SUPERIOR HOUSES, NOS. 5 and 7 West 57th st., for sale cheap; others, all sizes, on and near 5th av., at prices to suit the times. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND FURNITURE ON easy terms, at No. 75 St. Mark's place; nineteen rooms, eight pantries, wash-house, three tubs. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

AN ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT, AND arranged large corner dwelling on Madison av. for sale or to let low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

LAUNDRY AND COOKING RANGES THAT heat the rooms above; economical, durable, warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beautiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

VILLA SITES.—THE LOVELIEST SCENERY within thirty miles of New-York; splendidly situated, on Hudson River at Rockland Lake; pure air, pure water, pure ice, and high ground, with twenty miles of river, lake, and mountain in full view, mingled in pictures of marvelous beauty, unequaled anywhere. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 71 Broadway, Room 95.

A SUPERB CHATEAU, IN COMPLETE ORder, with modern improvements; twenty rooms, barn, stable, orchard, garden, fruit, hothouse, farm-house, porter's lodge, &c., for sale, or would be rented, furnished, near Westfield Station, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Address A. A. D., Box No. 3,579 New-York Post Office.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, good soil, all in grass; good buildings, fine orchard, pure water, healthy location; five hours from New-York, on N. J. C. R. R., in Pennsylvania. Price, $4,000. Very cheap; terms to suit. D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A COMFORTABLE HOME—EASILY PAID FOR.—Circulars given, or mailed free, of cheap homes in Elizabeth, N. J. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR LET AT ROCKWAY, LONG ISLAND.—Cottage, eleven rooms; price $2,000; rent $150. NORTON, No. 85 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259, 261 Grand st.,

Corner Chrystie,

having reduced the prices of their entire stock of

LADIES' SACQUES AND SUITS,

invite the attention of purchasers to the

GREAT BARGAINS

they are now offering in these goods:
LACE POINTS, $2 and upward.
LACE SACQUES, $3 45 and upward.
CASHMERE SACQUES, $2 and upward.

Black, colored, and striped Silk Suits very cheap. Also, Suits in Black Cashmere, Alpacas, Mohairs, Crape Cloths, colored Mohairs, Poplins De Beges, Linen, Batiste, plain, braided, and embroidered, in the latest styles and at the lowest prices. A full assortment of Costumes in Linen, Batiste, Mohairs, Camel's Hair, and Hamburg Lace. Wrappers from $1 upward.

We would call special attention to our department for

CHILDREN'S SUITS,

In which can be found the latest novelties, and every variety of style and size, in MARSEILLES, (plain and elegantly embroidered,) SWISS, LINEN, CAMBRIC, SILK, POPLIN, LUSTRE, SERGES, MOHAIRS, and PLAIDS.

Also, FLANNEL SEA-SIDE SUITS in all sizes.
Careful attention given to the execution of orders.
Suits warranted to fit and satisfaction guaranteed.
Samples and goods sent to all parts of the United States free of expense.

LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand st.,

Corner Chrystie St.,

invite special attention to their large stock of

Grenadines, Swiss, Lawns, and Organdies,

selected expressly for their Summer sales, and which they are offering at unusually low prices.

They have just received from auction a large lot of German and English Chintz Prints which they will sell at 18c. per yard, worth 30c. and 35c., warranted fast colors. Would ask special attention to their magnificent stock of

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS,

which they are closing out at less than cost.

LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand St.,

Corner Chrystie St.,

having made a great reduction in all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS

invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of HATS and BONNETS, in French, American, and Swiss Chips, Leghorn, Milan, Canton, &c., &c.

Also, RIBBONS, in all shades, widths, and makes.
HAT SCARFS AND SASHES.
A fine assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS always on hand.
Just received a choice selection of NECK-TIES.
All of which they are selling at greatly reduced prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.,

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LONG BRANCH.—TO RENT, A VERY HANDSOME place near the President's large house with all conveniences, and containing about seventeen bedrooms; billiard-room with new table; stables and out-buildings are extensive and superior; lawns in perfect order and very large; this is the most complete place to rent at Long Branch, and the price very low. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN PATERSON, N. J.—Has ten rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, stationary tubs, fine large dry cellar, dumb-waiter, Summer range, all in good order; well and substantially furnished. Rent, $75 per month. Inquire of W. C. McKEAN, No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

TO RENT—IN THE VILLAGE OF RAMAPO, ON the line of the Erie Railway, thirty-three miles from New-York City, a cottage house, with barn, stable, ice-house, fruit trees, &c.; the house is in good order, contains ten rooms and a furnace in the cellar; rent $300 per annum. Apply to PIERSON & CO., No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ON EAST BANK OF Hudson River, about two hours from New-York, an elegant country seat, fully furnished and in perfect order; large house, stable, ice-house, &c.; garden made; will be rented low. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, JR., or CHARLES R. HUNTINGTON, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, A neat brick cottage, furnished, with one acre of ground; one hour from New-York, and ten minutes' walk from station. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., New-York.

TO LET IN MONTCLAIR, N. J., THE WILlowdale Brook Cottage, furnished; large grounds well shaded; perfectly healthy; garden, fruit, and vines; cow and horse if desired. Address Post Office Box No. 43, Bloomfield.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT Throgg's Neck, accessible by rail or boat; surroundings first-class; terms reasonable. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., New-York.

TO LET.—FRENCH FLAT, NEW BUILDING SOUTH-west corner 8th av. and 47th st.; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of KEMPNER, or owner, No. 66 West 52d st.

CHEAP RENT AT MORRISTOWN.—DOUBLE house, furnished, modern improvements, shade, &c.; twelve rooms; fine location; five minutes' walk of depot. Address J. HENRY JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—A DESIRABLE PLACE TO RENT very low. Apply to ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver st., New-York.

TO LET—EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE, HANDSOMELY furnished; No. 12 West 10th st.; rent reasonable to good tenant. WINANS & DAVIES, 128 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE; MUST be thoroughly and handsomely furnished and in an unexceptionable neighborhood, by a gentleman and wife. To parties contemplating a trip abroad and having such an establishment this (owing to smallness of family and character of parties inserting this advertisement) offers a desirable opportunity of leaving their property in careful hands. Address, with very full particulars, Post Office Box No. 2,455.

WANTED—A NICE FRENCH FLAT, FIRST FLOOR, furnished or unfurnished, by a family with one child; possession wanted Sept. 1. Address, with full particulars as to number and size of rooms, &c., N. O., Post Office Box No. 5,714.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE AT EHRICHS'

8TH AVENUE AND 24TH ST.

Immense Reductions IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

TO GET READY FOR EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS, ALL OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN.

REAL FRENCH CHIP HATS, WARRANTED BEST QUALITY, AT $1.37.

AMERICAN CHIP HATS reduced to 49 cents.
BEST QUALITY NEAPOLITAN HATS reduced to 98 cents.
NEAPOLITAN HATS, sewed on frames, reduced to 44 cents.
FINEST ENGLISH MILAN HATS, all shapes and colors, reduced to $1.
LEGHORN HATS reduced to 75 cents.
BOYS' HATS, Brown, White, and Mixed Straw, fully trimmed, reduced to 25 cents.
SUN HATS, all colors, extra quality, reduced to 25 cents.
BATHING HATS, reduced to 9 cents.

SUITS.

Ladies will find this department filled with a full assortment of desirable goods, and our prices below any ever before offered. Parties going to the country will find this an opportunity seldom offered.

LINEN SUITS, reduced to $1 25, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
EXTRA FINE QUALITY LINEN and BABTISTE SUITS, reduced to $6, $7 50, and $8 75.
BASQUES AND OVERSKIRTS, reduced to $1 25, $2 40, and $4.
VERY ELEGANT BASQUES AND OVERSKIRTS, braided and embroidered, reduced to $5 75, $7, $8 75, $11, and $13.
Our entire stock of SPRING SUITS reduced to less than cost of manufacture.

OUR $5 SUITS REDUCED TO $3.
OUR $10 SUITS REDUCED TO $7.
OUR $14 SUITS REDUCED TO $9.
OUR $16 SUITS REDUCED TO $11.
OUR $20 SUITS REDUCED TO $14.
OUR $30 SUITS REDUCED TO $17 50.
OUR $35 SUIT, SILK-TRIMMED, REDUCED TO $19 50.

ELEGANT BLACK SILK SUITS all reduced in price.
REAL LLAMA LACE SHAWLS and SACQUES AT

Extraordinary Low Prices.

ELEGANT BASQUES AND OVERSKIRTS of Lace and Velvets at reduced prices.
ALL OUR DRESS GOODS, BLACK CASHMERE, ALPACA GRENADINES, &c., at GREATLY reduced prices.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, FANS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

OWING TO OUR CONSTANTLY INCREASING TRADE, WE FIND OURSELVES CRAMPED FOR ROOM, AND INTEND TO GREATLY ENLARGE OUR PREMISES DURING THE COMING MONTHS, SO AS TO HAVE THE SAME READY FOR THE FALL SEASON. BEFORE BEGINNING ALTERATIONS WE WILL SELL OFF OUR GOODS AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED FROM OUR ALREADY WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES. LADIES WILL FIND THIS A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO REPLENISH THEIR WARDROBES WITH FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

OUR STORE CAN BE REACHED VERY CONVENIENTLY FROM ANY PART OF THE CITY BY CONNECTING WITH TWENTY-THIRD ST. RAILWAY.

EHRICHS',
287 EIGHTH AVENUE, 289
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.—Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row; Merchandise Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.
GILT-EDGED NEW-YORK PROPERTY.
IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED.
BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.
BOULEVARD AND 57TH ST.
OTHER LEADING STREETS AND AVENUES.
CHOICEST REAL ESTATE OFFERING EVER MADE.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
will sell at auction at 12 o'clock on
TUESDAY, JUNE 15,
at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable New-York property:

NO. 76 FIFTH AVENUE, west side, 103.3 feet south of 14th st.—Magnificent dwelling; lot 25.9¾x125.

NO. 1 THIRTEENTH STREET, north side, 100 feet west of 5th av.—Stable and lot. The above properties form an L, and the location for business purposes is one of the most desirable in the City.

Ninety per cent. may remain on mortgage five years; only five per cent. on day of sale.

Also,

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET AND BROADWAY, southwest corner.—Most valuable gore lot in the City, 30.6 feet on Broadway, 182 feet on 57th st., key of the block. Cuts off 57th st. fronts.

$20,000 may remain on mortgage.

Also,

BROADWAY, 7TH AV., AND 51ST ST.
SPLENDID PLOT, THREE FRONTS,
40 feet 5 inches by 163 feet, directly opposite "THE ALBANY."

Entire front on north side 51st st., 40 feet 5 inches on east side of Broadway, and 40 feet 5 inches on west side of 7th av. Best location in the City for hotel or apartment-house. Ninety per cent. may remain; only five per cent. on day of sale.

Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts., running through to 7th av., and fronting on each street. Sixty per cent. may remain for five years.

Also,

SIX SUPERB BROWN-STONE HOUSES, 57TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497 West 57th st., north side, six new four-story brown-stone houses, finished in most elegant manner; all improvements. Ninety per cent. may remain five years; five per cent. on day of sale.

Also,

BOULEVARD, 10TH AV., AND 69TH ST.—Entire front on north side of 69th st., 138 feet 9 inches, 46 feet on west side of Boulevard, and 41 feet on east side of 7th av. Ninety per cent may remain on mortgage five years; five per cent. at sale. Also,

SPLENDID LOT ON NORTH-WEST CORNER OF THE BOULEVARD AND 73D ST.

Ninety per cent may remain five years.

For maps and further particulars apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

ROB H. SMITH & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, BY peremptory order of Harriet B. Van De Venter, Executrix,

NINETY CHOICE LOTS,
comprising the balance of the
VAN DE VENTER ESTATE,
delightfully situated on GRAND, STEINWAY and VAN DE VENTER AVS., WINAN and ALBERT STS.,
ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND CITY,
on THURSDAY, June 17, at 1 o'clock, on the premises.

Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage for four years.

Extensive improvements now in progress on adjoining property.

One of the best opportunities ever offered to secure a delightful suburban home, or to safely invest money for speculative purposes. Horse-cars close by. Harlem boats connect with business portion of town in thirty minutes. Maps at office of auctioneer, or of FRANCIS H. SMITH, No. 54 William st.

FORECLOSURE SALE, NO. 151 PARK PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 22 by 38; extension, 22 by 8; lot, 131 feet; fourteen rooms, sub-cellar, tin roof, five stationary basins, bath-room, three water-closets, laundry, store-room, furnace, bells, tubes, and burglar-alarm throughout; fine grape-vines. Sale to take place at noon on the 16th inst., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FINE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY is prepared to make arrangements with a responsible individual or firm to open an office on Broadway for the sale of its PREMIUM MORTGAGE BONDS. Make immediate application to THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, No. 12 East 17th st., New-York.

ANY ONE HAVING A CAPITAL OF FROM $10,000 to $25,000, and wishes to purchase a good business, will get all the particulars by addressing C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month

SUMMER FASHIONS.

SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE STYLES.

LATEST COMBINATIONS OF COLORS AND GOODS—THE USES OF PELERINES—POPULARITY OF LOOSE GARMENTS—REVIVAL OF MANTILLAS.

The fashions for the Summer season promise to be unusually attractive. The fair sex will be most ungrateful if they complain of the styles, and the materials are beautiful. As plaid patterns are not becoming to all, fashion provides for persons who are unwilling to adopt them by allowing the use of striped or plain goods, always varying in shades and materials. For tall and slender persons plaid goods are suitable. Grayish-black and white materials make becoming dresses for those who do not wish to employ the plaids. In those costumes the skirt is striped and the tunique plain and trimmed with white Valenciennes or effile fringe. Chestnut color and havane, or chestnut and cream color, have not fallen from grace, but are made in much handsomer suits than formerly. The following description of a suit will serve as an example: The skirt and waist are of dark brown faille; at the bottom of the skirt is a deep brown flounce, bordered with a very small plaited ruffle, and half covered with another flounce of cream-colored damassé silk; the two flounces have double headings in cream color and brown, and are fastened down by a brown plaiting. The waist is brown, with a moderately long basque, trimmed with knotted fringe; under the basque is a brown apron, which lengthens it, and gives it the appearance of quite a long basque; this is also trimmed with knotted fringe. The second scarf apron is of cream-colored damassé silk, and is drawn tightly over the hips; this is trimmed with cream-colored fringe. The third apron is of brown faille, and extends to the lower part of the skirt over the flounce. The sleeves are of cream-colored damassé, and have trimmings and cuffs of brown faille. A pretty detail in this costume is a fichu of cream-colored double crêpe de chine, trimmed with cream-colored fringe, placed over the square low-necked bodice, and fastened over the breast under a faille bow in two shades. The aprons are fastened in the back under similar ribbons.

The small pélerine called Henry III., made of Richienne, with a very high collar, is employed over very light faille suits; it is decidedly small, only reaching to the middle of the waist; its character and beauty consist in a bell fringe which is longer than the pélerine itself. The style most in favor is a black tulle tunique, worked with straw. There is also the white lace tunique; the waist and apron are composed wholly of insertions sewed together, and bordered with lace. These tuniques are made principally of real and imitation Valenciennes or English lace; they have often a ribbon under every other piece of insertion in the color of the dress, in order to combine the effects of lightness and weight. After the white lace tunique comes the black tunique of very fine guipure insertion in the Bruges style; this is suitable for all ages and all purposes. Then there is the tunique composed of écru and white Cluny guipure, with apron and cuirass trimmed with a deep piece of guipure. This style is exceedingly useful, and is very handsome when worn over linen, black or brown faille, or velvet skirts, as the latter article, which was chiefly employed for Winter wear, is now numbered with Summer materials.

The tunique, blouse, and all loose garments find much favor in warm weather; the *sans-gêne* of the cut is concealed by quantities of handsome trimming, such as shell-shaped lace and bows of ribbon in butterfly shape in one or two shades. For suits of toile de Vichy, and others in the same line, plaitings are again used as trimmings, and divided by bands of English embroidery. Sometimes the plaits terminate in a scollop. Pockets are more worn than ever; no garment is complete without them. They are made either of material corresponding with the dress and trimmed with ribbon, or of silk in a color to contrast.

Lingères turn to great advantage the fashion of scolloping and embroidering in colors; they contrive thus many tasteful articles, such as turned-down collars opening in shawl form or rounded, and fine white battiste undersleeves worked in red or blue. Elegant parures are made of thin tissues with thick stripes; neck-ties of thick muslin, with worked corners to correspond, complete the ensemble of the parure.

The pavsanne fichu when made of black or colored silk continues to be in vogue; it is surrounded with white Spanish lace, imitation of point à l'aiguille, or Russian guipure. This fichu is thrown loosely over the shoulders, or rather around the neck, and tied in front; many prefer the fichu made of black Spanish lace, as it forms a pretty contrast when worn over dresses in light shades, the effect of the toilet being then less glaring.

Black mantillas with long ends are rapidly gaining in favor. For very young ladies the pélerine and mantle may be preferred. The mantilla is the most elegant garment to be worn over a handsome black grenadine suit, especially if it be trimmed with lace.

Every year at this season the subject of white dresses is agitated, and every year new styles appear. Some of these are altogether embroidered. Many aprons and waists are made of shirred and puffed muslin, with bands of tulle insertion intermixed; they are surrounded with muslin plaitings, with tulle borders. This is a last year's style, which seems to have entered upon a new lease of popularity.

An elegant toilet may be of white and black broché silk and black lace. The front of the skirt and sleeves is of broché silk; the back breadths of the skirts are of faille glacé; the lower part is trimmed with three bias bands, the centre is of broché silk, and the highest part is surmounted by a black lace heading. Down the sides of the skirt are black satin pieces in revers form surmounted with black satin bows. Over the side breadths are draped two black lace scarfs fastened on one side under the black satin bow, and on the other under the hollow plait which the back breadths form. The bodice is open over the breast and closed at the neck, under a velvet bow; a bow corresponding is placed below the opening. A chemisette, made of plaited muslin, is worn under the waist. A black lace scarf mantilla is thrown over the shoulders. The bonnet appropriate for wear with this toilet is of Leghorn straw, trimmed with white gros-grain ribbon, wild roses, and blades of wheat.

Some children's suits can be described as follows: For a little girl from two to three years of age, a pale, blue cachemere suit is to be recommended. The front, cut in Princess form, buttons on one side with large bluish mother of pearl buttons. The back and sides are cut in a long basque, trimmed with plaited ruffles; the skirt is also plaited. The sleeves are trimmed with plaitings. The small hat to correspond has a soft crown, with a plaited border, and a bird's wing is placed on one side in the midst of ribbon loops. For a little miss of from nine to eleven years of age, a dress of plain blue linen is suitable. The short skirt is plain in front and trimmed on each side with English embroidery; the back is knife plaited. The waist is open at the bottom, and shows a vest; the deep turned-down collar and the cuffs are trimmed with English embroidery, as are also the borders of the waist and vest. The hat suited to the dress is of straw and white muslin, bound with black velvet. The brim is trimmed underneath with ruchings. The crown is surrounded by blue ribbon, with a bunch of blue field-flowers in front. Another suit for a young miss may be made of white dimity. It is in the Princess form in front, and cut with a square low neck, and the side pieces of a basque are joined to the front pieces, which are short over the hips, and long and square in the back. The back of the neck of the waist is also cut out square. The sleeves are trimmed with ruched ruffles. The skirt is plain in front, and the sides and back are knife-plaited.

For a boy from three to four years of age a pretty costume may be made of wood-colored vigogne. The skirt is plain in front and knife-plaited in the back. The zouave-shaped jacket is open in front, showing a small vest; the back is ornamented with black galloon, fastened down by two buttons in the middle, forming a design on the basque. The front of the jacket is also trimmed with galloon. The sleeves are trimmed at the hand with similar galloon and buttons. The sailor hat suitable for wear with this costume is gray, with a black ribbon, taken around the crown and tied behind.

At the recent Paris races Queen Isabella II. wore a charming lilac faille, with tunique trimmed with a deep Persian embroidery of Algiers silk. The sun-shade was of the same material as the toilet, and similarly embroidered. Princesse Metternich wore an exquisitely-cut costume, with stripes of bronze-green on a corn-colored grounding. The straw bonnet was trimmed with a wreath of grass, and a velvet cockade in the shade of the stripes of the dress. The Countess Mélanie de Pourtalès was attired in a toilet in the Directoire style. The skirt and vest were wood-color and white striped faille; the tunique and redingote were wood-colored faille, trimmed with a band of beaded embroidery in the two colors of the skirt. The bonnet had a straw brim and a crown of the same material as the skirt. White tulle strings formed the large Directoire bow. For earrings she had two large pearls. The Duchesse de Mouchy's toilet was composed of grîs-café Edinburgh cloth, with galloon forming the front piece of the waist, and the apron of the tunique. The skirt and sleeves were of chestnut-colored faille. The Princess of Sagan's figure was imprisoned like that of the Marquises in the time of Louis XV., in a black taffetas vest without sleeves. The tunique and sleeves were black and white plaid taffetas. The underskirt was trimmed with black biases, and plaid flounces. Redingotes in plain bright colors worn over striped skirts, vests, small collars and large buttons are the order of the day.

THE LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

ITS ADVANTAGES AS A MEDICAL SCHOOL—INNOVATIONS ON OLD SYSTEMS—THE ADVANTAGES AFFORDED STUDENTS.

What Bellevue is to New-York the Long Island College Hospital is to Brooklyn. The names of both institutions constantly appear in the papers in connection with accidents and affrays of all sorts, but comparatively few people regard either in the light of great educational institutes. Great as is the service rendered by the learned gentlemen who conduct these hospitals in devoting so much of their time to assuaging the suffering of the victims of crime or mischance, they render daily to the community at large a much greater service in skillfully training the physicians and surgeons of the future. In this latter regard the Long Island College Hospital, principally because of its peculiar facilities, is pre-eminent. It is claimed by its Regents and by the Faculty that the Long Island College Hospital was the first to unite in this country a hospital and a medical school for the purpose of securing what is termed a more "demonstrative" teaching. This was made possible by the fact that the hospital is immediately under the control of the Regents and Council. In other public hospitals in this vicinity the clinical instruction usually given is confined to amphitheatre teaching; and hence the student loses much of the real practical value of the information imparted by missing the opportunity to cultivate his faculties of observation at the bedside. In the Brooklyn hospital referred to the courses of instruction are given within the hospital buildings, so that no time is lost in bringing the student into direct contact with the patient. All varieties of cases are received in the institution, and during the college session the Professors of the practical departments have exclusive charge of the hospital, thus giving them and their pupils free access to the wards, and an opportunity to present an amount of clinical material in a way which can only be realized by those who have availed themselves of this mode of teaching.

For the purpose of carrying out more fully the objects of practical bedside instruction, and thereby perfecting the system of "demonstrative" teaching, the Faculty have adopted the plan of dividing the Senior Class into sections of eight or ten, who remain on service for a limited time, accompanying the clinical teacher in his daily rounds of hospital service. By this system of constant rotation of classes, the student receives the largest possible amount of daily instruction in all the more practical branches of medical and surgical study. This mode of teaching originated with and is believed to be peculiar to the Long Island College Hospital. The location of the hospital is central, and for that reason, more than any other, the authorities of the City of Brooklyn have made it the central depot of the ambulance system. In this way a great number of surgical cases find their way to the hospital, and, as they are all brought into the amphitheatre to be examined and treated in presence of the class, an opportunity is afforded to the students of witnessing almost every operation known to surgery. Instruction in the class of cases which a physician encounters in his every-day practice is given in the Dispensary Department attached to the hospital. Here over 10,000 patients are treated annually, and 10,000 patients in the dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital means 10,000 different people. In most dispensaries the estimate of the number of patients treated is made by counting each visit of a patient. The man may make forty visits, but on the record it will appear that there were forty patients where in reality there was but one. The peculiar advantage of the dispensary is that disease is met at its earliest stages, so that by passing from the dispensary to the hospital the clinical teacher is able to point out to the student every variety of morbid action.

In the department devoted to the diseases of females there is abundant material for instruction, and the rooms of the dispensary and female wards of the hospital have been constructed with a special view to convenience in teaching. St. Peter's Hospital is located near the Long Island College Hospital, and is available to the students of the latter institution for medical and surgical instruction. In the Brooklyn City Hospital and the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, which latter treats over 2,000 patients annually, opportunity is afforded the students of the Long Island College Hospital to study the important branches there taught. Another innovation made by the Faculty of the college consists in compelling the students to submit to a daily class examination on the prominent and essential facts of preceding lectures. The common class-room drill has been found by experience to encourage habits of close attention and exact knowledge, and is in its practical results greatly superior to the system of lectures alone.

SALE OF DRAWINGS BY DORÉ.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes on May 26: "A day or two since was offered for sale by public auction, in the Hôtel Drouot, a collection of drawings and water-colors, by an artist who enjoys at least as great fame in England as in his mother country. Gustave Doré is emphatically a Frenchman and a patriot, and he is highly appreciated in the city in which, for twenty years, he has worked with an unquenchable ardor without a parallel in the history of art. But it may fairly be doubted if he does not receive more unGrudging admiration in England, where the exhibition of his paintings forms one of the permanent artistic attractions of the capital. Prolific as M. Doré has been in the production of designs, the number of his drawings in the collections of amateurs is singularly small. He draws, of course, upon the wood, and he is not of those who make a number of preparatory sketches before fixing his thoughts in the final shape wherein they are to meet the eyes of posterity. His invention is so inexhaustible, his conception so rapid, his touch so firm, that he instantly confides his imaginings to the wood which is to propagate among millions a great painter's readings of a great poet. The most fugitive glance into the room where some eighty examples of his style are exhibited would suffice to assure the most ignorant that all had proceeded from the same master hand. Amid an almost endless variety of subject and treatment there is apparent the self-same method. To attempt to describe any of the specimens would be as idle a task as to expatiate on the designs which are known in every English household. I should like, however, to call special attention to several water-color drawings of Spanish subjects which prove incontestably that M. Doré has the gift of color in as strong development as his gift of form, and that it in his large oil paintings he eschews the rich harmony observable in these admirable sketches, it is in obedience to a deliberately conceived intention rather than to the lack of a colorist's insight into nature. Nothing can exceed the easy grace of many of these Spanish groups, in which the dark-eyed men and splendidly-formed women lie about steeped in an atmosphere of southern light. The drawings are of every style. There are views of Scotch loch and mountain, of the Landes and the Tyrol, breezy 'bits' of seascape, episodes of the fighting about Paris taken at the approach of the early Winter's night, reminiscences of London life and death, and events in the veritable histories of Pantagruel and Don Quixote. Of all, indeed, that M. Doré has touched there is some illustration here, and he has touched nothing into which he has not infused some light from his own imaginative nature. The sale of the drawings realized altogether about 5,000 francs. Many of them brought as much as 1,800 francs; and it is worthy of note that his drawings of the English Derby Day were among those that were knocked down at the very highest prices."

A BRIDE WITHOUT A BRIDEGROOM.

The Richmond, (Va.) correspondent of the *Index-Appeal* relates the following: "Some time ago a beautiful and intelligent young lady informed her intimate friends that she was engaged to be married to Mr. A. Last Thursday night was fixed for the wedding, and a number of cards of invitation were sent out. The guests assembled, but no bridegroom appearing, at a late hour, they withdrew, full of sorrowful sympathy for the lady, and fierce indignation against the man who had so overwhelmed her with mortification and disappointment. On the next day the lady was a raving maniac, in which sad condition, it is said, she still remains. The gentleman in the case, however, asserts that he was not engaged to the young lady, and had no idea of it, nor did he know anything about the wedding that was appointed for him. He doubtless tells the truth, and the arrangements for the wedding on the part of the unfortunate young lady were but the premonitory symptoms of the insanity afterward fully developed."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

VISIT OF THE BLUES AND GRAYS TO BOSTON ON THE 17TH—WHY THEY DO NOT GO TOGETHER.

It is gratifying to announce that at the coming celebration of the centennial of Bunker Hill no State will be more fully or more handsomely represented than New-York. Besides the Old Guard and perhaps a hundred members of the New-England Society, there will be the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. No regiment can appear to better advantage, for the reason that its organization is such that it can always be depended upon to parade more than the minimum number. The drills of the regiment at Tompkins Square under Col. Clark and Lieut. Col. Ryder have shown their usual efficiency and precision, and they will undoubtedly be unsurpassed by any military organization that may appear in Boston on the 17th inst. The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Lieut. Col. Ryder, Major Smith, Capts. Kipp, Smith, and Barrett, and Quartermaster Weed, have been to Boston and completed every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of the command, which will leave by the steamer Newport, which has been especially chartered for the trip, on the afternoon of the 16th inst. Their only guest will be Mayor Wickham, who, twenty years ago, was a member of the Second Company, when Major Gen. Shaler was its commandant. The members of the Seventh, while in Boston, will also have the satisfaction of pointing to their "Old Guard" who, to the number of three hundred, will represent the Six Hundred of its members who served as officers in the late war. The Veteran Association that this uniformed corps will represent, which will parade for the first time as a regiment, numbers now over 1,000 men, all of whom have served their time in the Seventh Regiment. It was originally intended that the organizations should co-operate, but, through some misunderstanding, the Committees of Arrangements did not come together, which has produced some unpleasantness. The explanation given by the committee of the "Grays" is that it was found impracticable to move so large a body of men on one boat without inconvenience and discomfort, and that they were compelled to make all their arrangements before an opportunity offered to confer with the committee of the "Blues."

Col. Marshall Lefferts, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, said that the organization of a uniformed corps of the Veteran Association was rendered necessary from the fact that it was found by several years' experience that the members could not be brought together by an occasional picnic or clam-bake, and it was decided, unless there should be an organization where the *esprit de corps* could be maintained, the veterans could not be kept together. For that reason the corps had been divided into companies, and now he was proud to say that each company was working for the standard with a heart and a will. Of the Second, Fourth, and Eighth Companies, over thirty members of each who had served their time in the same companies of the "Grays," and many of whom have an honorable war record, are now uniformed members of the same companies in the Veteran Corps. It has provoked a generous rivalry among men who would never have joined any other military organization, and we look forward to the day, said Col. Lefferts, not far distant, when we will see the largest military organization in the country, with an escutcheon on its standard of which New-York can be proud. I regret that there should have been any reluctance on the part of the "Greys" to co-operate with us. There is not one of us who would not don the gray uniform if our services needed to maintain the high standing of the regiment. That our presence with the regiment is not advisable, or that we will detract at all from the "Greys" is impossible. It is not necessary that we should journey together, but I do think that their committee might have been courteous enough to have conferred with our committee. Our Colonel had notified me by letter that they would. Notwithstanding this little breach of etiquette, I am satisfied that the rank and file of both organizations will never allow any feeling that may be manifested by a half-dozen men to disturb the harmony and companionship that must naturally exist between the seniors and the juniors. We are for union and affiliation under any and all circumstances, and I desire that the rank and file of the Seventh Regiment shall know it. At the drill of the "Blues" on Thursday night at the arsenal on Seventh avenue there was an unusually large assemblage. Before the drill commenced the action of the committee of the "Greys" was a general topic of conversation. One veteran who had fought in many battles was very pronounced in his condemnation of the committee of the "Greys" for what he characterized as their selfishness and jealousy. He thought the committee, ignoring the veterans, had shown a disrespect for many of the best friends of the Seventh Regiment. There was an element of meanness as well as a want of courtesy in their action which could only be ascribed to the most unworthy sentiments. He, said the indignant veteran, the Legion of Six Hundred, who gave 32 Generals, 50 Colonels, 56 Lieutenant, Colonels, 80 Majors, 201 Captains, and 167 Lieutenants to the Grand Army of the Republic, and who left fifty-eight of them on the many battle-fields between the Potomac and the Rio Grande, can be ignored by the younger members of the organization which they so nobly sustained, then we can afford to return good for evil and hold out the olive branch. Col. Clark says in his letter to Col. Lefferts that he has discovered that the two regiments co-operating will take from the "Grays" twenty-five to fifty of its best members, and that it was not advisable that the two corps should join in the coming excursion. Neither, said he, was it practicable or possible.

The "Blues" will leave Delmonico's on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, and will proceed by special train via Springfield. They will be received in Boston by the Light Guard and the Boston Tigers.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Gen. Vilmar has appointed Louis Berndt ordnance officer on the staff of the Second Brigade.

A second appeal from Capt. Henry Lussing, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, has been denied by the Commander in Chief.

Private Charles F. Smith, of Company B, Twenty Second Regiment, has been elected Second Lieutenant in that command.

William Hester has been appointed Quartermaster on the Second Division staff, with the rank of Colonel, vice Gulick, resigned.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Col. H. E. Roebr commanding, will encamp for a few days at Ridgewood Park on Tuesday, July 20.

First Lieut. Anthony Behler of the Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, has received leave of absence to enable him to visit Europe on the 19th inst.

Major William C. Dickel, Inspector of the Second Brigade, and Capt. Richard Fahrig, of Company K, Ninety-sixth Regiment, have received their discharge.

Permission has been granted to the Seventh Regiment, at the request of Col. Emmons Clark, to omit rifle practice, as provided by general orders, until after the 24th inst.

Major William C. Dickel, Inspector of the Second Brigade, has been relieved from duty in that office, and Major William H. King, of the Sixth Regiment, has been detailed to that position.

Chaplain Peter J. Kelly, of the Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice in that command. John D. Carroll has been appointed Chaplain, vice Kelly, promoted.

Capt. John C. E. Hinrichs, Company C, Twenty-eighth Battalion, Brooklyn, has been elected Captain of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment, vice Irrownell, promoted. He has accepted the position.

Brig. Gen. Kilbourn Knox, Chief of Ordnance, has been directed, in orders from General Headquarters, to issue ammunition to the several organizations of the National Guard in such quantities and at such times as the Inspector General and General Inspector of Rifle Practice may request.

An order has been issued from head-quarters of the Second Division, notifying that command of the two principal changes in the military code—one abolishing the exemption clause of $1,000, and the other providing that veterans of regiments who may desire to re-enlist must do so immediately upon the expiration of their terms of service.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. James Jourdan commanding, paraded in full uniform, without arms, to the number of about 300 last Sunday, and proceeded to the Bedford Avenue Church, where the anniversary sermon was preached by the Regimental Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Carroll. First Sergeant Robert Roe, of Company A, has been elected First Lieutenant of that Company.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, will proceed in full uniform, mounted, with carbines, to Union Hill, N. J., on Monday, the 21st inst., for carbine practice. The monthly meeting of the troop will be held next Friday evening. The rifle club attached to this command will hold a special meeting on the same date. The members of the troop will proceed to Creedmoor for carbine practice, in compliance with division orders, on Friday, the 25th inst.

Capt. William Heerdt, Jr., commanding Company I, Twenty-eighth Battalion, has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice in that command. It is said that Lieut. August Gower will succeed him in the command of Company I. First Lieut. Anthony F. Hesse, of Company B is organizing a new company in this command, and has succeeded in recruiting thirty-five men, who will be sworn in to-morrow night. Col. Burger, of this command, reached his fiftieth year last Wednesday, the 9th inst., and the day was suitably commemorated by his friends. The officers of his command, accompanied by the battalion band, the Brooklyn Saengerbunde, and the Obernier Coterie visited him at his residence during the day and were hospitably received by the Colonel.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, paraded at Prospect Park last Thursday. The command was in fatigue uniform, with white cross belts, and numbered, with band, about 300 men. The ceremonies at the Park included a dress parade, review and battalion drill. On its return the regiment paraded through Clinton, Montague, and Fulton streets to Green avenue; thence through Cumberland street to Myrtle and Clermont avenues to the armory.

Immediately after the division parade on Thursday, July 5, the Seventy-ninth Regiment will have a picnic at Elm Park, on East River, during which a number of favorite Caledonian games, such as walking and running matches, putting the heavy and light stones, &c., will take place. Visiting members of other regiments, in uniform, will be allowed to compete for the prizes which will be awarded to the winners in those contests. James Shaud has been elected First Lieutenant of Company E, in this command.

The acceptance has been received at First Division Head-quarters of the resignations of Adjt. August Bickel and Lieut. John G. Loeser, of the Third Regiment Cavalry; Lieut. Col. D. S. Kittle, and First Lieut. W. J. C. Berry, of the Eighth Regiment; Capt. F. J. Wokal, of the Fifty-fifth, and Capt. Richard Fahrig, of the Ninety-sixth Regiments. Commissions have been received for Capt. Edward Barker, Inspector of rifle practice of the Eighth Regiment, and John Osthoff, Commissary of Subsistence of the Twelfth Regiment.

Capt. John P. Hallers, of Company G, and Capt. Arthur B. Tyson, of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, have resigned, the former owing to removal from the district, and the latter, expiration of his term of service. The drum corps of this command recently elected the following officers: Frank G. Jones, First Sergeant; Charles Stearns, Second Sergeant; Eugene Walker, First Corporal and Treasurer; Edward H. Dobbs, Second Corporal; William Kirov, Secretary. A Board of Examination has been appointed in this command for the examination of non-commissioned officers, as follows: Capt. Thomas J. Fagan, of Company B; Capt. Ramon Cardona, of Company I, and Capt. Edmond H. Mitchell, of Company E.

The veterans of the Eleventh Regiment have organized an association for the promotion of the welfare of the active regiment. The following are its officers: Honorary President, Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar; President, Capt. J. F. Ludewig; Honorary Vice President, ex-Col. Henry Lux; Vice Presidents, Capt. Henry Mauder, Capt. H. Braunhold; Recording Secretary, Capt. C. F. Baldenecker; Financial Secretary, Adjt. J. F. Behrens; Treasurer, Col. Henry Lux; Sergeant at Arms, Capt. Leroy. The field and staff of the command have offered a prize of $100 to the man who may secure the enlistment of twelve recruits on or before July 1. The officers and non-commissioned officers held a skeleton drill at the armory last Thursday evening. First Lieut. Simon Adler, of Company A, has tendered his resignation.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter, commanding, assembled at its armory last Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of parading for inspection and muster in Tompkins square. As the weather was unpropitious, Gen. Ward extended to Col. Porter permission to perform the ceremony in the regimental armory; but, as there was a prospect of fair weather at the hour for assembly, the latter concluded to incur the risk of being caught in a shower, and marched his command to the parade ground. The regiment entered the square in two companies of sixteen files front, in fatigue uniform, preceded by its band and drum corps, at 3 P. M. After line was formed for review, Lieut. Col. John T. Camp took command, while Col. Porter accompanied the Brigade Inspector during the ceremony of review. The latter, in line and review, was handsomely performed. After the command had passed around the square and reached its former position, the same movement was made in double time with equal success. Col. Porter next assumed command, and exercised the regiment in a few battalion movements. The first order given was "Close column on first division, right in front," and after the column had advanced a short distance, the command "Fours right" was given. After the execution of several movements, a heavy shower made it necessary for the regiment to return to its armory, where inspection and muster took place. The proposed parade down town was necessarily abandoned. The muster resulted as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	9	0	9
Non-commissioned staff	3	0	3
Band	66	0	66
A	46	23	69
B	40	13	53
C	38	17	55
D	41	15	56
E	44	11	55
F	33	12	45
G	39	18	57
H	31	17	48
I	37	11	48
K	34	11	45

Last year this command mustered—present, 542; absent, 80; total, 622.

The Twelfth Regiment paraded in Tompkins Square last Friday afternoon for annual inspection, review, and muster. The command, in fatigue uniform, entered the square at 3:04 o'clock, and, as Major Belknap arrived at the same time, was immediately ordered to prepare for review. This was an injudicious step on the part of the Inspector, as the men were suffering intensely from the heat and thirst caused by their long march, and, as they were not afforded an opportunity to rest a few moments, the result was a great deal of unsteadiness was the ranks during the review in line. The Sergeant Major and non-commissioned staff were particularly unsteady during this ceremony. The Adjutant fell into an error, common to most all Adjutants, in placing his drum corps on the left, instead of at the rear, of the band during the review in line. The regiment next passed in review under command of Lieut. Col. Conger, while Col. Ward received the review with Major Belknap and Col. Bartlett, of Gov. Tilden's staff. This ceremony was very well performed. The distances were well preserved and the alignments properly maintained. The salutes were generally well given, but the commandants of Companies G and H failed to turn their eyes to the reviewing officer while saluting. Inspection and muster followed, with the following result:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	8	1	9
Non-commissioned staff	5	1	6
Band	40	0	40
A	24	6	30
B	48	4	52
C	22	11	33
D	27	11	38
E	28	17	45
F	35	2	37
G	24	11	35
H	32	13	45
I	21	10	31
K	25	14	39
Total	339	101	440

Last year this command mustered 350 men present, 93 absent, total 443. After the muster the regiment was exercised in a few battalion movements. An advance in line of battle was handsomely performed, and this was followed by double column of fours around the square, with deployment by two movements; close column on the first division, right in front and deployment; double column, changing direction by the right flank, and deployment by two movements, concluding with advance and retreat in line of battle. For the first time during the season of inspection and muster, the field music was assigned to the proper place in the line of file closers during the ceremonies.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, paraded for inspection, review, and muster in Tompkins square last Tuesday afternoon. The command assembled at 2:40 o'clock, in fatigue uniform, with white cross-belts, overcoats rolled, and knapsacks. The regiment had been properly equalized, and looked very handsome as it marched steadily upon the parade ground. As Major Belknap had not then arrived, the Commander exercised the regiment in a series of battalion movements. Line was formed, and the command performed the difficult movement, "Advance and retreat in line of battle," in a creditable manner, and executed equally well the movements, "Centre forward," with deployment to the front, and "Close column on first division, right in front into line." After some further movements line was formed for review, after which Major Raymond assumed command, and Col. Vose, accompanied by Major Belknap, Inspector of the First Brigade, reviewed the regiment in fine and passage. Inspection followed, during which the men maintained perfect steadiness in the ranks, and were deservedly complimented by the Inspector. After the inspection, the several companies were mustered, and the regiment was dismissed. The following table indicates the strength of this command:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff	8	1	9
Non-commissioned Staff	4	2	6
Band	40	0	40
A	37	4	41
B	41	1	42
C	43	8	51
D	26	13	39
E	30	10	40
F	41	4	45
G	51	6	57
H	24	6	30
I	31	10	41
K	45	6	51
Total	421	71	492

Company E of this command will go into encampment at Bay Side, Long Island, on Thursday, July 15, and will remain under canvas for a week. Each member participating will be assessed $10. This command has been directed in orders to assemble at the armory, in full-dress uniform, white trousers and gloves, bearskin hats, next Saturday at 5:45 A. M. sharp, to proceed to foot of Murray street and receive and escort the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., to its armory. As this parade will be over by 9 o'clock A. M., every member is expected to be present. Field and staff mounted, non-commissioned staff, guides, markers, band and drum corps, will report as usual, at the same hour at the armory. Field and staff will wear old style shako and plume.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500	West. Union	74⅜	600	Union Pacific		71¾
100	do	74⅞	200	do	s3.	71⅝
1400	do	74⅜	200	do		71⅝
500	do	74⅝	100	do	c.	71½
1100	do	74½	200	N. Y. C. & H.		104⅛
200	do c.	74⅜	200	do	s3.	104
2200	do	74⅜	200	do		104
300	do	74½	100	do	s5.	104⅛
300	do	74⅝	100	do		104¼
400	do	74½	6000	Lake Shore		64½
50	do	74⅜	2000	do		64
100	Tol. & Wabash	9⅝	1500	do		64¼
100	do	9½	800	do		64⅜
200	Pacific Mail	s3. 32⅜	1500	do		64½
300	do	c. 32½	700	do		64¼
500	do	32¼	500	do		64½
200	do	32⅜	500	do		64⅜
300	do	32¼	18	O		64½
300	do	32⅜	2500	do		64
1300	do	s3. 32⅜	1100	do		63⅞
300	do	s3. 32½	2100	do		63¾
1200	do	32⅜	2300	do		63⅞
800	do	s3. 32¾	1000	do		63⅝
100	St. Paul		30	do		64½
200	do		30½	2200	do	63⅝
100	do		30¼	700	do	63¾
100	do		30⅜	200	do	63⅞
100	do		30½	100	do	64
500	North-western		37⅜	400	do	64⅛
100	do	s3.	37¼	700	do	64¼
200	do		37⅛	300	do	c. 64¼
900	do	s3.	37	300	do	64⅜
1000	do		36⅞	400	do	64
500	do		36¾	2500	do	64⅛
200	do		36⅞	2100	do	64⅜
1700	do		37	1700	do	64⅝
800	Erie Railway		17	1000	do	64¼
400	do		17⅛	300	Ohio & Miss.	24
200	do		17	100	do	s3. 64¼
200	do	s3.	17	300	do	24
800	do		16⅞	100	do	24⅛
500	do	b3.	17	800	do	24¼
200	do		16⅞	300	do	24⅜
100	do	c.	17	600	do	s3. 24
400	do		17	100	do	24⅞
100	do		17⅛	400	do	23⅝
400	do		17¼	200	do	23⅞
300	do	s3.	17⅜	5	do	23⅝
200	do	c.	17⅜			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81, R.	120¾	$25,000 U.S. 5s '81, C 118
3,000	do c.	121	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81,
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C.		b.c. 117⅞
	'65, N.	123⅞	5,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R.		b.c. 117⅞
	'65,	120⅞	30,000 do b.c. 117⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '68	12 124⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000	Mo. 6s, '77	103	100	Adams Ex.	b.c.	100½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, old	50	100	Chic. & R. I.	b.c.	102⅜
10,000	do	49½	7	Pac. R. of Mo.	b.c.	50
15,000	do b.c.	50	100	N.Y.C. & Hud.	b.c.	104¼
10,000	Dist. of Col. 3-65s	b3. 73⅝	300	do		104⅜
1,000	Ches. & Ohio, Comp. on	39	100	Union Pacific	b.c.	71¾
2,000	do b.c.	39¾	100	do	c.	71⅝
1,000	do	40	100	do		72⅛
1,000	do c.	33	200	do		72⅜
3,000	C., R. I. P. 7s	110¼	10	Mich. Cen.	b.c.	65½
2,000	N.J.C. 1st con.	105	300	do		65¼
6,000	do	105⅞	30	Chi. & N.W.	b.c.	37⅜
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st,		3160	do		37⅛
	1st. Div.	91	200	do		37⅜
3,000	C. & A. con.	95	100	do	b5.	37½
4,000	C. & N.W. Con. Comp. G. bds.	81½	200	do		37⅜
5,000	Erie 3d	94½	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	b.c.	51
3,000	Mich. S. & N. I.	105⅛	130	N. J. Central	b.c.	109
8,000	N.Y. South. 1st	28	85

ARMY REMINISCENCES.

THE ROMANCE AND HUMOR OF ARMY LIFE.

ANECDOTES, INCIDENTS, AND DESCRIPTIONS FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS—PIONEER LIFE IN CALIFORNIA—TYPICAL ADVENTURERS' LIFE IN THE FIELD—THE NEGROES—INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The chief value of Gen. Sherman's *Memoirs* (which Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have just published) consists in the lucid narrative which they contain of the military operations in which he was concerned during the late war. A clear idea of their importance in this regard has been given by the extracts which have already been presented in the columns of THE TIMES. The stern narrative is, however, lightened up by numerous interesting and amusing incidents, which show that a soldier's life in times of peace has its alleviations, and that even in times of war it is not all strategy and carnage. The zest with which Gen. Sherman tells these incidents both exhibits a keen sense of humor and gives an indication of the characteristics which endeared him so to the soldiers under his command. A cold, stern, unyielding leader could never have aroused the enthusiasm which invariably inspired the forces Gen. Sherman commanded. His men loved him because of his quick sympathy with them, yet they submitted all the more readily to that stern discipline which he invariably enforced, and which brought his army to that splendid perfection, as a mere military machine, which no one can forget who witnessed the historical review in Washington at the close of the war. Those who are weary of the story of the rebellion will find abundant entertainment in glancing through these *Memoirs*, simply picking out here and there well-told and often laughable incidents. Gen. Sherman's early Army life in California gives a few of these amusing stories. It will be remembered that after Upper California had come into the possession of the United States, numerous embarrassing complications arose regarding the government of the newly-acquired territory. When these had been disposed of it was decided, chiefly for political reasons, to take formal possession of Lower California. Gen. Sherman tells us that the proclamation made upon the occasion by Lieut. Col. Burton and Capt. Bailey was "in the usual florid style." Bailey signed his name as the senior naval officer at the station, but, as it was necessary to put it into Spanish to reach the inhabitants of the newly-acquired country, it was interpreted, "*El mas antiguo de todos los officiales de la marina*," &c., which, literally, is "the most ancient of all the naval officers," &c., a translation which afforded not a little sport to all but the unfortunate Captain.

Kit Carson was, of course, a famous character in those early Californian times. Gen. Sherman first met him in 1848, upon his arrival at Monterey with the first overland mail. Hearing that he was in the place, he hurried to hunt him up, and he writes: "I cannot express my surprise at beholding a small, stoop-shouldered man, with reddish hair, freckled face, soft blue eyes, and nothing to indicate extraordinary courage or daring. He spoke but little, and answered questions in monosyllables. I asked for his mail, and he picked up his light saddle-bags containing the great overland mail, and we walked together to head-quarters, where he delivered his parcel into Col. Mason's own hands. He spent some days in Monterey, during which time we extracted with difficulty some items of his personal history. He was then by commission a lieutenant in the regiment of mounted rifles serving in Mexico under Col. Sumner, and, as he could not reach his regiment from California, Col. Mason ordered that for a time he should be assigned to duty with A. J. Smith's company, First Dragoons, at Los Angeles. He remained at Los Angeles some months, and was then sent back to the United States with dispatches, traveling two thousand miles almost alone, in preference to being incumbered by a large party."

Among the professional "adventurers" whom the gold fever threw to the surface in the first rush to California was one Baron Steinberger, who is thus sketched:

"He had been a great cattle-dealer in the United States, and boasted that he had helped to break the United States Bank, by being indebted to it $5,000,000. At all events, he was a splendid-looking fellow, and brought with him from Washington a letter to Gen. Smith, and another for Commodore Jones, to the effect that he was a man of enlarged experience in beef; that the authorities in Washington knew that there existed in California large herds of cattle, which were only valuable for their hides and tallow; that it was of great importance to the Government that this beef should be cured and salted so as to be of use to the Army and Navy, obviating the necessity of shipping salt beef around Cape Horn. I know he had such a letter from the Secretary of War, Marcy, to Gen. Smith, for it passed into my custody, and I happened to be in Commodore Jones' cabin when the Baron presented the one for him from the Secretary of the Navy. The Baron was anxious to pitch in at once, and said that all he needed to start with were salt and barrels. After some inquiries of his Purser, the Commodore promised to let him have the barrels with their salt, as fast as they were emptied by the crew. Then the Baron explained that he could get a nice lot of cattle from Don Timoteo Murphy, at the Mission of San Rafael, on the north side of the bay, but he could not get a boat and crew to handle them. Under the authority from the Secretary of the Navy, the Commodore then promised him the use of a boat and crew, until he [the Baron] could find and purchase a suitable one for himself. Then the Baron opened the first regular butcher-shop in San Francisco, on the wharf, about the foot of Broadway or Pacific street, where we could buy at twenty-five or fifty cents a pound the best roasts, steaks, and cuts of beef, which had cost him nothing, for he never paid anybody if he could help it, and he soon cleaned poor Don Timoteo out. At first, every boat of his, in coming down from the San Rafael, touched at the Ohio, and left the best beefsteaks and roasts for the Commodore, but soon the Baron had enough money to dispense with the borrowed boat, and set up for himself, and from this small beginning, step by step, he rose in a few months to be one of the richest and most influential men in San Francisco; but in his wild speculations he was at last caught, and became helplessly bankrupt. He followed Gen. Fremont to St. Louis in 1861, where I saw him, but soon afterward he died a pauper in one of the hospitals. When Gen. Smith had his head-quarters in San Francisco, in the Spring of 1849, Steinberger gave dinners worthy any Baron of old; and when, in after years, I was a banker there, he used to borrow of me small sums of money in repayment for my share of these feasts; and somewhere among my old packages I hold one of his confidential notes for $200, but on the whole I got off easily. I have no doubt that, if this man's history could be written out, it would present phases as wonderful as any of romance; but in my judgment he was a dangerous man, without any true sense of honor or honesty."

In these days of wrecked steam-ships, this curious story connected with the loss of the Central America, which foundered at sea off the coast of Georgia, in August, 1857, with 600 passengers and $1,600,000 of treasure, has peculiar interest. Sixty of the passengers of the ill-fated vessel were picked up by a Swedish bark and taken into Savannah. Gen. Sherman says:

"A few days after, I was standing in the vestibule of the Metropolitan Hotel, and heard the Captain of the Swedish bark tell his singular story of the rescue of these passengers. He was a short, sailor-like looking man, with a strong German or Swedish accent. He said that he was sailing from some port in Honduras for Sweden, running down the Gulf Stream off Savannah. The weather had been heavy for some days, and, about nightfall, as he paced his deck, he observed a man-of-war hawk circle about his vessel, gradually lowering, until the bird was as it were aiming at him. He jerked out a belaying-pin, struck at the bird, missed it, when the hawk again rose high in the air, and a second time began to descend, contract his circle, and make at him again. The second time he hit the bird, and struck it to the deck. This strange fact made him uneasy, and he thought it betokened danger; he went to the binnacle, saw the course he was steering, and, without any particular reason, he ordered the steersman to alter the course one point to the east.

"After this it became quite dark, and he continued to promenade the deck, and had settled into a drowsy state, when, as in a dream, he thought he heard voices all round his ship. Waking up, he ran to the side of the ship, saw something struggling in the water, and heard clearly cries for help. Instantly heaving his ship to, and lowering all his boats, he managed to pick up sixty or more persons who were floating about on skylights, doors, spars, and whatever fragments remained of the Central America. Had he not changed the course of his vessel by reason of the mysterious conduct of that man-of-war hawk, not a soul would probably have survived the night."

Gen. Sherman's stories of the war are, however, more thoroughly characteristic. They give us vivid glimpses of the great struggle itself, and bring back with life-like clearness some of the lamented leaders who lost their lives during its progress. The narrative of the campaign which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg is full of interesting incident. One story which Gen. Sherman tells illustrates very forcibly the straits to which the rebel forces were driven for medicines and other necessary supplies. In October, 1862, while Gen. Van Dorn had his head-quarters in Holly Springs, he was "very short of the comforts and luxuries of life, and resorted to every possible device to draw from the abundant supplies in Memphis." "He had no difficulty whatever," Gen. Sherman says, "in getting spies into the town for information, but he had trouble in getting bulky supplies out through our guards, though sometimes I connived at his supplies of cigars, liquors, boots, gloves, &c., for his individual use; but medicines and large supplies of all kinds were confiscated, if attempted to be passed out." Upon the march from College Hill to Oxford, Gen. Sherman observed in a farmer's barn-yard a wagon that looked like a city furniture wagon with springs. "We were always short of wagons," writes Gen. Sherman, "so I called the attention of the Quartermaster, Col. J. Condit Smith, saying, 'There is a good wagon; go for it.' He dropped out of the retinue with an orderly, and after we had ridden a mile or so he overtook us, and I asked him, 'What luck?' He answered, 'All right; I have secured that wagon, and I also got another,' and explained that he had gone to the farmer's house to inquire about the furniture wagon, when the farmer said it did not belong to him, but to some party in Memphis, adding that in his barn was another belonging to the same party. They went to the barn, and there found a handsome city hearse, with pall and plumes. The farmer said they had a big funeral out of Memphis, but when it reached his house, the coffin was found to contain a fine assortment of medicines for the use of Van Dorn's Army. Thus, under the pretense of a first-class funeral, they had carried through our guards the very things we had tried to prevent. It was a good trick, but diminished our respect for such pageants afterward."

The capture of Arkansas Post, in January, 1863, with its garrison of nearly 5,000 men, will be remembered as one of the minor successes preliminary to the investment of Vicksburg. Through a combination of circumstances, Gen. McClernand was put in command of the expedition. He was not in pleasant relations with Admiral Porter, who took the co-operating gunboats up the Arkansas, and a jealousy decidedly dangerous to the success of the expedition developed itself among the subordinate officers. This was fortunately counterbalanced by the weakness and indecision with which the rebel forces were handled. It happened, in making the preliminary dispositions, that Gen. McClernand posted a soldier in a tree to overlook and report the movements of the rebel forces. After the Union forces had entered the fort, Gen. Sherman rode down the rebel lines to ascertain the precise condition of affairs. He says:

"Returning to the position where I had first entered the rebel line, I received orders from Gen. McClernand, by one of his staff, to leave Gen. A. J. Smith in charge of the fort and prisoners, and with my troops to remain outside. The officer explained that the General was then on the Tigress, which had moved up from below to a point in the river just above the fort; and, not understanding his orders, I concluded to go and see him in person. My troops were then in possession of two of the three brigades which composed the Army opposed to us, and my troops were also in possession of all the ground of the peninsula outside the 'fort proper,' (Hindman.) I found Gen. McClernand on the Tigress, in high spirits. He said repeatedly: 'Glorious! glorious! my star is ever in the ascendant!' He spoke complimentarily of the troops, but was extremely jealous of the Navy. He said: 'I'll make a splendid report;' 'I had a man up a tree,' &c. I was hungry and tired, and fear I did not appreciate the honors in reserve for us, and asked for something to eat and drink. He very kindly ordered something to be brought, and explained to me that by his 'orders' he did not wish to interfere with the actual state of facts; that Gen. A. J. Smith would occupy 'Fort Hindman,' which his troops had first entered, and I could hold the lines outside, and go on securing the prisoners and stores as I had begun."

Corporal Pike is gazetted for immortality in Gen. Sherman's *Memoirs*, and with a prominence which that hitherto unknown hero could hardly have anticipated. The Corporal is so unique a character that it is worth while to give Gen. Sherman's description of him in full. He writes:

"I was still busy in pushing forward the repairs to the railroad bridge at Bear Creek, and in patching up the many breaks between it and Tuscumbia, when, on the 27th of October, as I sat on the porch of a house, I was approached by a dirty, black-haired individual with mixed dress and strange demeanor, who inquired for me, and, on being assured that I was in fact the man, he handed me a letter from Gen. Blair at Tuscumbia, and another short one, which was a telegraph message from Gen. Grant at Chattanooga, addressed to me through Gen. George Crook, commanding at Huntsville, Ala., to this effect:

Drop all work on Memphis and Charleston Railroad, cross the Tennessee, and hurry eastward with all possible dispatch toward Bridgeport, till you meet further orders from me. U. S. GRANT.

The bearer of this message was Corp. Pike, who described to me, in his peculiar way, that Gen. Crook had sent him in a canoe; that he had paddled down the Tennessee River, over Muscle Shoals, was fired at all the way by guerrillas, but on reaching Tuscumbia he had providentially found it in possession of our troops. He had reported to Gen. Blair, who sent him on to me at Iuka. This Pike proved to be a singular character; his manner attracted my notice at once, and I got him a horse, and had him travel with us eastward to about Elkton, whence I sent him back to Gen. Crook at Huntsville, but told him, if I could ever do him a personal service he might apply to me. The next Spring when I was in Chattanooga preparing for the Atlanta campaign, Corp. Pike made his appearance and asked a fulfillment of my promise. I inquired what he wanted, and he said he wanted to do something *bold*, something that would make him a hero. I explained to him, that we were getting ready to go for Joe Johnston at Dalton, that I expected to be in the neighborhood of Atlanta about the 4th of July, and wanted the bridge across the Savannah River at Augusta, Ga., to be burned about that time, to produce alarm and confusion behind the rebel Army. I explained to Pike that the chances were three to one that he would be caught and hanged; but the greater the danger the greater seemed to be his desire to attempt it. I told him to select a companion, to disguise himself as an East Tennessee refugee, work his way over the mountains into North Carolina, and at the time appointed to float down the Savannah River and burn that bridge. In a few days he had made his preparations and took his departure. The bridge was not burned, and I supposed that Pike had been caught and hanged.

When we reached Columbia, S. C., in February, 1865, just as we were leaving the town, in passing near the asylum, I heard my name called, and saw a very dirty fellow followed by a file of men running toward me, and as they got near I recognized Pike. He called to me to identify him as one of my men; he was then a prisoner under guard, and I instructed the guard to bring him that night to my camp some fifteen miles up the road, which was done. Pike gave me a graphic narrative of his adventures, which would have filled a volume; told me how he had made two attempts to burn the bridge, and failed; and said that at the time of our entering Columbia he was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, under trial for his life, but in the confusion of their retreat he made his escape and got into our lines, where he was again made a prisoner by our troops because of his looks. Pike got some clothes, cleaned up, and I used him afterward to communicate with Wilmington, N. C. Some time after the war, he was appointed a Lieutenant of the regular cavalry, and was killed in Oregon by the accidental discharge of a pistol. Just before his death he wrote me, saying that he was tired of the monotony of garrison life, and wanted to turn Indian, join the Cheyennes on the plains, who were then giving us great trouble, and, after he had gained their confidence, he would betray them into our hands. Of course I wrote him that he must try and settle down and become a gentleman as well as an officer, apply himself to his duties, and forget the wild desires of his nature, which were well enough in time of war, but not suited to his new condition as an officer; but, poor fellow! he was killed by an accident, which probably saved him from a slower but harder fate."

On March 17, 1864, Gen. Sherman arrived at Nashville to receive final instructions from Gen. Grant, who had just been nominated for the Lieutenant Generalcy, and was under orders to report at Washington. He found Gen. Grant there with Mrs. Grant and some of their children. This characteristic incident marked the withdrawal of the future President from the capital of Tennessee. Gen. Sherman writes:

"On the 18th of March I had issued orders assuming command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and was seated in the office, when the General came in and said they were about to present him a sword, inviting me to come and see the ceremony. I went back into what was the dining-room of the house; on the table lay a rosewood box containing a sword, sash, spurs, &c., and round about the table were grouped Mrs. Grant, Nelly, and one or two of the boys. I was introduced to a large, corpulent gentleman, as the Mayor, and another citizen, who had come down from Galena to make this presentation of a sword to their fellow-townsman. I think that Rawlins, Bowers, Badeau, and one or more of Gen. Grant's personal staff, were present. The Mayor rose and in the most dignified way read a finished speech to Gen. Grant, who stood, as usual, very awkwardly; and the Mayor closed his speech by handing him the resolutions of the City Council engrossed on parchment, with a broad ribbon and large seal attached. After the Mayor had fulfilled his office so well, Gen. Grant said: 'Mr. Mayor, as I knew that this ceremony was to occur, and as I am not used to speaking, I have written something in reply.' He then began to fumble in his pockets, first his breast-coat pocket, then his pants, vest, &c., and after considerable delay he pulled out a crumpled piece of common yellow cartridge-paper, which he handed to the Mayor. His whole manner was awkward in the extreme, yet perfectly characteristic, and in strong contrast with the elegant parchment and speech of the Mayor. When read, however, the substance of his answer was most excellent, short, concise, and, if it had been delivered by word of mouth, would have been all that the occasion required. I could not help laughing at a scene so characteristic of the man who then stood prominent before the country, and to whom all had turned as the only one qualified to guide the nation in a war that had become painfully critical."

As a sequel to the capture of Atlanta Gen. Sherman gives several letters, heretofore unpublished, which passed between himself and Gen. Grant relative to future plans of the campaign. Under date of City Point, Va., Sept. 12, 1874, Gen. Grant writes Gen. Sherman a letter full of cordial feeling, of which this is the last paragraph:

"In conclusion, it is hardly necessary for me to say that I feel you have accomplished the most gigantic undertaking given to any General in this war, and with a skill and ability that will be acknowledged in history as unsurpassed, if not unequaled. It gives me as much pleasure to record this in your favor as it would in favor of any living man, myself included."

From Atlanta Sept. 20, Sherman replies:

"In the meantime, know that I admire your dogged perseverance and pluck more than ever. If you can whip Lee and I can march to the Atlantic, I think Uncle Abe will give us a twenty days' leave of absence to see the young folks."

Preliminary to the march to the sea was the gallant defense of Allatoona by Gen. Corse. As relating to and covering one of the most thrilling episodes of the war, the correspondence between Gens. French and Corse, with the official report by the latter of the result, are well worth reproducing:

AROUND ALLATOONA, Oct. 5, 1864.

Commanding Officer, United States Forces, Allatoona:

I have placed the forces under my command in such positions that you are surrounded, and to avoid a needless effusion of blood, I call on you to surrender your forces at once, and unconditionally.

Five minutes will be allowed you to decide. Should you accede to this, you will be treated in the most honorable manner as prisoners of war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

S. G. FRENCH,

Major General Commanding Forces Confederate States.

HEAD QUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH CORPS,
ALLATOONA, Ga., 8:30 A. M., Oct. 5, 1864.

Major Gen. S. G. French, Confederate States, &c.:

Your communication demanding surrender of my command I acknowledge receipt of, and respectfully reply that we are prepared for the "needless effusion of blood" whenever it is agreeable to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CORSE.

Brigadier General commanding forces United States.

ALLATOONA, Ga., Oct. 6, 1864—2 P. M.

Capt. L. M. Dayton, Aid de Camp:

I am short a cheek-bone and an ear, but am able to whip all h—l yet. My losses are very heavy. A force moving from Stilesboro' to Kingston, gives me some anxiety. Tell me where Sherman is.

JOHN M. CORSE, Brigadier General.

The necessity of defending the long stretch of railroad from Nashville to Atlanta during the year 1864 was a serious tax upon Gen. Sherman, and he very frankly expresses a doubt whether "the history of war can furnish more examples of skill and bravery" than attended this important service. When the rebels did succeed in striking the railroad, such extraordinary energy was exhibited in repairing it that they finally became convinced that the Union forces kept along the road "duplicates of every bridge and culvert of importance." Gen. Sherman says:

"A good story is told of one who was on Kenesaw Mountain during our advance in the previous June or July. A group of rebels lay in the shade of a tree one hot day, overlooking our camps about Big Shanty. One soldier remarked to his fellows:

'Well, the Yanks will have to git up and git now, for I heard Gen. Johnston himself say that Gen. Wheeler had blown up the tunnel near Dalton, and that the Yanks would have to retreat, because they could get no more rations.'

'Oh, hell!' said a listener, 'don't you know that old Sherman carries a duplicate tunnel along?'

After the war was over Gen. Johnston inquired of me who was our chief railroad engineer. When I told him that it was Col. W. W. Wright, a civilian, he was much surprised, said that our feats of bridge-building and repairs of roads had excited his admiration; and he instanced the occasion at Kenesaw in June, when an officer from Wheeler's cavalry had reported to him in person that he had come from Gen. Wheeler, who had made a bad break in our road about Tilton Station, which he said would take at least a fortnight to repair; and, while they were talking, a train was seen coming down the road, which had passed that very break, and had reached me at Big Shanty as soon as the fleet horseman had reached him [Gen. Johnston] at Marietta!"

When Gen. Sherman's Army had effected its concentration at Goldsboro', N. C., after its march from Savannah, Gen. Schofield was left in command, and Gen. Sherman went to City Point, via Newbern, Fortress Monroe, and the James River, for conference with Gen. Grant. Gen. Sherman writes:

"I found Gen. Grant, with his family and staff, occupying a pretty group of huts on the bank of James River, overlooking the harbor, which was full of vessels of all classes, both war and merchant, with wharves and warehouses on an extensive scale. The General received me most heartily, and we talked over matters very fully. After I had been with him an hour or so, he remarked that the President, Mr. Lincoln, was then on board the steamer River Queen, lying at the wharf, and he proposed that we should call and see him. We walked down to the wharf, went on board, and found Mr. Lincoln alone in the after-cabin. He remembered me perfectly, and at once engaged in a most interesting conversation. He was full of curiosity about the many incidents of our great march, which had reached him officially and through the newspapers, and seemed to enjoy very much the more ludicrous parts—about the 'bummers,' and their devices to collect food and forage when the outside world supposed us to be starving; but at the same time he expressed a good deal of anxiety lest some accident might happen to the army in North Carolina during my absence. I explained to him that that army was snug and comfortable, in good camps, at Goldsboro'; that it would require some days to collect forage and food for another march, and that Gen. Schofield was fully competent to command it in my absence. Having made a good, long, social visit, we took our leave and returned to Gen. Grant's head-quarters, where Mrs. Grant had provided tea. While at the table, Mrs. Grant inquired if we had seen *Mrs.* Lincoln. 'No,' said the General, 'I did not ask for her;' and I added that I did not even know that she was on board. Mrs. Grant then exclaimed, 'Well, you are a pretty pair!' and added that our neglect was unpardonable; when the General said we would call again the next day, and make amends for the unintended slight."

The call was made the next day, but in apparent resentment of the unintentional slight, Mrs. Lincoln was "too unwell" to be seen, and kept her state-room. In the course of a conversation with President Lincoln on this occasion, the question came up as to the disposition that should be made of the rebel leaders in case of their capture. Gen. Sherman says:

"I inquired of the President if he was all ready for the end of the war. What was to be done with the rebel armies when defeated? And what should be done with the political leaders, such as Jeff. Davis, &c.? Should we allow them to escape, &c.? He said he was all ready; all he wanted of us was to defeat the opposing armies, and to get the men composing the Confederate armies back to their homes, at work on their farms and in their shops. As to Jeff. Davis, he was hardly at liberty to speak his mind fully, but intimated that he ought to clear out, 'escape the country;' only it would not do for him to say so openly. As usual, he illustrated his meaning by a story: 'A man once had taken the total abstinence pledge. When visiting a friend, he was invited to take a drink, but declined on the score of his pledge, when his friend suggested lemonade, which was accepted. In preparing the lemonade the friend pointed to the brandy bottle and said the lemonade would be more palatable if he were to pour in a little brandy, when his guest said if he could do so "unbeknown" to him he would not object.' From which illustration I inferred that Mr. Lincoln wanted Davis to escape 'unbeknown' to him.

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I know, when I left him, that I was more than ever impressed by his kindly nature, his deep and earnest sympathy with the afflictions of the whole people, resulting from the war, and by the march of hostile armies through the South; and that his earnest desire seemed to be to end the war speedily, without more bloodshed or devastation, and to restore all the men of both sections to their homes. In the language of his second inaugural address, he seemed to have 'charity for all, malice toward none,' and, above all, an absolute faith in the courage, manliness, and integrity of the armies in the field. When at rest or listening, his legs and arms seemed to hang almost lifeless, and his face was care-worn and haggard; but the moment he began to talk, his face lightened up, his tall form, as it were, unfolded, and he was the very impersonation of good-humor and fellowship. The last words I recall as addressed to me were that he would feel better when I was back at Goldsboro'. We parted at the gangway of the River Queen, about noon of March 28, and I never saw him again. Of all the men I ever met he seemed to possess more of the elements of greatness, combined with goodness, than any other."

Full as these extracts are, they barely trench upon the incidents and anecdotes with which these volumes abound. They show sufficiently that the *Memoirs* are a most interesting record of a remarkable life, by a man whose name patriots will always delight to honor.

SHIPWRECK PREVENTION.

SOME OF THE MEANS AND METHODS.

EXPERIMENTS OF PROF. TYNDALL—THE SEVERAL KINDS OF FOG SIGNALS—FORMS OF LIGHTS IN USE—THEIR RESPECTIVE ADVANTAGES—THE ELECTRIC LIGHT—DEFICIENCIES OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE SYSTEM.

The loss of the Schiller and the State of Georgia has given a fresh interest to the various means that have been devised for preserving life and property at sea. But it has turned attention more particularly to the methods employed for warning mariners against undue proximity to points of danger, and also for indicating their position on a coast line. Owing to the extensive commerce that is carried on about the British seas, and to the almost unparallelled dangers that surround the British coasts, it is to be expected that there will be found there the most numerous and the best appliances for the purpose. With a view to avail themselves of all the most recent improvements to that end the authorities in England sent a commission to examine and report upon the fog-signals in use in the United States; and in return an agent, in the person of Major Elliot of the Engineer Corps, was sent to Europe from here to obtain information concerning the light-house systems, more especially of Great Britain and France. The report of Major Elliot's visit was printed late last year by order of Congress, and we propose with its aid to point out some of the most important facts noticeable on the subject.

Buoys, light-houses, light-ships, and fog-signals of various kinds are the topics which come under observation. Major Elliot's attention was directed to the value of the last of these during his voyage across the Atlantic. Very many persons who have taken the same journey have had a like experience. But, excepting the old-fashioned bell, fog-signals are for the most part a modern invention. Indeed, the two questions in regard to them, namely, the form which is most efficient, and the most advantageous position in which they can be placed, are still in a measure undecided.

Major Elliot was present at the series of experiments made at Dover under the auspices of Prof. Tyndall. The machines used there were steam-whistles, air-whistles, and fog-trumpets. The steam-whistles were blown under a pressure of sixty-four pounds, the air-trumpets and whistles under pressure of eighteen pounds, and these, in Mr. Elliot's opinion, proved superior to the steam-whistles, although he also thought that the experiment was much less favorable to the latter than those which had been made at Portland, Me. The general impression made upon all who had been present was also one of disappointment, and Major Elliot attributes that to the conditions laid down by Gen. Duane in this country not having been attended to.

The deductions to be drawn from all the tests that have hitherto been made of various contrivances are very well summarized in a memorandum by Sir Frederick Arrow, the Deputy Master of the Trinity House, on Mr. Tyndall's reports. According to this authority, there are at present three kinds of instrument practically available for fog signals—the siren, the trumpet, and the gun. The only present drawback to the first of these is the necessity of using steam at the high pressure of seventy pounds, which is not only an element of danger, but it involves fuel and labor. One great advantage of the air-trumpet is that it can be worked at a pressure of little over twenty pounds. It would appear that experience in England of the American whistle is different from that obtained here. Sir Frederick Arrow describes its effect close at hand as deafening, but adds that the sound failed to penetrate to any useful distance. The Canadian whistle was found to be preferable.

The disadvantages attending the use of guns are mainly three; the short duration of the sound, the liability of that sound to be quenched by local noises, and its comparative inability to cope with an opposing wind. Dr. Tyndall nevertheless ranks the gun as a first-class signal.

With regard to position, it may be accepted as a general rule that a signal should be placed at a considerable height above the sea level, in order to avoid the interference caused by the noise of waves breaking on the shore, the rattle of pebbles, &c. Where such heights cannot be obtained, a powerful siren is the best suited to overcome such noises, care always being taken to avoid the possible influence of a sound shadow. It is also deemed a matter of some importance that no signal should be required to mark dangers extending seaward more than a mile or a mile and a quarter, so as to give vessels time to manœuvre and keep at a safe distance. The direction in which the sound should be projected is also of some consequence, since it is shown to be most effective in the line of its axis. Hence it follows that the instrument should be capable of adjustment so that its strongest sound may be projected directly against an opposing wind. These several points being conclusively settled, Sir Frederick Arrow is of opinion that no unnecessary delay ought to be suffered before proceeding to supply light-ships and all important stations with sound-signals which should supersede lights as soon as these were rendered useless at a quarter of a mile by fog.

At the extreme western points of the Isle of Anglesea is a fog light arranged in a manner which Major Elliot thinks might advantageously be employed at many points in our Pacific States. There is also at the same station—known as the South Stack—a fog bell which has been used to the entire satisfaction of mariners for many years. The bell weighs two and one-half tons, and is placed with the mouth uppermost. A counterpoise weight is hung behind the axle, which is turned by machinery placed under cover. The hammer is within the bell, and no great power is required to ring it. The lighthouse at South Stack stands at a high elevation, but an inclined plane has been excavated in the work, and a tramway laid thereon. A separate light, used especially for fogs, is contained in a carriage, which, in clear weather, is kept at the summit of the incline, near the main light, but, during a fog, it is lowered by means of a windlass, to a position where, safe from the waves, it is still as near the sea as possible, and can be seen as the fog lifts, while the main light remains invisible.

In Ireland Major Elliot examined an invention of Mr. Wigham consisting of a gun intended for the explosion of gases as a fog signal. It is simply a tube of iron connected with a gas holder by a half-inch pipe, its charge being a mixture of oxygen, coal gas, and common air. At the Howth Baily Light Station the guns were twelve inches in diameter and from six to nine feet long. The flash from these guns is said to illuminate fog much better than that from the explosion of gunpowder.

At the Vienna Exhibition there was a fog-trumpet, the invention of Giovanni Amadi, of the Technical Institute of Trieste, which was awarded a medal of merit. It is operated by steam, and is provided with an automatic distributing steam valve and with a special valve with finger board and operating keys, so as to produce sounds at will. The instrument is said to have most extraordinary powers. "In addition to its use as a fog-signal on shore, it may be applied on board of steamers of whatever steam power, and is especially advantageous on board of men of war." By means of the finger board long or short sounds may be given at will with great accuracy, and communications may be made at night in fog or in snow-storms by means of an alphabetic formula, similar to that used in telegraphy. It may be operated with a steam-boiler of eight-horse power and a pressure of twenty-five pounds, and it is then capable of producing "thirty distinct blasts in thirty seconds, which are audible at a distance of fifteen nautical miles in clear weather." The Government officers at Trieste, who tested this instrument, reported that when operated with the finger board, signals, according to Morse's method, could be readily distinguished at a distance of six nautical miles.

The sound reflectors used in Mr. Tyndall's experiments were about 12 by 15 feet, and only slightly curved. The necessity for them is shown by the fact that often a sound which is usually audible at a distance of fifteen or sixteen miles may, under certain conditions of the atmosphere, become inaudible at one mile, especially where the distance is partly over land and partly over water.

Mr. Thomas Stevenson, a grandson of the great railway engineer, has confirmed the opinion given by Prof. Henry and others, that such reflectors, if made of metal, should be covered with plaster, or some substance of the kind, to prevent vibration. Wooden surfaces are also quite as efficient reflectors as any others. It may be mentioned that in one or two places on the British coast large Chinese gongs have been used as fog signals, but they have not come into general use, and Mr. Elliot is of opinion that they are not superior to a good bell.

For all the highest order of lights, both in England and France, refraction lenses are adopted, but reflectors are not given up, being considered preferable to lenticular apparatus in some localities. On light-ships revolving lights are generally preferred. Of forty-three ships round the coast of Great Britain, thirty are supplied with revolving lights, these being found to be the most powerful and the most likely to attract the attention of mariners. The nature of the light itself and the material used to obtain it are, however, of the utmost importance. Throughout Great Britain, colza (rapeseed) and mineral oils, gas, and electricity, are all in use. A new lamp, invented by a Mr. Douglas, is rapidly being introduced. In this the light may be increased, as desired, in thick and foggy weather, thereby to a certain extent resembling gas and electric lights. Thus, in the six-wick lamp the increase may be made from 342 to 722 candles, or more than doubled. In burning mineral oil the wicks are raised about one-sixteenth of an inch above the tips of the burners, but with colza-oil they are raised five-sixteenths of an inch. A long series of experiments has been made to test the value of the two kinds of oil. The lamps were kept burning for several successive hours, and the power of the lights was determined every hour by a Bunsen's photometer. Using a first-order or four-wick burner, the illuminating power of mineral oil, compared with that of colza, was as 280 to 269, while the consumption was rather less, so that the comparative cost of the light was in the ratio of 15 to 38.

In other trials the lamps were kept burning for sixteen hours, the time of a long Winter's night, and the mean result gave the degree of illumination from mineral oil at 271, and from the colza at only 239. The mineral oil light was likewise more uniform. At the end of the sixteen hours it was found to be reduced 10.7 per cent., and that of the colza 25.6 per cent. At the same time the wicks of the mineral oil lamp were charred for not more than one-eighth of an inch, and were still capable of burning several hours longer; but the wicks of the colza lamp were charred five-sixteenths of an inch, and were evidently nearly worn out. In France mineral oil was in use as early as 1857, but at first several accidents occurred, and the French then preferred a Scotch oil over the American product, in consequence of the variable quality of the latter. Since the use of the Scotch manufacture, there have been no accidents of any kind.

During Major Elliot's stay in England he witnessed some experiments to test the relative value of gas and electricity. These were made at the top of the clock-tower of the Palace at Westminster. It was found that the unassisted light from a gas-burner containing 108 jets was equal to that of 1,199 candles, but this was below the usual average. Mr. Elliot says: "The condensed beams from the most powerful fixed and flashing first-order lights of England, (with the Douglas four-wick burner, the illuminant being oil,) are respectively equal to 9,000 and 111,000 candles, (ours are much less,) while the condensed beam of the flashing electric light at Souter Point," three miles below the mouth of the Tyne, and one of the most powerful lights in the world, "is equal to 800,000 candles." Yet he believes it still to be an open question whether gas or the electric light may be the better. Gas is greatly less troublesome than oil, and taking an average year's consumption it is a little cheaper, as proved by the records of several light-houses in Ireland where it is used. Intermission of the light is produced by the opening and shutting off of a gas valve, so that a certain saving in consumption is secured with intermittent lights. The action is, of course, effected with clock work.

Major Elliot very strongly recommends the substitution in this country of gas or electricity for oil in our light-houses, in all localities where either is suitable, which is not everywhere. The results of the Irish system are therefore of some interest. There the fixed light consists of three burners, placed vertically, the power of the largest size of each of which is equal to 2,577 candles, which, multiplied by three, gives us a light equal to 7,731 candles. But by the agency of cylindric refractors, this is increased eighteen times, or raised to a power of 139,158 candles; and if we take the French estimate of M. Reynaud in his *Mémoire sur l'Eclairage des Côtes de France*, it must be set yet higher, at 147,914 candles. With a revolving light, however, the power is much greater. A revolving apparatus of eight panels transmits to the mariner, as is shown by actual experiment, 338.74 times more light than an unassisted oil lamp. And if the data of M. Reynaud are correct, a series of triform gas-lights, supposing each lamp to burn 108 jets, would give for the revolving light a power equal to 1,686,228 candles. Mr. Elliot remarks that the maximum uncondensed oil lights on our coasts "are but little more than an equivalent for the light of 200 candles," while that of gas is more than 2,000 candles; and with the further facts we have stated there appears certainly to be a strong case in favor of the change he recommends.

An arrangement has been devised for adapting gas to the illumination of beacons on detached rocks which are inaccessible during heavy weather. Gas cannot be carried, under ordinary circumstances, to such places in submarine pipes, on account of the condensation of moisture within the pipe. It has, therefore, been proposed by Mr. Wigham to dry the gas with chloride of calcium, and he proposes to light and practically extinguish the beacon by means of variations of the pressure of gas in the supply pipe. The suggestion is ingenious, and Mr. Wigham is a practical man, who has done a great deal for the improvement of the light-house system, but we do not know whether this proposal has been tested. It had not been at the time when Major Elliot was on his mission.

We now come to the electric light. The annual cost of a single light of this description in England is about £800—say $4,000, which is double that of a first order single oil-light station, while the light produced is between six and seven times that of the most powerful lens with the four-wick Douglas oil-burner. There are several such lights both in France and England. The most powerful which has been yet constructed is that to which we have already referred as at Souter Point, about midway between Sunderland and the mouth of the Tyne. The lens is of the size of those of the third order, or 39.38 inches in diameter, surrounded by eight panels of vertical condensing prisms, which in their revolution give flashes at intervals of one minute. Here, as at all stations in the English service, the contingency of accident to the clock-work apparatus is provided for. The apparatus covers the sea horizon or 180°, the light being visible for twenty miles; but there is also a curious arrangement for utilizing the rear or land portion of the light. It is taken up by an annular refracting lens surrounded by catadioptric prisms, "the whole being about fifteen inches in diameter and forming a holophote of the sixth order." After passing this the rays are formed into a cylindrical beam of parallel rays, which is made to impinge on a set of reflecting straight prisms, which in turn cast them at right angles down a vertical tube through a circular aperture in the floor upon another set of prisms in the room below, which again turns the beam out through a large plate-glass window upon a series of small rocks that lie southward of the station and near to the shore. The cost of these works was £15,148.

But as being more within easy reach by American visitors, we may mention two electric lights situated on the South Foreland, three miles from Dover. These are 1,000 feet apart—one being 372 and the other 275 feet above sea level. The electric current is generated by means of large magneto-electric machines, two being provided for each light, though one only is used, except in very thick weather. These are driven by a steam engine, and all parts of the machinery, including boilers, are kept in duplicate. Each machine is composed of ninety-six helices, mounted upon six gun-metal wheels, each having sixteen helices. "Between these wheels are placed the magnets, eight in each division, forty of which are composed of six layers or leaves riveted together," and sixteen with only three leaves or layers. The magnets are stationary, the helices being made to revolve at the rate of 400 revolutions per hour. The power absorbed by the machine alone is four indicated horse-power, and the actual power required to work one machine is six indicated horse-power. Coke is used for fuel, and about fifty-six pounds are consumed during the night.

Each of the six-plate magnets will lift a weight of 108 pounds, and each three-plate magnet will lift 54 pounds, so that the attractive power of one machine equals 5,184 pounds, the total weight of all the magnets in one machine being 2,088 pounds. The machines are connected with the lamps by means of underground cables. Each lamp contains two pieces of carbon about ten inches long by three-eighths of an inch square. They are made from coke dust and they are consumed at the rate of thirty-four inches per night for each light at a cost of one penny per inch, exclusive of waste and breakage. They are moved toward each other by means of automatic apparatus, and the only danger of irregularity of the lights arises from the presence of foreign matter in the carbons. This, however, is instantly corrected. Here the rear light is utilized by means of totally reflecting prisms to reinforce the front light, which, like that at Souter Point, is required over a range of 180 degrees only. Both lights are fixed, the lenticular apparatus being of the usual description, and made by Chance Brothers & Co., of Birmingham, who specially excel in optical apparatus of all kinds for light-houses. The power of each beam is estimated as equal to 180,000 candles, and Major Elliot states that when he observed them from Dover, a distance of three miles, they threw a very distinct shadow from objects on the pier. He also lays considerable stress upon the efficient nature of the buildings at the English light stations, the care with which every possible contingency is foreseen and guarded against, the comfort provided for the keepers and their families, and the excellent system by which they are made to have a permanent interest in their official position.

At the time of Mr. Elliot's visit there were in England the two fixed electric lights at South Foreland, the revolving light at Souter Point, and a fixed light at Dungeness; in France two fixed lights at La Hève and a revolving light at Grisnez; in Egypt a revolving light at Port Said; and in Russia a fixed light at Odessa. These were all the electric lights then in use, but we believe more have been decided upon, if not introduced in Great Britain, and more are contemplated in France. No other nations had adopted them.

M. Quinette de Rochemont, Engineer des Ponts et Chaussées, has written an interesting account of the French light at La Hève. The light-houses there were lighted for the first time in 1774. At that time wood fires were used. In 1810 lamps were introduced, with reflectors. In 1845 the reflectors were replaced by dioptric apparatus; and electricity was substituted for oil tentatively in 1863 and definitely in 1865. The oldest light-house at present in existence in Europe is at Dover, and may still be seen by visitors to the castle. It is supposed to have been built in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, or about 1,831 years ago. And it is worthy of note that the system which prevailed at La Hève to within sixty-five years of the present was the same as that which was in use when this tower was erected in the earliest period of the Christian era.

The plan now in operation at La Hève is very similar to that at South Foreland. There are six-plate magnets of a power of 145 to 155 pounds, and some three-plate magnets with a power of seventy-five pounds. The carbon points are manufactured from graphite, the residue contained in gas-retorts. They are ten inches long, and from one-third to one-half of an inch thick. The optical apparatus is about one foot in diameter, and it sends the light tangentially to the surface of the sea. Many accidents, however, have occurred at La Hève. In one instance the lights were extinguished for a space of an hour, and much trouble has been experienced with the machinery, which is now placed in a more satisfactory condition. Of the cost of this light we have no data later than 1869, but it appears that the average of that and the four years previous was $3,215 34, the total number of hours of illumination averaging 4,135 annually. The machines are started ten minutes before the time of illumination, so that the currents may be well established, and its light is exhibited fifteen minutes after sunset and extinguished fifteen minutes before sunrise. Double lights are produced whenever the fog is so dense that the keepers cannot see the beacon lights on the north pier of Havre, and this occurs during about eighty hours every year.

The disadvantages attending a general use of electricity are due chiefly to the large amount of space required for the steam engines and the magneto-electric machinery, for storing coal, coke, &c., and for collecting and preserving the water for the engines. The repairs needed require also special workmen, not usually found in the vicinity of light-houses. Consequently, the electric light can at present be made available only in certain localities. It would be disadvantageous in light-houses at sea, or that are not easily accessible, or those which are distant from centres of population. But where there is plenty of space, and where cities are within easy reach, their substitution for other lights is strongly approved by mariners.

Major Elliot points out several of the deficiencies in our own light-house system when compared with those which he examined in Europe, and especially with those of France and England. He dwells upon the superiority of the French and English lamps; of the use of mineral oil instead of lard-oil; of the system of administration; of the adaptation of special forms to suit the requirements of special localities; and, particularly, of the great power of gas or electricity when compared with our present means of lighting. All this is of vast practical value. But the information he has furnished is more satisfactory in that it shows that around the extremely dangerous coasts of France and England, but particularly the latter, where American tourists are most personally interested, every precaution which money, science, experience, and unceasing watchfulness can supply is used to prevent shipwreck and loss of life. In fact, the entire coast of England seems to be lighted as effectually as are the sidewalks in our streets. The spot where the ill-fated Schiller was wrecked is illuminated with two powerful lights, and from the Scilly Islands to the Land's End is a series of lights so close that from every point two or three are visible. It would seem, indeed, that according to our present state of knowledge all that can be done has been done along the British and French coasts to protect mariners. To relieve voyagers from the carelessness or recklessness of sea-captains, the remedy must be looked for somewhere else than in electric lights, fog-horns, and buoys.

A DOG'S LONG JOURNEY HOME.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* asserts that although the following story is not sworn to before a Justice of the Peace it is strictly true: "In August, 1872, Mr. Granel, the venerable gardener of Larz Anderson, Esq., and Mr. Anderson's son, Charles, were on a prairie chicken hunt in the neighborhood of Sheldon, Ill. They had along with them Mr. Granel's favorite imported dog Maxy. During a hot, thirsty tramp one day, when the stock of water with the party had been exhausted, the dog was overcome with heat and fatigue. Poor Maxy was left for dead on the prairie, after the body had been covered with freshly-plucked grass, and other suitable funeral rites had been performed. On the following day the hunters passed that way and out of sympathy visited the grave of the dog. The body had disappeared. The suspicion was aroused that, mayhap, the burial was a premature one, and accordingly a search for Maxy was made, but without success. The hunters lingered in the vicinity for several days, and under an offer of a liberal reward, village boys scoured the prairie for the body of the missing beast, though in vain, and the unfortunate fellow was given up for gone. On Wednesday last who but Maxy himself should run into Mr. Granel's house, in this city, and greet Mrs. Granel in the same old friendly manner. But he was tottering on his feet, and seemed sorely battered and aged and thin in flesh. He gave no history of his travels, or how he had spent the three years away, or how he had traced his course for about 300 miles to the old home of his master and mistress. Truly, the good old dog received a hearty welcome from the venerable man and wife, who looked upon Maxy as a great pet. But, sorry to say, the dog seems to have come home to die, and probably, despite the best attentions, will survive only a short time."

TRAMPS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The tramps now travel in gangs, and when they choose to turn highwaymen are dangerous assailants. A party of four of these fellows has been operating in Holliston, and other towns all over the State have been infested by tramps during the past few weeks. Everywhere people are anxious to get rid of them, and when they manifest a willingness to 'move on' they are helped to do so. Some of them are young and strong and able to work, but they have no taste for agricultural labor, and farmers are timid about hiring them. Every month of idleness confirms them in their vagabond life, makes them more unfit for useful labor, and increases the danger to the community because of their presence. If a return of good times does not soon afford them employment that suits them, the question what shall be done with them and for them will soon be a serious one with town and State authorities."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Fine Arts Jury has decided that no picture in this year's Paris Exhibition is worthy of the medal of honor.

The number of candidates at the recent general examination for women at the University of London was thirty-five. Of these only twenty passed.

For the purpose of making a scientific exploration of New-Guinea, the annexation of a portion of which is under consideration by the British Government, an expedition has just started from Australia.

The total length of tramways laid down in Vienna is about five geographical miles, and the service is conducted with 554 tramway cars and 1,864 horses. Ten per cent. is the dividend on the paid-up capital.

A scheme is on foot for making Lyons a port by means of a maritime canal, uniting the port of La Joliette at Saint Louis and the Rhone, so that a steamer might go from the Mediterranean to Lyons without stoppage.

A number of deeds, bearing dates from 1731 to 1744, have been recovered from the waters of the Gipping, at Ipswich. The documents, which have not suffered much from their immersion, were handed over to the Police.

It is stated that at a recent interview of considerable length between Duke Decazes and Lord Lyons, the English Ambassador at Paris, an understanding was come to with regard to the future policy of England and France toward Germany.

Each ship of the Arctic Expedition was supplied with pigeons similar to those used in the Franco-Prussian War. Part of these birds are to convey messages from the sledge parties to the Alert; the others to communicate with the Discovery.

The London *Sun* understands that a meeting of Nonconformists has been convened at the house of Rev. Newman Hall, to consider the propriety of giving a public expression of the undesirability of any movement being made at present for the severance of Church and State.

A memorial chapel to the late Bishop Wilberforce, erected at a cost of nearly £6,000, has been opened by the Bishop of Oxford. The chapel is built adjoining the college at Cuddesdon, which was founded by Bishop Wilberforce, and it is intended for the use of the students.

A Reuter's telegram states that a monument to Savonarola has been unveiled at Ferrari in the presence of Prince Humbert and the authorities. Signor Finali and others delivered speeches, dwelling upon the principles of liberty professed by Savonarola. The Agricultural Exhibition was then opened.

It is announced that the Musical Director of the Cathedral of Ratisbon has been allowed to copy a hitherto unknown mass, by Palestrina, in the archives of the Sistine Chapel at Rome. The announcement will, the Professor believes, be received with the deepest gratification by all lovers of the music of the great Giovanni Pierluigi.

The reasons attributed by working men for striking are at times indeed ridiculous. At a colliery near Sheffield, belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam, safety lamps were lately introduced in place of naked lights, and 500 men struck work in consequence of that. Earl Fitzwilliam, without any more ado, closed the collieries, and now the men are wondering what they have been about.

In consequence of the great diminution in the number of elephants in Ceylon, owing to the wholesale and wanton destruction of these useful and intelligent animals, the Governor, with the full concurrence of the Secretary of State, has stopped the issue of licenses to shoot and capture them. A great want is now felt in the island of the assistance of elephants in constructing public works.

The Founders' Medal of the Royal Geographical Society has been awarded to Lieut. Weyprecht of the Austrian Navy, for the enterprise and ability displayed in the command of two expeditions between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla; and the Patron's Gold Medal to M. Julius Payer, for his sledge journey and discoveries along the coast of Franz Josef's Land.

Count Münster, the German Ambassador at London, is not being handled so tenderly by his own superiors in Berlin as he was by Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons. It is said that he has, during the past few days, been an unwilling participator in a lively telegraphic correspondence on the subject with Prince Bismarck's Secretary. This correspondence not proving satisfactory, he may have to proceed to Berlin to complete his explanations, and will possibly be recalled.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* announces that the recent excavations near the old Dipylon at Athens have brought to light the foundations of a house belonging to the time of Mithridates, in which were found fifty silver coins of the same age, some of which are of great value and unique in character. At Aquileia interesting discoveries have also been rewarding the zeal of explorers; and, according to recent reports, the foundation walls of a circus of colossal dimensions have been traced.

Some of the consequences of the Moody and Sankey revivals are not pleasant for the British householder. A London paper says that two "old harridans frightened a young lady into hysterics the other day; a blackguard came and raved upon a doorstep because the lady of the house would not let him come in and pray with her; and another old woman, who got admission, stole all the portable articles she could get hold of. And so the good work goes bravely on, and Messrs. Moody and Sankey make plenty of money out of their dupes."

A letter from Chambéry states that a terrible fire has destroyed the hamlet of Monthoux, commune de Saint Jean de Chevelu, and which is well known to the tourists who ascend the Dent du Chat from the sparkling white wine which bears its name. Everything was destroyed—dwellings, barns, and storehouses, and even the old tower of the Marquis d'Yonne which dominated the country. The disaster is enormous, as more than forty families are without clothes or home. The losses are estimated at more than 100,000 francs, and nothing was insured.

The London *Times* recently announced that the next number of the *Contemporary Review* would contain an article by Mr. Gladstone on "The Prince Consort and the Court of Queen Victoria," whereupon Mr. Gladstone requested the *Times* to inform the public that the announcement was unauthorized by him. The article has just appeared, and is entitled, "Life and Speeches of the Prince Consort—Court of Queen Victoria." It is signed "Etonensis," and is attributed to Mr Gladstone. Why the author should have troubled himself about the prior announcement is a mystery.

Another new game has been introduced in England, a result, probably, of the success of the revival of polo. It is known as "tent-pegging." The game consists in driving a lance point, while going on horseback at full gallop, into a tent-peg stuck into the ground and bearing it off triumphantly. It looks easy enough, but it is in reality very difficult, while it is admirable practice for those cavalry regiments who have to use the lance. It has the advantage over polo as being an exercise which is, in some sort, a training for transfixing enemies.

The *Levant Herald* says that Abdul Medjid Effendi, the fourth son of the Sultan, who for some time past has been formally attached to the Imperial foundry at Tophaneh in the capacity of employe, has been promoted to the grade of Adjutant-Major. His Majesty's decree to this effect was publicly read in the artillery square of Tophaneh by Seid Pasha, Director of the foundry, in presence of Ali Saib Pasha, Minister of War, and a number of other officials. The new Adjutant-Major was born in June, 1868, and is, therefore, seven years of age. The Turkish *Bassiret* gravely states that the young Prince's promotion was due to the capability for business which he has evinced.

The *Eastern Budget* learns from Cairo that M. De Lesseps has again been in negotiation with the Powers respecting the Suez Canal dues. The revenue of the canal being now more than 30,000,000 francs a year, the tariff should, according to the rule laid down by the International Commission, be lowered. M. De Lesseps, however, argues that a reduction of the dues is impossible, as extraordinary expenses will have to be incurred this year for the canal. The entrance at Port Said is to be deepened and otherwise improved, the harbor at Lake Timsah must be enlarged, and the bend in the canal at Ramlej must be removed in order to facilitate the navigation. These works would alone cost at least 30,000,000 francs. M. De Lesseps has sent his son to Constantinople to continue the negotiations on this question.

FINANCIAL.

"$160,000"

MADE IN TWO MONTHS. A WALL STREET OPERATION. THE BANKING-HOUSE OF ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., NO. 12 WALL ST., WHO DEAL IN STOCK PRIVILEGES, HAVE PAID THIS ENORMOUS SUM TO THEIR CUSTOMERS DURING THIS SHORT SPACE OF TIME. SOME PERSONS HAVE MADE AS HIGH AS $6,000 FROM ONLY $100 ORIGINALLY INVESTED, AND MANY have made $1,000 and over from only $50. They paid in a single day over $40,000, for which only $5,000 was received, or $57,000 net profit to various people. They employ continuously from twelve to fifteen competent book-keepers and assistants. With this strong force they are often compelled to remain at their work until midnight. This energetic firm well deserves the credit of being the leading house in their branch of business. It is most wonderful to acknowledge that they have established this business in the short space of five years.

They have customers who reside in nearly every State of the Union, and the Dominion of Canada; from the island of Cuba they receive orders from persons who are continually dealing in stocks. Their business has become so extensive that two experienced correspondents are employed to attend to their advertising accounts. Their cards may be read in every first class newspaper published in the United States. To this they attribute a portion of their success. We advise those desiring to place their business with a firm possessing the very highest record for uprightness, and who conduct their business upon honest principles, to deal with this house.

They also issue a weekly report of the condition of affairs in Wall st., which they are glad to mail free, for one year, to any one who desires and contemplates speculating.

Send for it.—*Evening Mail, New-York.*

New-York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The banking-house of Alexander Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall st., has in its employ twelve book-keepers and assistants. There are other stock privilege firms who employ from three to six men. This firm have established their entire business during the last five years.

Boston *Daily News* says:

Messrs. Alexander Frothingham & Co. will furnish to those desiring to invest in Wall st., explanatory circulars containing detailed statements and quotations, and many "points" of great value to the uninitiated. Their office is at No. 12 Wall st., New-York City.

New-York *Graphic* says:

This old established house offers facilities for speculating with an investment of money ranging from $50 to any amount, and gives small investors the same advantage as those who invest thousands of dollars. During the last month investments of $100 on many stocks have returned profits of $500 to $2,500. This seems marvelous to those unaccustomed to Wall street operations, nevertheless it is true, as substantiated by the fluctuation of prices at the Stock Exchange.

American Journal says:

Those holding puts and double privileges on Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Erie, and Western Union Telegraph, have realized large profits during the past few days. One prominent speculator closed a put on 10,000 shares of Erie to-day, realizing a profit of nearly $50,000. There have been, during ninety days, paid to owners of privileges over $3,000,000 by various bankers in the street. We are informed that Messrs. Frothingham & Co. paid the largest amount, and that their customers have been more ably advised than those of any other firm.

Albany *Evening Post* says:

They offer facilities for controlling shares in the stock market more liberal than can be found at any other house in the street. A deposit of $50 will enable a person to control fifty shares of any stock valued at $5,000 for thirty days. A larger deposit will of course allow you to control a larger number of shares. A deposit of $1,000 will control one thousand shares, valued at $100,000, for thirty days. This arrangement enables a person of small capital to control a very large business; so that the man of energy is at once put on a level with the man of wealth.

Address

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers.

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

FOR A TWENTY-DOLLAR BOND!

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY will purchase any of the One Thousand Bonds that may be drawn in the series drawing of TUESDAY, July 6, 1875, and will pay for each one of them

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH,

provided such bonds are offered to the Company on or before Aug. 1, 1875.

BY THIS the public can more readily appreciate the fact that the Bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company are, after having been drawn in the series drawing, worth a large premium.

THE SERIES DRAWING decides that the Bonds drawn shall, in two months from the drawing, be redeemed.

TWO MONTHS AFTER THE SERIES DRAWING there is another drawing, known as the PREMIUM ALLOTMENT,

at which the only Bonds that participate are those which were drawn in the Series Drawing two months before.

THE PURCHASER OF A $20 BOND is certain of receiving back TWENTY-ONE DOLLARS, or more; and may receive one of the premiums awarded at the PREMIUM ALLOTMENTS, which take place publicly every three months. The substantial value thus given to these Bonds is such that, when all the Bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company shall have been placed, it will be impossible for any one to purchase a Bond for less than its par value.

THE PREMIUM MORTGAGE BONDS of the Industrial Exhibition Company are now being sold at the office of the Company, where application may be made either by letter or in person. Pamphlets which will fund information will be mailed to any address requested.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,
No. 12 East 17th st., near Broadway, New-York.

NOTE.—THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION WANTS A RESPONSIBLE FIRM TO OPEN AN OFFICE ON BROADWAY FOR THE SALE OF ITS BONDS.
APPLY AS ABOVE.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

$657,000, DUE 1905,

ISSUED FOR RENEWALS AND IMPROVEMENTS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK OR LONDON, AT OPTION OF HOLDER, FOR SALE BY

NETTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

LOST.

The July 1875, January 1876, and July 1876 Coupons on the following Government Bonds:

$76,000 Coupon 6s, 1881. Nos. 56,975 to 57,050 inclusive, $30 each.

$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 4,552 to 4,601 inclusive, $30 each.

$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 151,060 to 151,109 inclusive, $30 each.

$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 118,314 to 118,363 inclusive, $30 each.

$14,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 13,893, 13,894, 97,914, 97,915, 97,916, 29,771, 29,776, 56,248, to 56,354 inclusive, $30 each.

Payment on the above has been stopped at the United States Treasury Offices.

Also lost, three Coupons from $500 bonds of Paterson City, called "Bounty Bonds:" Nos. 548, 549, 556. And from $1,000 bond of Long Dock Company, No. 2,655.

A reward of **$2,000** will be paid for the recovery of the above, and no questions asked, and in proportion for any part thereof.

Address Post Office Box No. 1,242 New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, June 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 2?2 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board:

A. B. MACDONOUGH,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter Sixteen of the acts of the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, I hereby give notice that on and after the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the principal and interest of all bonds over One Hundred Dollars of the State of Iowa, issued in accordance with the act above mentioned and known as the "Iowa War and Defense Bonds," shall be payable at the banking-house of Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., in the City of New-York.

C. C. CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa.
W. CHRISTY, State Treasurer.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORT-GAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, Jr., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 68 Broadway.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie; $10 or $100 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.

SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 14, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AN EXPERIENCED ATTORNEY WILL prosecute claims, fees contingent on result; excellent references. Send name and address to LAWYER, Box No. 5,253 Post Office.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages and other securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HARRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,

GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per cent. a limited amount of the bonds of the

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,

due in 1900, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon some of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania, from which two and one-half million tons of coal were mined in 1874. A sinking fund of ten cents for every ton mined is provided for the redemption of the bonds. Each bond bears the following indorsement, authorized by a special act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, passed March 21, 1874: "For value received, the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY hereby guarantees the punctual payment of the principal and interest of the within bond, at the times and upon the terms and conditions therein specified, in pursuance of resolutions of the board and the assent of the stockholders."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said company has caused this guaranty to be signed on its behalf by its Treasurer, and its corporate seal to be affixed.

BABCOCK, BROTHERS & CO., 50 Wall st.
G. G. HAVEN & CO., No. 17 Wall st.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORT-gage bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, and of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company: You are hereby notified to appear before me, a special Master, appointed by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois, and make proof of your bonds, at my office, No. 21 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1875.

SUTHERLAND D. SMITH, Master, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer,
Springfield, Illinois.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 12 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through notes and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING TWICE-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM, Wednesday, June 16.
CHARLESTON, Saturday, June 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of the company.

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday June 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, June 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, June 22
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 26 and July 17 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON
STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27, North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Frankfort st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c.; deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., $1.5; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day.

J. W. HANCOX.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, LITTLE FALLS MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIEBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGH-KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURGH, AND MARLBORO', by ferry.) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st. Pier No. 39, N. R., daily at 3:30 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINK UP THE HUDSON.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

REMOVALS.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of *The Scalpel*, has removed his private hospital to Madison av., one square from Central Park. Spacious single and communicating apartments for nurses and every comfort are provided. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the bladder, (stone removed by lithority, (stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, and the more obscure diseases of the abdominal organs. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10; 2 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 29 5th av.

DR. WAIT, JR., DENTIST, HAS REMOVED from 23d st. to No. 26 West 35th st., where he will be pleased to see those requiring his professional services. Strangers are referred to the following professional gentlemen: Drs. Gilchrist, Worster, Manners, Janvrin, Howe, Gregory, Pierson, McGregor, Parsons, and Rev. Drs. Crosby, Hutton, Leonard, Crittenden, and Father Joslin. Moderate charges.

PERSONAL.

MISSING — FROM HER HOME, IN THIS CITY, since May 21, under temporary derangement, lady twenty-six years of age, five feet, four inches high, dark hair and eyes, slender figure, brown poplin dress. Any information will be thankfully received and rewarded. Address H. E. JOHNSON, No. 208 West 34th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A HIGHLY-BRED SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—Is 8 years old, blood bay with black points, is guaranteed sound, and was thoroughly broken by the present owner four years ago, having been constantly ridden in his family ever since up the Hudson River. He may be seen at Dickel's Riding School, 30th st. and 5th av.

A HANDSOME BLACK TEAM FOR SALE, greatly below their value, to close an estate; very stylish, perfectly sound and gentle. Also landau, nearly new, and clarence, built by Wood Bros. Apply at private stable, East 63d st., next to corner 4th av.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A HANDSOME BAY CARriage team; also, a covered buggy wagon and set of double harness, silver mounted. Apply at No. 534 West 55th st., or No. 59 Greene st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF THEIR VALUE, ONE PAIR of horses, adapted to any service, coach or other uses. May be seen at the stables, Nos. 35 and 37 West 29th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD AMONG the hills of Dutchess County; very healthy location for invalids; price, $6 to $7 per week; near the railroad; but four hours' ride from City. For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES B. DEYO, Salt Point, Dutchess County, N. Y.

City references—Mr. Jules Glaentzer, No. 52 West 32d st.; Mr. John W. Vanderbonk, No. 529 6th av.; Mrs. L. D. Blake, No. 146 East 55th st.; Mr. Elias H. Underhill, No. 225 East 27th st.

AT BERGEN POINT.—ONE OR TWO COUPLES, or a few single gentlemen, can obtain first-class board at Bergen Point; five minutes' from depot, on Newark Bay; fine bathing, boating, and fishing; house first-class; hot and cold water, and gas; fine grounds; references given and required; terms very low. Address L. J. F., Box No. 149 *Times* office.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERsigned, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro', N. H., has taken for the present season the Hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This Hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points; frequent steam-boat and railroad communications with Providence daily. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention.

P. S. BOOTHBY, care of People's Steam-boat Company, Providence, R. I.

OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE.

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,

is one of the largest and most successful hygienic institutions in America, and for

INVALIDS SEEKING HEALTH

and persons desiring to live simply and enjoy country life amid beautiful scenery and the purest of water and air, at reasonable cost, it is not excelled in its advantages anywhere. Send six cents in stamps for fine steel engraving of place and circulars, testimonials, &c. Address as above. JAMES H. JACKSON.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME FOR A gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, with first-class board, on the Central Railway of New-Jersey, eighteen and a half miles from New-York. Address A. A. D., Post Office Box No. 3,579, New-York.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A BEAUTIFUL VILlage, near depot, post office, &c.; wide, shady streets and side-walks; fine drives; high ground; no mosquitoes or malaria. Parties desiring good board, large, cool rooms can address as above, J. W. ROCKWELL.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Haverstraw; house and grounds first-class; fine view of Hudson River; mountain air; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 38 University place, or at WALL'S residence, Haverstraw.

IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, BOARD for a party of two or three gentlemen, and pleasant rooms adjoining, with stabling if desired; situation accessible and near the river. Address C. L. R., Passaic, N. J.

SECOND MOUNTAIN, ORANGE, FOUR Miles from depot, on a farm; abundance of shade; rooms large, high and airy; scenery beautiful; terms, $8½ per week. For particulars, inquire of No. 17 Vesey st., 10 to 4 P. M., or box No. 453 Orange Post Office, N. J.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS IN A PRI-vate mansion, thirty minutes from Wall st.; wide piazzas, beautifully shaded grounds; boating, fishing, and stabling. Address CONDON, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

GOOD BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE IN VERmont: high, healthy locality; away from city or village; clean, comfortable beds and bounties. A party of six would be taken at $42 per week. For particulars address Box No. 205 New-York City.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ONE HOUR FROM CITY; accessible by boat; pleasant home for families; house on the Sound; short walk from depot and boat-landing; good shade; bathing and boating. Inquire at No. 41 West 22d st., or at Main Cottage, Greenwich.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—FORTY-five minutes from New-York; excellent accommodations at a beautiful country seat, situated on the Narrows; bathing, boating, &c.; references. Address A. REAL.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD, WITH pleasant rooms, can be had at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Address C. F. SMITH. References—W. H. Popham, No. 51 Front st.; A. C. Popham, No. 3 West 23d st.

PLEASANT VALLEY ON THE HUDSON. 45 minutes' sail from the City; choice rooms, good table; every advantage of country life, boating, &c. For particulars apply to S. H. BROWN, No. 155 West 49th st.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FOUR ADULTS, who would like a lovely home for the Summer in the valley of the Connecticut, can be accommodated on a beautiful farm. Apply to T. D. WINCHESTER, Winchester House.

BOARD ON SHREWSBURY RIVER.—FINE Boating and fishing; convenient to boat and cars. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., between 34th and 35th sts.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson.—Grounds large, well shaded; fine river view; terms moderate. Address Mrs. J. CRANT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS DESIRing a comfortable home in the country in a farm house, pleasantly shaded, can address J. W., Box No. 237 Hudson, Columbia County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD IN GREENVILLE, N. J.—Twenty minutes from Liberty st., New-York, by Central Railroad; large rooms. Address Mrs. D. VAN HORN, Box No. 39 Greenville (N. J.) Post Office.

BOARD IN THE MOUNTAINS.—A FEW FAMIlies can get board fifty miles from the City; pure, healthful air. Apply to WM. H. SMITH, Mountainville, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE NEWLY furnished; five minutes from Brick Church Station. References and particulars of C. L. SNIDER, No. 50 Lispenard st. Mrs. LOAG, Prospect st.

AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—A WELL FURnished parlor, chamber, and good board in a private family may be secured by addressing Box No. 195 Jamaica Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR GEN-TLEMAN and wife, distant about one hour from City. Address, with full particulars, J. H., Box No. 157 *Times* office.

RIDGEDALE HOUSE, MADISON, N. J.—Some or two rooms, with unexceptionable board; references.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,

$1,145,729.

OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL—RESERVOIR PARK, 40TH ST. and 5TH AV.—Families or single gentlemen remaining in the City during Summer months will find the location of Hotel Royal as cool and pleasant as any country resort. A strictly first-class family hotel, with restaurant second to none in New-York; rooms airy and large, overlooking Reservoir Park; terms moderate.

PIERIS & CO., Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NIAGARA!!

MONTEAGLE HOUSE,
Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

This house is now open, and offers unusual inducements to tourists. Terms, $2 per day, $10 to $15 per week. Baggage designed for the Monteagle should be checked to Suspension Bridge. Address ALEXANDER & TERRILL, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

Only twenty-five minutes from New-York City.

Boats every half hour from the Battery. Fine view of Bay and Narrows from all rooms on water side. Two cottages for families. For terms, address

DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

ORADELL HOUSE, ORADELL, N. J.—ONE hour from New-York, via New-Jersey and New-York Railroad. Good boating, fishing, and shooting. Good stable room for boarders.

Board $8 to $12 per week.

PIKE & RODGKIN, Proprietors.
Or L. S. PIKE, Jr., No. 58 South st., New-York.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, LONG ISLAND, NOW OPEN.—Excellent bathing; beautiful drives in vicinity; eggs and milk supplied on the place. Steam-boat Seawanhaka leaves Peck slip at 4 and 33d st. at 4:15 o'clock. Address as above.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Open June 10. This favorite resort is situated on the Sound. Fine bathing, bathing, and fishing.

Mrs. CREAGH.

CORNWALL ON HUDSON.—BIRDSALL HOUSE. Fine view; excellent accommodations; grounds extending to the water.

C. BIRDSALL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Address

EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

1872. LELAND HOUSE, 1875.

SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.,
(eleven hours from New-York.)

This popular house has been enlarged, and improved for 1875, and will be opened June 1, with first-class accommodations for 200 guests. It stands on a bluff overlooking the lake, and has the most delightful location in Northern New-York. Post, express, and telegraph offices adjacent. Finest scenery, hunting, and fishing in the Adirondack region. Through tickets to and from New-York. Terms for board: Transient, $3 per day; June, $12 to $14 per week; July and August, $15 to $17 50 per week. WILLIAM G. LELAND, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from the village of Catskill, N. Y. The largest hotel in the Catskill region, and only first-class house on the mountains. Elevation 3,000 feet. Temperature 15° to 20° lower than New-York or Catskill. Open June 1 to Oct. 1. Terms—June, $21; July, $25; August $28, and September $25 per week. Favorable arrangements for the season.

C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

Catskill and Mountain House stages and carriages. An agent will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains and boats at Catskill.

CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERsigned, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro', N. H., has taken for the present season the Hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This Hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points; frequent steam-boat and railroad communications with Providence daily. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention.

P. S. BOOTHBY, care of People's Steam-boat Company, Providence, R. I.

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HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.

CELEBRATED CHALYBEATE WATER.

PURE MOUNTAIN AIR.

Only three hours from New-York and Philadelphia. Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanbury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 29th st., every Wednesday, from 12 until 2 o'clock.

J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

OCEAN HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH,

OPEN JUNE 15.

CHARLES and WARREN LELAND,
Managers.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Utica. Hon. Kerman, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

HATFIELD HOUSE, MASSENA SPRINGS,

St. Lawrence County, New-York, now opened for the season, has first-class modern improvements. Magnificent surrounding country. Pleasant drives. Excellent fishing and shooting. The medicinal properties of the water highly recommended for many classes of invalids. Circulars sent on application. Apply at hotel, or to HATFIELD & BENSON, No. 114 Water st., New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad.

WILL OPEN JUNE 10.

Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

PORT JEFFERSON HOTEL, PORT JEF-FERSON, LONG ISLAND, H. W. SWEZEY, Proprietor.—A few good boarders can be entertained here at satisfactory prices; the comfort and enjoyment of guests chiefly considered; an ample and excellent table, nice rooms and beds, pleasant parlors, with piano and organ, abundant sailing, rowing, fishing, bathing, and driving; beautiful bay and Long Island Sound seen from the windows; delightful walks and charming and varied scenery; billiards and livery stable.

HOWLAND HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

The best location at Long Branch. Will open June 1. Apply to CORLIES & SLOCUM,
Managers.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPENS JUNE 1.

Fresh vegetables, milk, cream, &c., from large farm connected with hotel. Address

W. P. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

GUYMARD SPRING HOUSE,

Guymard, Orange County, N. Y. A delightful mountain house, eighty miles from New-York on the Erie Railway, about 1,200 feet above tide-water. Board $10 to $12 per week. References—Hon. W. W. Goodrich, Nos. 50 and 51 Wall st., and J. M. Whiteomb, Esq., No. 23 West 50th st., New-York.

P. L. GUMAER, Proprietor.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY?

See HOME JOURNAL, with the extra sheet, just out.

A NEW LIST.

Eight columns of the choicest Summer Resorts, giving places, prices, and accommodations

Price 7 cents. MORRIS, PHILLIPS & CO., 3 Park place

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, LOCATED ONE and a half miles from Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, in a grove of pine. Pine Mountains, elevation 700 feet; accommodations for 100 guests; no bar; carriages at Stro

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CREEDMOOR.

J. T. B. COLLINS THE WINNER IN THE ELEVENTH COMPETITION FOR THE TURF, FIELD AND FARM CHALLENGE BADGE—B. BURTON WINS A CHALLENGE CUP IN A CONTEST BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE IRISH-AMERICAN RIFLE CLUB—A MATCH ARRANGED FOR THE 25TH INST.

The eleventh competition for the *Turf, Field, and Farm* Challenge Badge took place yesterday afternoon at Creedmoor. The number of competitors was unusually large, as a special interest attached to this competition, in view of the fact that several parties had already successfully competed for the trophy upon two occasions. Among this number were Col. Wingate and Messrs. J. T. B. Collins, E. H. Madison, and J. J. O'Kelly. The latter had won the badge twice consecutively. All of these gentlemen, with the exception of Col. Wingate, were among the competitors yesterday. The weather was quite favorable for short range shooting, although a gusty wind proved disconcerting to some marksmen who were not of muscular proportions. The match commenced at 3:30 o'clock, under the direction of Major Gen. Shaler. There were fifty-eight entries. The conditions of the contest permitted the use of any rifle; position, standing; two sighting and five scoring shots, at 500 yards distance. Mr. Collins was the final winner of the prize, upon a score of 22 out of a possible 25 points. Mr. O'Kelly, the previous winner, held it upon a score of 17 out of a possible 20 points, according to the old system of targets and marking. Following are the scores in detail, the highest attainable number being 25 points:

Name.	Score.	Total.
J. T. B. Collins	5 3 5 5	4—22
Lieut. A. Anderson	4 5 5 4	3—21
H. B. Moday	4 3 5 5	4—21
Col. B. E. Valentine	3 4 4 5	4—20
George Crouch	3 3 5 5	4—20
B. Burton	3 4 4 5	4—20
E. H. Madison	5 4 4 3	4—20
J. M. Amory	4 5 3 5	3—20
Dr. E. R. Raymond	4 4 4 4	4—20
Col. C. A. H. Bartlett	4 4 4 5	3—20
J. Beattie	5 4 3 4	4—20
Capt. W. C. Clark	4 3 4 5	3—19
J. W. Stewart	4 3 3 5	4—19
D. T. Kennedy	5 4 3 3	4—19
H. B. Dominick	3 4 4 4	4—19
J. C. Abrams	4 3 3 5	4—19
W. S. Smith	4 3 3 4	4—18
Gen. F. F. Millen	4 4 4 3	3—18
Lieut. F. W. Hofele	3 3 4 4	4—18
J. J. Meagher	3 5 4 4	2—18
B. G. Doughty	3 3 4 4	4—18
B. Dominick	3 4 2 5	4—18
D. Chauncey	4 5 3 4	2—18
L. Cass	4 4 3 3	4—18
J. H. Lattimer	0 4 4 5	5—18
F. P. Pike	4 4 4 2	4—18
J. A. Gee	5 3 4 3	3—18
J. L. Price	3 4 4 4	3—18
Capt. H. B. Smith	4 4 4 2	3—17
A. Wood	4 4 4 3	2—17
Capt. J. J. O'Kelly	4 4 3 3	3—17
Lieut. C. F. Robbins	3 4 2 4	4—17
H. P. Carrington	3 2 4 4	3—16
H. S. Jewell	3 4 3 3	3—16
T. R. Murphy	3 3 3 3	4—16
J. E. Irwin	3 3 4 2	4—16
J. H. Stearns	3 5 0 4	3—15
Col. George D. Scott	2 3 2 3	5—15
T. L. Camerden	0 4 3 3	5—15
G. W. Smith	2 3 3 4	3—15
A. M. Mitchell	2 3 4 3	2—14
J. W. Gardner	3 3 2 3	3—14
F. E. Scrimser	3 3 3 3	2—14
C. E. Huntington	4 3 4 2	0—13
Thomas Lloyd	3 0 3 3	4—13
H. Douglas	4 0 2 4	3—13
C. E. Prescott	3 0 2 4	3—13
J. J. Collins	4 0 5 3	0—12
A. J. Hendrim, Jr.	3 0 5 3	0—11
John Ross	0 2 2 3	4—11
J. C. Clarke	3 2 0 4	2—11
F. Hyde	2 0 3 2	3—10
J. K. Perley	3 2 3 2	0—10
Capt. J. G. Story	2 4 0 0	3— 9
A. P. Clark	3 2 2 0	2— 9
T. W. Linton	0 0 4 3	2— 9
C. E. Truslow	0 0 4 0	3— 7
Lieut. James Shaud	0 0 0 3	0— 3

On former occasions it has been customary to award a certain percentage of the entrance money, after paying the markers, to the competitors making the second and third highest scores. This was not done yesterday, as Gen. Shaler decided that there was no clause in the conditions governing the match to warrant such action, and he should therefore advise with the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association upon the subject.

Immediately after this match the Irish-American Rifle Club contested for a challenge cup. The conditions were: Distances, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at the first, any at the second; two sighting and seven scoring shots. The best scores are appended:

Name	Distance and score	Total
B. Burton	200—5 4 3 4 5 3 4—28	
	500—5 5 5 4 4 5 3—32	—60
Gen. F. F. Millen	200—3 2 4 4 4 3 3—23	
	500—3 5 0 4 3 3 4—23	—46
Capt. J. J. O'Kelly	200—4 4 4 3 3 4 3—25	
	500—5 0 5 0 4 2 4—20	—45
J. J. Collins	200—3 4 4 4 3 4 3—25	
	500—0 3 2 5 0 5 2—17	—42
B. Collins	200—3 2 4 2 4 4 3—22	
	500—0 4 0 3 0 0 0— 7	—29
E. Browne	200—4 2 3 0 0 2 1—12	
	500—4 2 0 4 0 0 5—15	—27

The Scottish American Rifle Club recently issued a challenge to the Irish-American Rifle Club to contest a match at 200 and 500 yards distance, with any rifles. The latter has accepted with the provision that the teams on either side shall consist of six men, and the match will take place on Friday, the 25th inst.

MINIATURE YACHTING.

THREE FINE RACES AT PROSPECT PARK YESTERDAY—THE VISION, HENRIETTA, AND ADIRONDACK THE WINNERS—OPENING REGATTA OF THE AMERICAN CLUB NEXT SATURDAY—PROSPECTS OF THE SPORT.

As Summer approaches the interest in miniature yachting at Prospect Park grows daily more intense, and each week records some new attraction for the lovers of the sport. Yesterday was no exception to the rule. The day was a very fine one, and although a strong south wind was blowing it was a steady and reliable one, and hence the little boats were enabled to hold their course much better than the week before, thereby exhibiting their sailing qualities to much better advantage. There was no regular regatta, but several of the best yachts were on the lake, and a number of fine contests were witnessed. The most interesting of them was a match between Capt. Stephenson's Vision, forty-eight inches long, and Mr. Good's Comet, fifty inches. This is the first time the visitors at the lake have had the pleasure of welcoming the Vision in any match race this season, and nobly did she sustain the reputation she won for herself during last Summer. The course yesterday was from North Bay, on the east side of Club Island, to South Cove, a distance of probably one-eighth of a mile. In the first race, both boats got off on the port tack, close together, and stood out for the east shore of the lake, the Comet immediately taking the lead, which she maintained upon every tack, and although the Vision did not lose much ground, still she was unable to overhaul her opponent, and came in a little behind at the close. They were brought back to the starting point and again sent off on the same tack. This time the Vision stood well up in the wind, and played off less than the Comet which gave her a decided advantage, and by the time they reached the east shore and made the first tack, she was well in the van. All the way down the first starboard tack the Vision gained slowly, so that when the fourth and last tack was made she was a long way ahead, weathering the Comet by a decided lead of at least thirty yards, and coming in winner by fully that distance. The excitement on Club Island was now intense, and when the two yachts were again brought back to the starting point the Vision was the decided favorite. The third race proved that she was entitled to the favorable position she had won for herself. It was nearly a repetition of the second race, although the starting of a fleet of larger yachts distracted the attention of the spectators somewhat. The Vision won again, and everybody pronounced the contest the most interesting that has taken place at Prospect Park this Summer.

The second contest was between Mr. Grant's Adirondack, Mr. Kershaw's Henrietta, and Mr. Peters' Mattie. The course was the same as that taken by the other boats. This race was won by the Henrietta. Two of these boats, the Mattie and the Adirondack, were built by Mr. Fitch, and all three of them are 63 inches long.

The third contest was between the Adirondack, the Mattie, the America, and the Calyer. The America is the largest of the boats, being ninety-four inches long, and is owned by Mr. Good. This is the first time she has appeared on the lake this season, but although she is very prettily modeled and looks well in the water, or out of it, she failed to hold her own with her smaller competitors. The race was closely contested, and was won by the Adirondack. As these were all only friendly contests, none of the boats were timed in any of the races. Next Saturday the American Club propose to have their opening regatta of the season, by which time it is confidently expected the new boat-house will be completed and ready for occupation. Should this be so, the display of model yachts at Prospect Park will be something wonderful. It is estimated that the value of the yachts owned by the members of the different clubs is not less than $10,000, and the reason they are not at the lake is because there has never been a proper place there in which to keep them. This defect being remedied, many who own yachts, and who have never been seen at the Park as identified with yachting, will take their yachts there, and the display will no doubt astonish those who are not familiar with the sport. And then, as each owner of a yacht must have a row-boat with which to follow her when she sails in order to trim and tack her, the vicinity of the lake bids fair to be the liveliest and most interesting part of the park this Summer,

BROOKLYN BURGLARS.

THE SHOOTING OF MR. SCHUTE—ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY.

Nothing new was developed yesterday in the Schute case. Mr. Schute is still in a dangerous condition from his wounds, and the doctors give but slight hopes of his recovery. The Police are still industriously at work following up such clues as they have, but no further arrests have yet been made. One of the eight mounted Police who have been scouring the woods in the neighborhood of Flushing for the fugitive burglar and assassin returned yesterday morning with a disabled horse. The others returned in the evening, but they did not bring with them the man of whom they were in search. Detective Corr has also returned from his trip along the north shore, and without having met with any better success. But he still holds the opinion, which is also held at Police Head-quarters, that the man who shot Mr. Schute is still in the woods.

About 10 o'clock on Friday night, while the family of Mr. Bacon were seated in the parlor of their house, at No. 369 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, a thief gained entrance to the upper rooms and succeeded in carrying off a set of diamond shirt-studs, worth $600. The footsteps of the departing thief attracted the attention of the family, and chase was given, but he escaped with ease. On examination, several rooms in the house were found to have been thoroughly ransacked. The thief obtained entrance from a garden in the rear of the house, and, by climbing up to a piazza, reached the upper rooms without disturbing the family. Capt. Crafts, of the Fourth Precinct, was notified by Mr. Bacon, but as no description of the thief was obtained, it is not at all likely that he will be arrested. The Police did not make the case public until yesterday morning.

MEETING OF THE QUEENS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

At a meeting of the Queens County Board of Supervisors, held yesterday at Jamaica, a resolution was passed instructing the clerk to forward to the District Attorney all papers in his possession relative to certain charges against County Superintendent of the Poor John Anderson, and requesting the District Attorney to lay them before the Grand Jury for action. The charges are that he sold the county flour at short weight, and that he illegally authorized the admission of paupers to the County Poor Farm through a relative, or by proxy, and that he collected fees for the examinations. The charges have already been preety thoroughly exploded, and it is thought that Supervisor Brinkerhoff's movement is only a bid for political preferment. A committee was appointed to confer with the Supervisors of Kings County to ascertain what arrangements can be made for the maintenance in the penitentiary of that county of all prisoners sentenced for terms over sixty days. Upon application of the gentlemen recently composing the New Court-house Committee, Wednesday next, the 16th inst., was appointed as the day upon which the property in their possession shall be turned over to the Supervisors. The subject of the wholesale appointment of Deputy Sheriffs was talked over, and a committee was appointed to look into the matter and report to the board. It was alleged that disappointed political aspirants were appointed as Deputies, and monopolized the business of serving court processes to the exclusion and detriment of the regularly elected Constables. There is an application before the board for permission to use certain land on Newtown Creek for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a drawbridge fifty feet wide. The matter will be considered next Wednesday.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING CASES IN NEW-JERSEY.

George Hettle, a boy fourteen years of age, living at No. 57 Herman street, Newark, was shot in the head and instantly killed yesterday morning, by a companion named Thomas Crosby, who resides on Techenor street. The boys had been sent to Gustav Wildemeyer's farm near the Neck, in Newark, to purchase vegetables, and while waiting in the vegetable house they amused themselves with a loaded gun which they found on the premises. It is supposed that the gun was accidentally discharged while Crosby was handling it carelessly. A part of the shot entered Hettle's neck, near the left side, the rest of it lodging in the door and shattering it badly. Hettle fell to the floor dead, and Crosby was arrested. He denies that he had the gun in his hand at the time it went off. He says that Hettle himself picked up the gun, and saying "How easily I could shoot you if you were a robber," pointed it at his companion. Crosby told him to put it down, and while Hettle was doing so the hammer, Crosby says, struck the wall, and falling, exploded the charge. County Physician Dodd directed that an inquest be held, and ordered that Crosby be held to await the result of the investigation. Charles O. Herdman, an Orange schoolmaster, was accidentally shot in the leg a couple of days ago by Frank Wheeler, his nephew. It is alleged that Herdman was ill-treating the boy, and that the latter picked up the gun for the purpose of intimidation, when it went off accidentally.

BASE BALL.

A game of base ball was announced to take place yesterday afternoon, on the Camp Washington Grounds, in New-Brighton, Staten Island, between the Knickerbocker Club, of this City, and the Staten Island Club. Quite a party of both ladies and gentlemen gathered to witness the game, which however, failed to come off, much to the disappointment of all present. The Staten Island Club was on hand at the appointed time, but a letter was received from the Knickerbocker's, stating that they could not be present, and the game was, therefore, pronounced against them. Determined, however, not to lose the sport, a picked nine was made up from the field to play with the Staten Island Club, and a seven-inning game was played, commencing at 4:45 P. M., which was won by the Staten Islanders, the score standing six to five in their favor, as follows:

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Staten Island	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	—6
Field Nine	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	—5

On Monday a game will be played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D., between the Reliance and the Tuttle and Bailey Clubs. On Tuesday the Olympic and Keystone Clubs will play, and on Wednesday next there will be a professional game between the Athletics of Philadelphia and the Atlantics of Brooklyn, all on the Union Grounds.

THE PALETTE CLUB EXCURSION.

The music during the Palette Club excursion, on Wednesday evening next, will be supplied by Mr. Thomas' orchestra, the members of which are to discourse the following programme: "Jubilee" Overture, Weber; Allegretto, Seventh Symphony, Beethoven; Fantaisie Caprice, Vieuxtemps; Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2, Liszt; Nocturne and Wedding March, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; "Festival," Overture, Lassen; "Ave Maria," Bach-Gounod; Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube," *ossia*, "On the Beautiful Broad Hudson," Strauss; Nuptial Chorus and March, third act "Lohengrin," Wagner. There will also be a concert in the salon of the Plymouth Rock by several prominent artists.

FAILURE OF A WOOL FIRM.

The failure of the well-known wool firm of Strang & Holland Brothers, of No. 142 Duane street, has been announced. The gross amounts of their liabilities and assets are not yet known, but a statement is being prepared, and the firm are determined to satisfy their creditors to the fullest extent. There is much surprise and regret expressed at the suspension. Mr. Strang, the head of the firm, is an old wool merchant who has a character for strict integrity, and is highly respected in the trade. The causes of the failure are understood to be the general depression of business, shrinkage of values, and the inability to collect, while certain connections with manufacturing interests have failed of expected realizations. It is reported that Mr. Henry Bucking, of the Bucking Wool and Leather Company, is largely indebted to the suspended firm.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The fact that nearly 300 applications for licenses were made to the Excise Board during the past week, tends to establish the belief that the difficulties between the department and the liquor dealers has at last been settled by the submission of the former to the requirements of the laws governing the traffic. What strengthens this supposition is that the active membership of the two Liquor-dealers' Associations has decreased about two-thirds, and the meetings are attended by scarcely half of those remaining on the rolls. Following is a detailed statement of the transactions of the Excise Department for the week ending yesterday: Monday, 52 applications, amount $3,345; Tuesday, 52 applications, amount $2,900; Thursday, 49 applications, amount $3,050; Friday, 50 applications, amount $2,980; Saturday, 23 applications, amount $1,410; total number of applications, 264; total amount, $15,810; total number of applications since May, 1,660; total amount, $99,912 50.

AN INSECT PLAGUE IN MISSOURI.

Mr. Joseph Ralph, a farmer of Menden, Chariton County, Mo., in a late letter to a friend residing in Brooklyn, gives a most alarming account of the depredations of the grasshoppers and other insects in that region and throughout the neighboring counties. The following extract from his letter has been submitted for publication: * * * "I am sorry to tell you that we are having a very hard time. The insects are almost taking everything that we have got. The grasshoppers have reached Selean County, which is next to Chariton County; and the army worm is taking everything in Carl County. The wier worms have destroyed half the corn crop, while the cut worms are devastating the gardens."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The amount deposited by Postmaster James in the United States Sub-treasury yesterday, as received from the sale of postage stamps during the past week, was $56,800.

John Cooper, aged fifty-four, living at No. 56 Ridge street, fell on the sidewalk at the corner of Lewis and Stanton streets yesterday, and fractured a leg.

John Early, aged seven years, living at No. 5 Vandewater street, was run over yesterday morning by a Bleecker street car, at the corner of Ann and Nassau streets, and sustained serious injuries.

During the past week there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 497 deaths, 475 births, and 145 marriages, showing an increase of 21 deaths and 62 births, and a decrease of 20 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Controller Green yesterday paid the salaries of the school teachers at 67 Grammar schools, 48 primary schools, 6 colored schools, 1 normal college, and 1 model school; total 123, amounting to $205,462 25.

The Secretary of State has turned over to counsel here the cases of several gentlemen who have refused to give to the enumerators the information they have, by law, required. The punishment for the offense is a fine of $50.

John Malzacher, living at the corner of Washington avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second street, fell from the second story to the cellar of the new building at Seventy-first street and First avenue yesterday and sustained fatal injuries.

While James Shannon, aged thirteen, a resident of Brooklyn, was playing in an open lot at Lexington avenue and Forty-first street, yesterday, he was attacked by a savage dog and severely bitten about the legs. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

The suspension of Mr. Henry Bucking, a large wool puller in this City, has been announced, but it is understood that the failure relates to his personal matters and will not materially interfere with the continuation of the company, of which he is a prominent member and large stockholder.

The abstract report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory gives the range of the barometer for the week ending June 12, as .480 inches, the range of the thermometer as 27°, the total amount of water fallen during the week as .36 inches, and the distance traveled by the wind, 776 miles.

John Bute Holmes, the defendant in the Holmes-Chamberlayne breach of promise suit, who recently gained his release from jail by the payment of bogus bail, rejected by the plaintiff's lawyers, was rearrested last evening and committed to Ludlow Street Jail, bail being fixed at $3,000.

A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Cyrus O. Baker, R. O. Crommeline, F. B. Musgrave, B. L. Smythe, and J. Kearney Warren, was yesterday appointed by the President of the New-York Stock Exchange to draft appropriate resolutions concerning the death of Mr. S. Augustus Mills, a member of the Exchange of twelve years' standing.

The Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company met yesterday at the rooms of the President, Mr. Sidney Dillon. After transacting the usual routine business the Executive Committee was authorized to devise ways and means to meet the floating debt as it matured. The meeting was then adjourned. Nothing was said in regard to the renewal of the contract with the Panama Railroad Company.

It is announced that the ladies of New-York and Westchester Counties intend to raise funds and erect a statue to Washington Irving. Their first meeting will be held at the house of Mrs. E. F. Wait, of the Margarite Institute, No. 13 East Forty-sixth street, near the Windsor Hotel, on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M., when permanent officers to the fund will be elected. All ladies who feel an interest in the plan are cordially invited to be present.

Matthew Donnelly, aged nineteen, of No. 109 Charlton street, while at Washington Market yesterday, became engaged in a quarrel with a stranger. A fight ensued, during which the stranger stabbed Donnelly in the groin with a pocket-knife and fled. In the confusion he succeeded in making his escape. Donnelly was taken to his home when it was found that he was seriously wounded. No trace of his assailant has been obtained by the Police.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company at an election held at Milwaukee yesterday: Alexander Mitchell, John Plunkington, Joseph G. Thorpe, of Madison, Wis.; Jonathan M. Bowman, of Killbourn City; Peter Geddes, of Chicago; Seth Chamberlain, of Cleveland; David Dows, James Buell, Walton Gurnee, Elias L. Frank, Julius Wadsworth, and John M. Burke, of New-York, and F. A. Mueller, of Rotterdam, Holland.

The following foreign mails were dispatched from the Post Office yesterday: Per steam-ship Adriatic, for Queenstown and Liverpool, 25,195 letters and thirty-seven bags of newspapers; per steam-ship Donau, for Southampton, Havre, and Bremen, 17,360 letters and thirty-six bags of newspapers; per steam-ship California, for Glasgow, 1,631 letters and seven bags of newspapers; per steam-ship Pereire, for Havre, 3,584 letters and three bags of newspapers.

The residence of Mr. James Riss, No. 208 East Eighty-second street, was visited by burglars on Friday night and robbed of $500 worth of wearing apparel. The thieves gained access to the house by passing through an adjoining tenement-house. On reaching the roof of Mr. Riss' residence, they forced open the scuttle, and, entering one of the bedrooms on the second floor, secured three silk dresses and several other articles, with which they made their escape.

Following is a statement of the number of passengers landed at Castle Garden during the week ending yesterday: per steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool, 514; per steamer Spain, from Liverpool, 509; per steamer City of Paris, from Liverpool, 675; per steamer Gillert, from Hamburg, 491; per steamer State of Georgia, from Glasgow, 207; per steamer Victoria, from Glasgow, 451; per steamer Algeria, from Liverpool, 177; per steamer Greece, from London, 36; per steamer Main, from Bremen, 366; per steamer C. F. Funch, from Antwerp, 26. Total, 3,452.

Some ladies connected with St. Stephen's Church will give a concert to-night in the church in behalf of St. Stephen's Orphan Home on Twenty-eighth street. The object is to raise funds to help pay off the indebtedness of the institution, $13,000. This establishment was opened in May, 1868, to provide the comforts of a home to orphaned children. Since that time some 600 children, boys and girls, from one year and a half to ten years of age, have been provided with everything necessary to enable them to become useful members of society, and thus far the children reared in this home have realized the hopes of its benevolent founder, Rev. Dr. McGlynn.

BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the Board of Assessors, held yesterday, the apportionment of the assessment for grading and paving Thirty-ninth street, from Fourth avenue to the city line, was ordered to be made.

Andrew Bennett, aged fourteen, and William Rothwell, aged thirteen, were arrested by Detective Murphy yesterday for stealing a pocket-book, containing $70, from Andrew Nichols, of No. 192 Chauncey street. The boys admitted their guilt and gave up $47 80. The remainder they had spent.

Some time ago a man named J. W. Simonson deserted his wife and children, and, being destitute, they applied for and obtained relief from the county. Recently the Charity Commissioners having discovered that Simonson had some property, sued him to recover the money expended on his wife and children. There was no defense, and a verdict was given for the Commissioners.

James Day was committed by Justice Walsh yesterday, on a charge of entering the bedroom of Mr. Ahrens, at No. 293 Atlantic avenue, on the night of the 10th inst., and stealing therefrom a quantity of wearing apparel valued at $28. The stolen articles were recovered in a pawn shop. Day was arrested by Detective Curran on a description given by the proprietor of the pawn shop.

LONG ISLAND.

The somewhat notorious Ludlam divorce case, involving parties well known in Oyster Bay and vicinity, has at last come to a conclusion. Charles Ludlam sued Teresa J. Ludlam for divorce, upon the allegation of adultery. They were married in the City of New-York on the 30th of September, 1864, and lived together up to the 2d of June, 1874, having no children. The matter has been before County Judge John H. Reid, of Suffolk County, as Referee, whose decision has just been filed in the Queens County Clerk's office at Jamaica. His conclusion is as follows: "Having carefully scanned the evidence when given, and read fully and with deliberation the entire testimony, giving to it more earnest deliberation and thorough examination than to any other case that I have ever passed upon, I cannot conscientiously and judicially conclude that the defendant has been guilty of adultery, as alleged in this action."

STATEN ISLAND.

Adoilbart Sarch, a master of four languages and highly connected, was sentenced by Judge Pearce, of Long Island City, to two years' and six months' hard labor in State Prison on a charge of embezzlement. He was the confidential clerk of Mr. John Graff, of Hunter's Point, and had collected bills to the amount of $1,500, which he appropriated.

About 200 people assembled at the Seamen's Retreat dock, Stapleton, on Friday evening, to witness the departure of Capt. Stratton, of New-York, on an experimental trip in his American life-suit. He entered the water at 6 o'clock, taking with him provisions, lamps, rockets, &c., intending to be absent twenty-four hours down the bay, but becoming chilled, he returned at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, having been in the water all the time during the night. He was accompanied by a small boat, and a number of rockets were discharged during the night.

The drowned man picked up on the South Beach and buried in the poor-house grounds, on Saturday, by letters found upon his person is ascertained to have been Gottfried Sjogren, of Stockholm, Sweden. One letter is written to him by a friend there, telling him of the death of his brother and asking him to come home and claim his property. Coroner Lea has them in his possession.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Steps are being taken to organize a permanent Veteran Association in the town of East Chester, to be composed of all those who were during the late war in the United States service and were regularly discharged, and who now reside in the town.

Rev. George Nixen, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at West Farms, has received a unanimous call to the Presbyterian Church at Tremont, rendered vacant by the death of its Pastor, Rev. Alexander Nesbit.

Frank L. Munn has been appointed Superintendent of the Sing Sing Division of the Croton Water Works, in the place of Thomas Leary, removed. Alfred Buckont has been made Inspector, in place of Jesse L. Ryder.

The American Rifle Association of Mount Vernon have selected a new location for their range in the vicinity of Holler's ice pond, between Mount Vernon and Pelhamville. A committee, consisting of Hon. C. M. Schieffelin, Col. Underhill, Capt. F. Whittaker, and Mr. H. E. King, has been appointed to secure the ground. At the last meeting of the association, Col. John Bodine, William H. Pemberton, and B. Van Gaasbeck were elected honory Directors.

NEW-JERSEY.

Conductor O'Donnell, who captured the escaped murderer Sullivan, recently hanged at New-Brunswick, has been obliged to commence suit to recover the $600 reward offered for his capture.

Police Officer Reupp, who was shot on the 6th inst., in Trenton, N. J., by a rough named Keenan, died yesterday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Keenan is in close custody.

The Newark Council have called a special election, to be held on July 13, to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the resignation of Alderman Reynolds.

Charles Powell, five years of age, wandered from his home in Tenafly, Thursday afternoon, and has not since been seen. It is feared that a suspiciously acting man, lately seen in the neighborhood, carried him away.

William S. Eltringham, James S. Browning, and Thomas Gilligan, Clerks of Election in Jersey City, were held to bail in the Hudson County Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of having, by the false entry of names on the poll-book, defeated the election of Alderman White.

Tremaine Van Valkenburgh, of Jersey City ferry, having become despondent over a business speculation from which he had expected large returns, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of poison on Friday night, and afterward by attempting to jump from a window. A friend defeated both attempts.

Mrs. Lavinia Zabriskie died at the residence of her daughter, near Paramus, in Bergen County, a few days ago, at the advanced age of 102 years. She was the mother of seven children. Of the four survivors, the youngest is sixty-four and the oldest eighty-one years of age. Her descendants number 150, of whom forty-two are dead.

LORD.—French cleaning and dyeing. Elegant cleaning and dyeing at moderate prices; send by express or otherwise. Principal office No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.—*Advertisement.*

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Yesterday was steamer day and six vessels left this port for the other side of the ocean ferry, carrying 697 cabin and 1,090 steerage passengers. Among the former were, on the Pereire, Count Alexander Marefoschi, one of the Papal Embassy and now on his return to Rome, and, on the Donau, Hon. E. Salomon, ex-Governor of Wisconsin. The freight carried was very valuable, including the single item of $2,250,000 of bullion. Following is a complete list of the cabin passengers:

In steam-ship Illinois, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.—J. Vernon Whitaker, Catharine J. Alburger, A. J. Lockwood, F. Kursh, Mrs. F. Kursh, Miss Maggie Winsel, Mrs. Emma Rea, Thomas C. Rea, Mrs. N. L. Hatfield, Miss Marvinia Hatfield, Walker Hatfield, Harry R. Hatfield, Mrs. Washington Butcher, Mrs. J. G. Darlington, J. G. Darlington, Judge Henry Chapman, W. R. Mercer, Mrs. John Eisenbrey, Walter W. Eisenbrey, Miss Murphy, Mrs. J. B. Sartori, Mr. and Mrs. S. Robb, H. L. Strouse, Mrs. H. L. Strouse, Matthew Simpson, D. D., M. Vernet Simpson, John G. Holmes, A. Hall, William Mentzer, H. P. Perdriaux, Mrs. J. E. Kingsley, Mrs. Morton McMichael, Miss Nannie McMichael, Thomas Horan, Rev. M. Carroll, Miss Annie Carroll, William McMichael, D. W. Richards, Frank M. Reinhart, Mrs. Victor A. Sartori, Jr., Miss Elaine Sartori, Miss Eslenberg, Daniel Baugh, Mrs. Danl Baugh, Miss Bennett, Edwin P. Baugh, Bessie W. Baugh, May Carroll, Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Mrs. S. P. Heintzelman, Miss McL. Heintzelman, G. L. Harrison, Jr., Mrs. G. L. Harrison, Miss Shackford, William Anspach.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—Mr. Reynold, Col. James T. Keegan, Gen. John G. Hazard, Mrs. R. English, Miss Bessie B. Howison, J. A. Humphrey, Mrs. Humphrey, Miss May Humphrey, George Rignold, Mrs. Rignold, Martin De Alzuyeta, Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. Wilson, E. L. Jillett, Mrs. Jillett, Miss Delphine M. Jillett, Master E. T. Jillett, Mrs. L. D. Van Buren, Miss Van Buren and maid, Miss Jessie Loftus, Mrs. M. G. Fearing and friend, Mrs. Leavitt, J. L. Gardiner, Prof. C. L. Hotz, F. Jacobs, A. Princife, C. E. Hastings, José M. Estrada, W. E. English, T. Medley, Hon. J. W. Leigh, James Barclay, F. S. M. Dawson, Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, L. M. Bulley, Jr., W. H. Speuser, Miss Sallie Dawes, Miss A. F. Leffingwell, Mrs. W. N. Raddenhurst, Mrs. J. A. Roebling, W. L. Grout, Miss Nellie A. Grout, Mrs. S. A. Doubleday, A. Keily, W. Lewis, C. C. Carpender, P. H. Eagan, M. McLaughlin, J. Nieberding, R. W. Forbes, J. W. Forbes, E. R. Johns, W. E. Wheelock, P. Gibney, P. Kelley, Mrs. Kelley, H. Lyles, Jr., Mrs. Lyles, A. H. Thayer, Mrs. Thayer, G. W. Van Tine, W. D. Hooper, Mrs. Hooper, W. D. Lambert, H. Smith, Mrs. William Guerney, Lester S. Guerney, G. C. McDougall, Mrs. McDougall, J. B. Dutcher, Mrs. Dutcher, Master Dutcher and maid, John Crotty, Miss Minnie Johnston, W. S. Johnston, Frederic Maccabe, Mrs. Maccabe, Miss E. Fox, John F. Sutton, Mrs. Sutton, R. Craig, Isidor Cohnfeld, M. B. Fielding, A. G. Black, Barstow Drake Smith, Oliver Drake Smith, H. Hay, G. R. Macpherson, H. Franks, H. Franks, Jr., Albert Maccabe, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Guest, Charles Shaw, J. R. Hunter, James Tathau, B. Tathau, Jr., A. Bristow, L. M. Taylor, T. B. Caldwell, Mrs. Cox, Brown Henry, W. F. C. McCarty, Howard Paul.

In steam-ship California, for Glasgow.—F. L. Farquharson, Mrs. F. L. Farquharson, John Kelman, Mrs. John Kelman, Master F. John Paton, Miss Laura Paton, M. H. Weed, W. C. Hanna, Colin Robinson, L. W. Capen, James B. Stevenson, Rev. J. W. Dinsmore, William H. Smyth, Rev. Henry Ketcham, Mrs. Jane M. Ketcham, Miss Susan M. Ketcham, Miss Jane M. Ketcham, Rev. Albert Ericson, Rev. William Melvin, Thomas Moir, Miss S. I. Warren, Rev. Nathan Wardner, Mrs. Nathan Wardner, William G. Randall, Mrs. William G. Randall, Master Norman H. Randall, Mrs. Fay, Master Frank Fay, Miss Brewsing, Miss C. Haven, Miss Isabella Leslie, Miss Whitcomb, Miss Grosvener, Orlando E. Crouch, Mrs. O. E. Crouch, Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, Mrs. Charles B. Sedgwick, Miss Catharine Sedgwick, Miss Dora Sedgwick, Miss King, Mrs. Jessie Wright, Mrs. Anna Fraser, Mrs. Benjamin Richardson, E. P. Gould, Mrs. E. P. Gould, Mrs. F. A. S. Gould, Alexander Rogers, Miss Ida Pettit, John Webster, Miss Amanda H. S. Lendsfeldt, Mrs. Marion Webster, Mrs. Louise E. Henry, Robert Henderson, George Lauder, James M. Hansell, Mrs. Agnes Hogg, Mrs. Elizabeth Downie, Henry Fitchew, Miss Lizzie Cavelle, Miss Annie Flood, Thomas Leavy, Mrs. C. Gilfillan, Miss Mary Gilfillan, Master David Gilfillan, Mrs. George Troop and two children, Mrs. Margaret Taylor, George Jackson, Mrs. George Jackson, John Nisbet, Mrs. John Nisbet, James McIlreath, James W. Low, John Morris, James Clare, William Riddle, John Tatlock, John Tatlock, Jr., Miss Kate Miley, Miss Annie Farrell, Miss Lizzie Irwin, James Aitken, William Morley, Miss Margaret Auld, Mrs. T. Taylor, Halsey C. Ives, S. La Barbeera, John Stewart, Duncan Stewart, John Fisher, George McCallum, Miss Christina McCallum, John Cameron, Miss Fanny M. Fisher, William Duncan, Mrs. McLeod.

In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.—Kirkwood Hewat, Mrs. J. Hendry, Master Hendry, P. Walsh, Mrs. P. Walsh, H. Hinse, A. L. Pringle, J. Lobit, Rev. R. C. Palmer, Mrs. R. C. Palmer, D. Eagan, Mrs. D. Eagan and two children, J. S. Whitfield, Mrs. J. S. Whitfield, R. H. Lindsay and lady, Thomas Bradburn, Mrs. Thomas Bradburn, George A. Bradburn, Charles Levi, Judge W. Elliott, D. Frazer, P. M. Clark, Mr. Clark, A. Wood, B. Foley, Rev. N. A. Drum, Rev. Francis McGuire, George Griffin, Mrs. W. M. Henry, F. R. Price, Mrs. F. R. Price, James W. Tooley, Mrs. Page, Miss Page, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Pritchard, John Argell, Mrs. John Argell, Tito Cellini, Louis Newberger, J. H. Foster, George Roddick, Rev. H. Burnside, Mrs. H. Burnside, three children, and nurse, L. Schilling, Mrs. L. Schilling, Charles Schilling, Miss Lena Schilling, F. Aballi, Miss Aballi, Benito Aballi, Mrs. Benito Aballi, Dr. Fordyce Barker, Dr. Bradreth.

In steam-ship Donau, for Bremen.—Ex-Gov. E. Salomon, of Wisconsin; J. Van Schaick, family, and nurse, Ad. Erbsloh, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Pearsall, three children, and two nurses, James Archer, Mrs. Mary J. Hanna, Miss Mary Hanna, Charles Hanna, Miss Mary Sawyer, John Reyle, Miss Reyle, Miss F. L. Ozanne, Rev. F. X. Etschmann, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Hoppenstedt, child, and servant, F. Uhlmann, Paul Burger, Gustav Rohlsen, Narciso Martinez, Antonio Pader, Mrs. Henry Rohlsen and son, Mrs. J. W. Meyer, Miss H. M. C. Bond, D. C. Robbins, Mrs. D. C. Robbins, Miss Edith Currie, William Jacobson, Miss G. M. Haskell, S. D. Turney, Miss H. E. Fiegels, H. W. Struss, Miss Lida Schoomaker, Hermann Richter, Mrs. Henriette Haege, Miss Karoline Haege, Mrs. Pauline Bacmeister, Hermann Liebmann, M. Otero, Dr. Adolph Schlosstein, Mrs. Adolph Schlosstein, Miss J. Beckers, S. W. Abbey, J. H. Mason, C. C. Müller, Mrs. B. Pfannkuche, Miss Johanna Pfannkuche, Friedrich Radefeld, Moritz Gruber, A. Kammerer, Curt W. Meyer, Miss Elise Roehm, Adolph Baer, Miss Fanny Kraft, Karl Stehlin, Miss Adeline Wehmann, Dr. George Caulier, Master August Amme, Mrs. Janette Aichel, Mrs. A. W. Eckel, Miss Beuther, Miss Elise Eileis, Rev. Theodor Sandermann, Friedrich W. Goetze, Hermann Von Zengen, Morris Happ, Karl Koberl, F. Uhlemeyer, F. Zuber, Mrs. J. G. Knight, Mrs. Agnes Genger, Peter Genger, Peter Bock, Sr., Peter Bock, Jr., J. Bauer, Hermann Flotemann, Ferd. Stern, Ferd. R. Weigle, L. Kuestner, F. Stephan, J. C. Poser, Miss Therese Pfannenschlag, Miss Auguste Engelhardt, Miss Lina Rumenapf, F. Noll, L. D. Dorschel, Albert Schwarz, Gottlieb Wohlfarth, Frank Middendorf, Hermann Karting, Mrs. Hermann Karting, H. Dallmeyer, Henry Dirks, Mrs. Helene Dirks and child, Hermann Dirks, Miss Johanna Dirks, Mrs. C. Davaisse, F. A. Blackburn F. Widenhöfer, A. R. Döscher, Mrs. A. R. Döscher and four children, H. Döscher, Mrs. H. Döscher, Jacob Wettstein, Louis Armann, Miss Elise Grothaus, Mrs. Rosa Degen and child, Ferd. Reiss, Mrs. Magdalene Johrer, Mrs. Betty Eikel and child, R. Rosseluw, F. A. Francke, Mrs. F. A. Francke, B. Lindemann, Mrs. Wilhme Krimmenau, Miss Johanna Achilles, Frans Räsmeyer, Mrs. Franz Räsmeyer.

In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Grove, Mrs. Cooper and child, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Machim, Mrs. and Miss C. G. Parker, Mrs. and Miss Bidgood, Mr. and Mrs. M. Connolly, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hunt, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Cooch, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Vail, Eugene L. Vail, George Vail, The Misses Eddy, Miss Louise Van Seben, Miss Sarah Sibley, George A. Haynes, P. O'Connor, H. R. Hildreth, Miss Pollert, Mrs. Ashlin and infant, Mrs. Delia Kersher, Dr. Ellen B. Ferguson, M. E. O'Brien, E. Holzborn, J. Hoskyns, William Guliett, Mrs. De Scorras, Mrs. Donnelly and child, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. J. Lowry, Mrs. Kincaid, Miss Mattie Kincaid, Miss Carley, Miss Larned, Joseph Kennedy, Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, Edward Kennedy, Mrs. H. Charlton, Miss H. Greene, A. Flood, Judge Andrew Royal, John Witherspoon, Kivas Tully, Miss Tully, Mrs. J. T. Turner, Miss Florence Turner, Miss Gertrude Turner, Joseph Atkinson, John Treanor, A. H. Roby, W. N. Armfield, Douglas H. Duer, James Turton, Emil Dorler, Joseph Flannery, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Haines, Miss Edith Haines, Master Frank Haines, Mrs. A. K. Miller, Miss Lizzie Miller, Mrs. S. C. Kenny, Miss Mary Haines, Miss Julia Mills, Mrs. Emma Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Williams and two sons, E. Wiley, George Helmick, Rev. Chauncey Giles, Rev. A. Eustace, Rev. B. Ellis Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Freiligrath, Mr. and Mrs. McMenemin, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Gifford and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Magill, Mr. and Mrs. P. O'Brien, J. C. Connor, James Tatham, Benjamin Tatham, Jr., John Gray, W. A. Bates.

In steam-ship Pereire, for Havre.—Mrs. Josephine Colon, A. Arnas, Justo Garcia, M. Lazard, C. Pelletier, Paul Pelletier, J. A. Ames, Pierre Duvernoy, Mrs. W. B. Moore, Miss Bella O. Moore, Miss Ora O. Moore, L. Feigel, Joseph Feigel, Miss Sevilla Feigel, Meiguel Valdes Chacon, Mrs. Meiguel Valdes Chacon and child, Miss Somassa Rodriguez and maid, Mr. Ardaine, Mr. Bonet, Mrs. E. J. Dillon, Master John Dillon, Miss G. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Heydrick, Miss Mannela Saladrigus, Gabriel Faura, Hon. Robert McLane, G. W. Brega, Count Alexandro T. Marifochi, Rev. A. M. Baret, D. D., George Lesleur, Henri Carie, David J. Hutchinson, Mgr. Augusta Verot, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gildersleeve, Rev. Father Delaporte, Rev. Jean B. Beauchamp, G. F. Britton, Benoit Crestin, Paul Fortunet, Mr. and Mrs. Ignacio Montalvoy Calvo and son, Mrs. Leontine Minelli, L. Delangle, Richard D. Andrews, Arthur Origet, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Carricabura, Mr. and Mrs. E. Delisle, child, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Gabriell De Quercy, F. A. McDonald, Mauricio Montero, Mrs. B. A. Wardell, Mr. and Mrs. Grand, A. A. Lelong, Adolph Schwab, Dr. Esteban Llorach, W. Dessauer, Mrs. C. Fortin, G. Fortin, T. Sewell, Miss Louise See, J. Castaneda, Mrs. J. Castaneda, A. Flaurand, Miss Alexandre Castaneda, Miss Juana Castaneda, Miss Rosa Castadena, Albert Castaneda, Mrs. H. J. Mansfield, Miss Helene Wiener, Miss Louise Jacquenot, J. J. Langles, Mrs. C. Destez, Miss Valentine Destez, Miss Amelia Destez, Mattia Bina, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schneider, Miss Nellie Schneider, Miss Martha C. Hyatt, Edward Munos, Frederick Sentellas, Ernest De la Chapelle, Jas. W. Guinn, Mrs. Parent, Miss Julie Terpant, Mrs. F. Domard, Mrs. Alice Giraudet, Mrs. Huard, Mrs. Clementine Lais, Mrs. Julia Deliage, Miss Louise Depois, Dr. Huard E. Chatelain, L. Chatelain, Peter Reip, John Klein, F. Donard, Rev. Charles Gris, John J. Lais, Jose Rodriques, Antonio Gonzales, Adolphe Malbec, Jonathan Brinton, Mrs. Dennis, Louis A. Cuppinger, C. Boul, Eugene Davalas, C. J. Stoeckle, Georgio Scotto, Mrs. A. Laurent, Miss Carolin Chateguin, Victor Gougibus, Miss Marie Mercier, Miss Marie Simonin, F. Fisher, Gregoire Pivanon, Robert Docerteau, Henry Jaminet, Mr. and Mrs. L. Garnier, Jacob Bucher, Henry Ramsay, Miss Isabella Ramsay, Miss Mary Ramsay, Francois Canoit, Alfred Lefevre, Ferdinand Ouri, Mrs. Duval, Miss Balette Blum, Henry Machu, Francis Paeps, John Baptiste Aselvante, Palme Jenu, Miss Louise Bernet, Henry Windell Smidt, Nicholas Caduf, Louis Vafarie, Ernest Salvator, S. Zitelie, J. B. Polk, Mrs. Marie Vandamme, Mrs. Dessance, Brother Nicholas, Brother Romwald, Brother Damuon, Brother Hosea, Brother Edouard, Mr. Boufar, Pierre Hude and child, A. Kahn, Ramon Munedas, Sebastian Odenhal, Simon Grappe, Henry Haffely, Stephen Montabro, Alfred Gentille, Emile Martin, A. Levy, Max Kahn, Miss Marie Dulac, Mrs. F. Ginocchio, Miss Amiere Gotheler, Miss Hanorine Dessoulary, Adolphe Cadonau, Charles Petit, John Rochette, Mrs. Zoi Soulard, I. L. Taft, Jerome Martine, Giovanno Fabri, Eugene Villard, Jules Barjon, Louis Regoli, Eugene Latchar, Mrs. Louise Darien, John N. Reiter, Mr. and Mrs. Duba, Mr. and Mrs. Blondeau, Mrs. Gillet and two infants, Serafino Grosue, Mr. Poutz, E. Larang, A. Fougeras, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Joseph Armas, Mr. and Mrs. Blondeau, Miss M. Ritschurd, Mrs. Schlister and child, Mr. Jovilich, L. Geogner, J. Bowraleth, J. Godely, H. Josie, Leon Laroutie, Joseph Mayan and servant, Nicholas Hue, Sister Josephine, Mr. and Mrs. Cornibe and child, Thomas Brulatour, Mrs. Maria Briot, A. G. Vankoorbek, Miss Marie Dessance, John G. Rohret.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Colon, from Aspinwall.—Mr. Brinkman, John Fernendez, Edward Fuller, George Howe, Mrs. Wolff, Thomas Henry, V. Hippel, Mr. Clark, John Donner, wife, and five children; Mr. Kuntz, wife, and two children; Mrs. Searle, John Holman, Louis J. do Sabla and son, Capt. N. R. Dennison, Capt. J. McR. Cook and two sons, Rosos Altemus, Mrs. Lieut. Amand and servant, Lyman Rathbun, F. H. Teele, E. Rabick, J. H. Leverich, servant and two children, Mrs. J. Penso, Mr. Meiz and wife, J. Lindenhoff, Edward Villenas, Mrs. Smith, Charles Frank, Miss Mary Sutter, R. B. Frost, C. M. Jumps, brother and sister, A. Marx, Rev. Z. B. Burr, Lieut. Delehanty, United States Navy, C. K. Etheridge, R. Henry, F. W. Essenheiu, W. R. Abercombie, J. H. Burke, J. B. Degen, A. B. Henning, Fred Mayer, R. L. Karkury, Ellen Hughes, D. Flying, D. Thompson and wife, James Rosere, John Payder, John Fitzpatrick, Abe Schoffner, H. R. Whitehill, F. Brigham, Miss E. J. Joyce, L. Heliman, Charles Downing, Thomas Harwood, Frank Phelps, William Bradley, G. J. Riebel, S. H. Goodhue, Charles Ashbacker, F. Meister, Charles Magee, Philip Hughes, Thomas Daiz, Amada Fleming, A. K. Gentry, David Mahoney, William Hainsly, A. P. Perry, L. C. Flanagan, Mrs. American and two daughters, Rev. George Sloan, W. M. Johnson, Mrs. Ede Sabba and child, W. Von Schilling, J. C. Springer, C. E. Eyre, Hugh Toland, J. H. Cope, H. M. Jansen, Peter Lewis, William Hollman, Catharine Welch, John Mackin, John Minion, W. J. McLaughlin, J. M. Fichman, E. L. Gerard, Dr. J. Hepburn, Mrs. E. H. West, Miss S. Perry, D. K. Mullics, F. W. Schorman, A. M. Lenning, Thomas Crowill, Johanna Conway, Thomas Wilton, John Mitchell, J. H. Baker, C. Hunt, A. Flying, G. Reynolds, W. A. Cole, T. A. Barry, J. Erskine, Charles Scheyer.

In steam-ship City of Berlin, from Liverpool.—Alex. Stowell, Mrs. Stowell, S. H. Shocken, Miss Shocken, Miss L. Webster, Mrs. J. C. Bates and child, Mrs. De Cuadra, J. C. Murphy, W. Ashmore, L. M. Iddings, Mr. Gottheimer, C. C. Seaman, Master Wm. Packard, Jos. Shaw, Ed. Greaves, Master Sutton, Master Cummings, Chas. Grasholz, A. N. Morton, T. R. Wyles and child, J. F. W. Turtle, J. L. Grant, Frank Morse, J. Wilkinson, Frank Hegger, Miss H. Smith, Mrs. Richards, Oscar Subon, S. Edwards, M. C. Iddings, T. N. James, Mrs. James, Mrs. Thompson and child, Charles Kross, Josephine Logan, W. J. Copp, Mrs. Copp, Arthur Smith, S. Mackie, Master Mackie, Miss Mackie, Thomas Fletcher, Mrs. Fletcher, Phebe Fletcher, Tillie Fletcher, Master Andrews, H. Brightman and child, Mr. Lees, C. H. Willcock, Mr. Benedict, Mrs. Spring, Samuel Campbell, R. Cox.

Passengers by steam-ship Claribel, from Santa Martha, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. McCormack and six children, M. Hewes, Alexander Grant, Valentine Flaig, Rev. Richard H. Bleby, wife, and child, Mrs. Ellen Menendez, Miss Rosa Menendez, Mrs. Mary D. Moore, Mrs. Charlotte Johnson, Mrs. Ella Haines.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—C. E. Cowan, C. H. Ormsby, A. E. Ormsby, C. H. Grover, S. P. Weaver, John Friend, E. D. Josselyn, L. R. Turner, F. Van Wagenen, Miss Sarah H. Jarvis, Miss Lizzie Ayres, A. G. Tunstall and wife, George A. Verrault, H. M. Jackson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:31 | Moon sets..1:22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:04 | Gov. Island..3:53 | Hell Gate..5:15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, June 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Brest and Harve, Geo. Mackenzie; City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, James W. Quintard & Co.; Benefactor, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston; Donau, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen via Southampton—Oelrichs & Co.; Manuel Torreute, (Span.,) De Toledo, Havana, Hobson, Hustado & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, William R. Garrison.

Ship Lord Canning, (Br.,) Bentley, Liverpool, Barclay & Livingston.

Barks Azoff, (Norw.,) Hohn, Lisbon, Funch, Edye & Co.; Helen Angier, Staples, Queenstown for orders, N. Emery; Mercator, (Norw.,) Wirg, Liverpool, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Charles Forbes, Marcellus, Anjier for orders, Walsh & Field; Vittoria, (Ital.,) De Martino, Gloucester, Eng., J. C. Seager; Maria Laure, (Ital.,) Laverella, London, Eng., J. C. Seager; Francisco Bellagamba, (Ital.,) Bosone, Cork or Falmouth—Slocovich & Co.; Abbie B., (Br.,) Coffill, Liverpool, C. W. Bertaux & Co.

Brigs Immaculita Maria, (Ital.,) Perillo, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Maria Bellagamba, (Ital.,) Sturiese, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Lulan, (Br.,) Roberts, Liverpool, N. S., L. F. Brigham & Co.; R. McK. Spearing, (Br.,) Hiller, Cienfuegos, Jova, Terry & Co.

Schrs. Lucy, Coalwell, Eastport, Me., John Boynton's Sons; Alice P. Higgins, Newcomb, Wellfleet, Mass., B. J. Wenberg; Eunice Rich, Jenkins, Boston; Reindeer, Howard, Coldspring.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship C. F. French, Knudsen, Antwerp, May 25, with mdse. and passengers to French, Edge & Co.; June 2 and 3 had strong westerly gale in lat. 45 to 44.36 N. lon. 34 to 36 25 W.; June 6, lat. 42.40, lon. 49.40 W. saw icebergs; June 7, lat. 42.17, lon. 54.24, spoke German bark with letters K. G. S. W. from Havre for Sandy Hook; June 9 and 10 passed through dense fog.

Steam-ship City of Berlin, (Br.) Kennedy, Liverpool, June 3, via Queenstown 4th, with mds. and 58 cabin and 675 steerage passengers to John J. Dale. June 5, lat 51 10, lon. 15 20, passed steam-ship Celtic from Liverpool to New-York; 6th, lat. 50, lon. 23, passed two brig-rigged steamers bound east; 9th, lat. 42 45 to lat. 42 30, lon. 49 to lon. 50 W., passed four icebergs.

Steamship Claribel, (Br.,) Williams, Santa Martha May 22, Savanilla June 3, and Nassau 8th, with mdse. and passengers, to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steamship Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall June 4, with mdse. and passengers, to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., three days, with mdse. and passengers, to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Bark Peti Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Chersenaz, Liverpool 50 days, in ballast, to Slocovich & Co.; anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig M. P. Harrington, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Starrett, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to L. F. Brigham.

French steam frigate Magicienne, Guipratte, St. Thomas May 31. She mounts 28 guns, and has a complement of 464 officers and men, and brings 10 passengers.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. S. E.; thick off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Donau, for Bremen; Adriatic, City of Paris, and Spain, for Liverpool; Pereire, for Havre; California, for Glasgow; City of Austin, for Galveston, via Key West; New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke, for Norfolk; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; ship Warrior, for London; barks Mary Ann, for Hull, Eng.; Antonio G., for Gloucester, Eng.; Ironsides, for Genoa; brigs Helen O. Phinney, for Lisbon; Medina, for Hull, Eng.; B. Ingenac, for Port-au-Prince; Teneriffe, for Nuevitas; Alberto, for Pascagoula; schrs. Belle Russell, for Jacksonville; E. V. Glover, for Georgetown, S. C.; Rebecca Shepherd, for Richmond, Va.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, June 10.—Arr. brigs Annie, (Dan.,) Brown, New-York; Annie R. Storer, Adams, do.

Sld. 10th, bark Adelia Carleton, Washburn, New-Orleans; brig Adeline Richardson, Duske, New-York; schr. Eva May, Shepherd, North of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, June 10.—Arr. bark A. G. Small, O'Brien, Boston.

HAVANA, June 11.—Arr. schr. J. D. Robinson, Glover, Galveston.

11th—Sld. steamer Henry Chauncey, Rathburn, Aspinwall for New-York; bark Anable Antonio, (Sp.,) Gufoel, New-Orleans.

MATANZAS, June 10.—Arr. schr. Lewis Ehrman, Fooks, Baltimore.

11th—Sld. brig Romola, (Br.,) Idgett, N. of Hatteras; schr. Cumberland, Webber, do.

PICTOU, N. S., June 11.—Cld. brig Quango, Boston.

Arr. 12th.—Schrs. John H. Kranz and Milo, Boston.

SAGUA, June 10.—Sld. bark Cyclone, Forbes, N. of Hatteras; schr. Mary G. Collins, Meade do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 12.—Sld. for United States ports: Abbotsford, Samuel, John W., Hunt, Minnehaha, François Joseph, Admiral, Leocadia, Oasis, Lucia C.

Arr. out from United States ports, 10th inst: Charlie, Hebe, Edith—latter in the channel.

Arr. out 11th inst: Lake Michigan, Mary R. Campbell, Falken, Krey Woggerson, Lake Nepigon, Profeta, Star Queen, Grundloven; last two at Falmouth.

Arr. out, 12th inst.: Bounding Billow, latter at London; Lidskjalf, Ahkera, Frey, Aurora, Union, Joshua, Island Home, Fredeu, Troubador, Fredn a, Somerville.

QUEENSTOWN, June 12.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Botnnia, Capt. Moodie, from New-York, May 28, for Liverpool, arr. here at 7 o'clock last evening.

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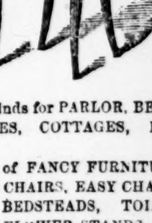

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